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JOURNAL

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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1863.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

E. M. McDONALD, QUEEN'S PRINTER.

1863.



PROVINCE OF  
NOVA-SCOTIA. }

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable

The Earl of Mulgrave,

*Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in  
and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova  
Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

[L. S.]  
MULGRAVE.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday, the twelfth day of June next:  
And I have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Thursday, the fourteenth day of August next—all persons whom it may concern are requested to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax,  
this 28th day of May, in the twenty-fifth year  
of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1862.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

PROVINCE OF  
NOVA-SCOTIA. }

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable

The Earl of Mulgrave,

*Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in  
and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova  
Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

[L. S.]  
MULGRAVE.

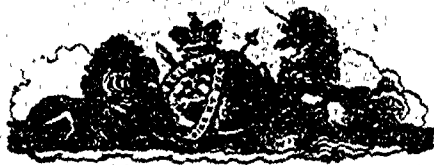
WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the fourteenth day of August, instant:  
And I have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Thursday, the sixteenth day of October next—all persons whom it may concern are requested to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax,  
this 6th day of August, in the twenty-sixth  
year of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1862.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



PROVINCE OF  
NOVA-SCOTIA. }

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Honor Major-General

Charles Hastings Doyle,

*Administrator of the Government, and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

[L. S.]  
HASTINGS DOYLE.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday, the sixteenth day of October, instant:  
And I have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Thursday, the eighteenth day of December next—all persons whom it may concern are requested to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax, this 8th day of October, in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1862.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

PROVINCE OF  
NOVA-SCOTIA. }

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable

The Earl of Mulgrave,

*Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

[L. S.]  
MULGRAVE.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday, the eighteenth day of December, instant:  
And I have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Thursday, the fifteenth day of January next—all persons whom it may concern are requested to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax, this 10th day of December, in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1862.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM H. KEATING,

Deputy Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



PROVINCE OF  
NOVA-SCOTIA.

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable

*The Earl of Mulgrave,*

*Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in  
and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-  
Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

{L. S.}  
MULGRAVE.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday, the fifteenth day of January, instant:  
And I have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Thursday, the twelfth day of February next—*then to meet for the Despatch of Business*—all persons whom it may concern are requested to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax,  
this 14th day of January, in the twenty-sixth  
year of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE  
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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ANNO VICESSIMO SEXTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

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AT HALIFAX, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

THURSDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, 1863.

The General Assembly having been prorogued to this day, the Council met.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President,

The Honorable

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,

“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ CHARLES DICKIE,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER.

At two of the o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF MULGRAVE, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c., came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," who being come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:

H. E. comes to Council Chamber.

*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

While neighboring States are still disturbed and impoverished by civil war, and large and populous districts of Europe are threatened with destitution, it becomes us reverently to thank Almighty God that we can resume our Legislative labors in a country where peace reigns, where capital increases, where the industrious can find employment, and the humblest classes food.

Speech.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the general commerce of Nova Scotia, injuriously affected by the civil war in 1861, rapidly recovered its healthy activity in 1862, and that, throughout the year, that activity has been maintained; that our Merchants have found new markets—our Shipwrights profitable employment, and our vessels remunerative freights in all parts of the world.

A bountiful Harvest, a moderately successful Fishery, a yield of Fruit almost unexampled, an expanding Coal Trade, and the fair results of our experiments in Gold Mining, have supplied the materials for commerce, and it is satisfactory to know that among all classes of the people the happy results of a year of profitable exertion have been very generally diffused.

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :*

The Public Accounts shall be laid before you without delay.

The increase of Revenue has been most satisfactory. The ordinary services have been met, the interest on our Debentures, and the sums borrowed under the act of last Session, have been paid, leaving, at the close of the year, a considerable surplus in the Treasury.

The income from the Provincial Railways has rapidly increased. Four years ago it was necessary to draw a large amount from the Treasury to pay their working expenses. During the last year the income has not only met the outlay, but yielded, besides, a sum nearly equal to one-sixth of the interest on the cost of construction.

*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :*

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that the Volunteer Corps throughout the Province still maintain their organization and efficiency.

The period which has elapsed since the passing of the Militia Bill, last session, has not been neglected. Active measures have been taken for the re-organization of the Militia; and, although much difficulty and some delay were unavoidable in this reconstruction of a force utterly disorganized by long neglect, the result has proved that the loyal inhabitants of this Province are not unwilling to assume the responsibility of contributing to their own defence. In forty-one out of forty-eight Battalions the enrolment has been completed, shewing an aggregate of more than 43,000 men, and measures are now in progress for their thorough organization. Eight hundred officers, and applicants for commissions, are at present under instruction, while nearly two hundred have passed for their commissions.

The Report of the Adjutant General of Militia will be laid before you, and will shew in detail the steps which have been taken. Much has been done; much still remains to be accomplished; but, by steady perseverance, I doubt not that the Militia will shortly attain an amount of discipline sufficient for the present requirements of the Province.

To pay and maintain the Militia as that force is maintained in England, would be difficult if not impossible; but, by a constant and efficient enrolment, by maintaining a thorough system of regimental organization, by careful training of the officers, and by occasionally mustering and training the men in their own districts, a force may be secured, without pressing unduly on the resources or industry of the country, at all times available for active service in the event of war.

I confidently rely on you to make such provision for this branch of the public service as its importance demands.

A despatch was received after the close of the Session, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying a proposition from Her Majesty's Government with a view to the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad; and that proposition has, throughout the year, formed the subject of anxious deliberation to the Governments of the three Provinces concerned.



A conference was held at Québec in September, and the great interests involved were subsequently discussed with Her Majesty's Government, by Delegates despatched to England. All the papers connected with these negotiations will be promptly laid before you, and I shall rejoice if a common measure can be matured for the early realization of the hopes entertained from the completion of this great enterprise.

Your attention will be invited to a measure, having for its object a fairer adjustment of the division lines of the Districts, and a more judicious and equitable distribution of the Franchise.

You will be gratified to know, that, at the Industrial Exhibition, Nova Scotia was honorably distinguished; that her Court was attractive, and that those who contributed to the illustration of her resources, have not, in the distribution of prizes, been overlooked.

The experience of a year has enabled the proper officers to collect such information as will aid the Legislature to improve the measure passed at the last Session for the regulation of our Gold Fields. When the Commissioner's Report and accounts have been laid before you, your attention will be called to the consideration of the changes and modifications which would seem to be required.

For many years a stream of emigration has been passing the British Provinces into the United States. The Governments of Canada and New Brunswick have made very creditable efforts to draw into those Provinces some portion of the surplus labor of the Mother Country, and it is desirable that we should follow their example. You will be asked to consider a measure, to provide for the distribution and settlement of industrious emigrants, who may be attracted into this Province by the new light recently thrown on its resources.

Though the agricultural interests of the Province are steadily advancing, the annual Exhibitions, which, in other countries, create a generous emulation in all branches of husbandry and in the improvement of stock, are much required here. Your attention will be turned to the means, by which it is hoped the want may be supplied.

In committing to your charge the great interests of the Country, I confidently rely upon the zeal, intelligence, and public spirit, with which I know your high duties will be discharged.

The House of Assembly then withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire soon after. H. A. withdraw.

H. E. retires.

Mr. McCully presented a Bill relating to Bankruptcy—which was read a first time. Bill pro forma read.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.

The President reported His Excellency's Speech, and the same being read by the Clerk. Speech reported.

Mr. Charles Dickie moved that an Address be presented to His Excellency, in answer to his Speech, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows: Address moved.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable

The Earl of Mulgrave,

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in  
and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova  
Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

THE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address.

For the Speech delivered at the opening of the present Session the Legislative Council thank Your Excellency.

The Legislative Council with reverence acknowledge their gratitude to God for the blessings of Peace and the enjoyment resulting therefrom. They learn with gratification that the Commerce of the Country is in a state of healthy activity—that the Harvest for the past year has been bountiful—the Fisheries moderately successful—and that other branches of industry have been rewarded with happy results.

To be assured that the Revenue of the Province has satisfactorily increased—that the requirements of the Public Service have been met—and that a balance remained in the Treasury, at the close of the year, to the credit of the Province, is highly gratifying.

It is equally so to learn that the Income from the Provincial Railway has rapidly increased.

The Legislative Council take a deep interest in all that relates to the efficiency of the Volunteer Corps and the organization of the Militia, and when the Report of the Adjutant General is submitted it shall command due attention.

When the papers promised on the subject of an Intercolonial Railway are laid before the Legislative Council, they shall receive that careful consideration their importance demands.

Any measure having reference to the division lines of Districts and to the distribution of the Franchise, the Legislative Council will consider upon its merits.

That Nova Scotia was distinguished at the Industrial Exhibition affords satisfaction to the Legislative Council.

Whatever relates to the development of the resources of Nova Scotia, whether tending to improve the legislation regulating the Gold Fields, the encouragement of Immigration or the advancement of her Agricultural Interests, and all measures submitted adapted to promote these objects, will receive from the Legislative Council that deliberation which subjects of such importance deserve.

*Ordered,* That the said Address be read a second time at a future day.

Com. on Reporting.

*Ordered,* That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon and Mr. Brown be a Committee to consider and report to the House the arrangements for reporting and publishing the Debates of this House for the present Session.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock.

FRIDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President,

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STAYLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 " THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable

" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " CHARLES DICKIE,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

The Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in answer to his Speech was read a second time. Address read 2nd time.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be committed to a Committee of the whole House presently.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Address. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had gone through the said Address, and had agreed to the same without any amendment. Committed.

*Ordered*, that the said Address be read a third time presently.

The said Address was read a third time and the question was put by the President. Read 3rd time.

Whether this Address shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative. And passed.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by the whole House. To be presented by whole House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Anderson be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency and ascertain when His Excellency will be pleased to receive this House with their Address. Com. to wait on H. E.

Mr. Anderson reported that he had waited upon His Excellency, and that His Excellency had been pleased to state that he would receive this House with their Address at one o'clock P. M. to-morrow. Report.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock. Adjourn.

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 SATURDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1863.
 

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

At one of the clock P. M. the House proceeded to the Government House with their Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and being returned to the Council Chamber, the President reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to make the following Reply thereto:

*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

I thank you for your Address, and for the prompt and ready manner in which you have responded to the Speech with which I opened the present Session, and I trust the results of your deliberations may conduce to the permanent welfare and happiness of Nova Scotia.

MULGRAVE.

Government House, Halifax, N. S.  
 14th February, 1863.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Tuesday at half-past two o'clock.

TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNEY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES MCNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Saturday were read.

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House

Message from H. E. with Railway Report.

The Report of the Chief Commissioner of Railways for the Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1862—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McCully moved that a Bill, entitled An Act relating to Bankruptcy, be read a second time.

Motion for 2nd reading Bankruptcy Bill.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a select Committee to examine and report upon.

And referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon, Mr. R. B. Dickey, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Brown be a Committee for that purpose.

Committed.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Friday at half-past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

FRIDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNEY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Tuesday were read.

Committee on Rep.  
report.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee on reporting and publishing the Debates of this House, reported as follows:

Report.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of reporting and publishing the Debates of this House, beg leave to report as follows:

They have made arrangements whereby two of the morning tri-weekly papers, viz. the Morning Chronicle and the Colonist, will publish for the Council at the rate of four and one-half columns per week of matter, for which they require each \$80. The Reporter of last year, Mr. H. Oldright, agreed to perform the increased duties, compared with last year, of preparing this matter, for the sum of \$400, which your Committee recommend that he receive.

The Committee recommend the usual supply of English newspapers, by each steamer's arrival, for the use of the Members, and two of the latest American papers, by the steamer fortnightly from Boston, be laid on the table of the House.

J. McCULLY,  
 Chairman.

*Ordered*, That the said report be received and adopted.Message from H. E.  
with

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House

Militia Report.

The Report of the Adjutant-General of Militia, for the year 1862.

Intercolonial Rail-  
way.

Also, the Report of the Honorable Joseph Howe and the Honorable Jonathan McCully, relative to the Intercolonial Railway.

Also, the Report of the Honorable Joseph Howe, the Delegate sent from this Province to England, relative to the Intercolonial Railway.

*(Appendix—Intercolonial Railway.)*

The same were read and ordered to lay on the table.

Message from H. E.  
Correspondence rel.  
to Counterfeit  
Treasury Notes.

Mr. Anderson, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following correspondence relative to Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

Letter dated 2nd September, 1862, from Francis Lousada, H. B. M. Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Letter dated September 6, 1862, from Mr. Archibald to Mr. McDonald.

Letter dated 19th September, 1862, from Mr. McDonald to Mr. Archibald.  
 Letter dated 7th February, 1863, from Mr. McDonald to Mr. Archibald.

*(Appendix—Counterfeit Treasury Notes.)*

The same were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Archibald, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following despatches and papers relative to Light Houses;

Message—Correspondence relative to Light Houses.

Despatch dated 20th August, 1862, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch dated 8th September, 1862, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Letter dated August 10th, 1862, from Captain Alfred P. Ryder to Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne.

Despatch dated 6th October, 1862, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Despatch dated 11th November, 1862, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch dated December 24, 1862, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Letter dated December 22, 1862, from Mr. Farrer to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

*(Appendix—Light Houses.)*

The same were read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Monday at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNEY, President.

The Honorable

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House

Message from H. E. with

Postmaster-Gen'l's  
Report.

The Report of the Postmaster-General, for the year ended 30th September, 1862.

Correspondence and  
Rep. of Chief Gold  
Commissioner.

Also, the following Correspondence and Report of the Chief Gold Commissioner, relating to the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia.

Despatch dated 12th June, 1862, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch dated 21st June, 1862, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Report of the Chief Gold Commissioner, with accounts of receipts and expenditures.

*(Appendix—Gold Fields.)*

The same were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Elections Bill read  
first time.

Mr. McCully presented a Bill to secure the purity and more orderly conducting of elections—which was read a first time.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.

Ord. to be printed.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be printed.

Message from H. E.  
with

Mr. Anderson, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House

Receiver Gen'l's Ac.

The Receiver-General's account for the year 1862.

*(Appendix—Public Accounts.)*

Hie Railway Ac.

Also, the Receiver General's Account with the Provincial Railway, for the year 1862.

*(Appendix—Railway Accounts.)*

Expenditure & Rev.  
and  
Trade & Commerce  
Statements.

Also, the Annual Returns of Expenditure and Revenue for the year 1862. Also, Various Statements connected with the Trade and Commerce of the Province, for the year 1862.

The same were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Com. of Public Ac'ts  
H. A.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, To inform the House that the House of Assembly had appointed Mr. Grant, Mr. Townsend, Mr. McLellan, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Brown to be a Committee of that House, to join a Committee of the Legislative Council, to examine the Public Accounts.

Com. of Council.

On motion, *resolved,* That Mr. Creighton, Mr. McHeffey and Mr. Whitman be a Committee of this House, to join a Committee of the House of Assembly, to examine the Public Accounts, and that the Clerk do acquaint the House of Assembly therewith.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Wednesday at half-past two o'clock.



WEDNESDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Monday were read.

The President informed the House that it had been intimated to him that the vacancy created in this House, by the acceptance of the office of Chief Gold Commissioner by Mr. Creelman, had been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Archibald Patterson to a seat in this House.

President informs House of vacancy and appointment of new Member.

Archibald Patterson, Esquire, was introduced and presented a Commission from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, appointing him a Member of the Legislative Council. The same was read by the Clerk, whereupon the oath of allegiance was administered to him by the Honorable Joseph Howe (as Commissioner), and after giving and receiving salutations to and from the members present, his seat was assigned to him next to Mr. Tupper.

Mr. Patterson takes oath.

Mr. R. B. Dickey presented the petition of William Jones and others, praying for the removal of the Excise Duty on Malt Liquors, and the Duty on Hops—which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Petition of William Jones and others.

Mr. Keith presented the petition of C. Cogswell and others, praying for alterations in the Gold Act—which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Petition of C. Cogswell and others.

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House

Message from H. E. with

The Report of the Chairman of the Board of Works, for the year 1862. Also, the Fifth Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane.

Report of Board of Works, Insane Hospital.

*(Appendix—Hospital for Insane.)*

The same were read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Friday at half-past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

FRIDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STAYLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 " ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " CHARLES DICKIE,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Message from H. E.  
with

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following despatches and letters relative to the Civil List:

Despatch relative to  
Civil List.

Despatch dated 26th March, 1862, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Letter dated 24th March, 1862, from Mr. Howe to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Despatch dated 3rd April, 1862, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch dated 30th April, 1862, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor.

*(Appendix—Civil List.)*Despatch—Offences  
against Religion.

Also, a despatch dated 3rd February, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor, relative to the Act 25 Victoria, Cap. 16, "Of Offences against Religion."

*(Appendix—Offences against Religion.)*Despatch relative to  
Retail Licenses,  
United States.

Also, a despatch dated 28th January, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor, relating to Retail Licenses required to be taken by shipmasters on entering the ports of the United States.

*(Appendix—Retail Licenses United States.)*Rep. on Agriculture.  
Intercolonial Rail-  
way Despatches.

Also, the Report of the Rev'd Dr. Forrester on Agriculture.

Also, the following additional Correspondence relative to the Intercolonial Railway:

Letter dated January 5th, 1863, from Mr. Tilley to Sir Frederic Rogers.

Despatch dated 31st January, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

*(Appendix—Intercolonial Railway.)*

Also, a letter dated 23rd December, 1862, from Messrs. Sicotte and Howland, Delegates from Canada, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the Intercolonial Railway.

Intercolonial Rail-  
way.

*(Appendix—Intercolonial Railway.)*

The same were read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Monday at half-past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

MONDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ CHARLES DICKIE,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER.  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Mr. R. B. Dickey presented the petition of the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestry, of St. George's Parish, in Halifax, in opposition to the proposed Synod Bill; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Petition of Rector  
and others of St.  
George's.

Mr. R. B. Dickey presented the petition of the American Telegraph Company, praying that materials for Electric Telegraphs may be exempted from duty; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Petition of American  
Telegraph Co.

Mr. Almon presented the petition of the Directors of the Nova Scotia Horticultural Society, praying aid to exhibitions of fruits and agricultural productions, and also for regulations for putting up fruit for exportation; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Pet. of Nova Scotia  
Horticultural Soc.

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following correspondence, relative to the Act 25 Victoria, Chap. 29, to authorize the construction of a Line of Electric Telegraph for Military purposes from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick;

Message from H. E.  
with  
Correspondence rel.  
Military Tel. Act.

Despatch, dated 23rd July, 1862, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies;

Despatch, dated 6th November, 1862, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor;

Despatch, dated 13th November, 1862, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor;

Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 1st day of November, 1862, allowing the said Act.

*(Appendix—Electric Telegraph Company.)*

Correspondence relative to confirmation of Colonial Appointments.

Also, the following correspondence relative to the Confirmation of Colonial Appointments by Royal Warrants;

Despatch, dated 22nd July, 1862, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor;

Despatch, dated 18th January, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor.

*(Appendix—Confirmation of Appointments.)*

The same were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Trade with France.

Mr. Anderson, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following correspondence relative to the Trade with France:

Despatch, dated May 21, 1862, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies;

Despatch, dated 26th June, 1862, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor;

Despatch, dated 26th January, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor.

*(Appendix—Trade with France.)*

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Petition of Baptist Education Com.

Mr. Creighton presented the petition of the Executive Committee of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, praying a continuance of the aid to the Horton Academy; also, the report of the Horton Academy for 1862; which petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Report of Horton Academy.

Purity of Election bill, read 2d time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to secure the Purity and more Orderly Conducting of Elections, was read a second time.

Ordered to com.

*Ordered,* That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Leave of absence to Mr. Brown.

On motion, *resolved*, that Mr. Brown have leave of absence for a fortnight from Thursday, on urgent private business.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday at half-past two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STAYLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 " THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " CHARLES DICKIE,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Monday were read.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Bankruptcy, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and proposed certain amendments, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Bankruptcy Bill report.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Bill ordered to com.

Mr. McCully informed the House, that, since the adjournment of the House on Monday last, John Esson, Esquire, late one of the representatives of the Eastern District of the County of Halifax, had departed this life.

Death of Mr. Esson communicated.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That this House will attend the funeral of the late John Esson, Esquire, late one of the representatives of the Eastern District of the County of Halifax in General Assembly; and that the President of this House be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Res. to attend funeral of Mr. Esson.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday at half-past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

MONDAY, 9th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " WILLIAM McKEEN.

The Honorable

" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 " ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

The President laid before the House the following letter which he received from the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly:

Letter of Speaker  
relative to funeral  
of Mr. Esson.

*House of Assembly,*  
*Wednesday, 4th March, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, transmitting a copy of the resolution of the Legislative Council on the subject of the death of John Esson, Esquire, late a member of this House; and I have to inform you that the funeral will take place on Saturday next at three of the clock.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. C. McDONALD,  
Speaker.

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY,  
President of the Legislative Council.

The said letter was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday at half-past two o'clock.

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WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, 1863.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ CHARLES DICKIE,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Monday were read.

Message from H. E.  
with

Rep't on Education.

Mr. Archibald, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House

The Report of the Rev. Dr. Forrester, the Superintendent of Education, for the year 1862,

Which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, with the following bills:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Acadia Fire Insurance Company;	Acadia Fire Ins. Co.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Halifax Gas Light Company;	Halifax Gas Co.
A Bill, entitled, An Act respecting Ancient Lights in the City of Halifax;	Ancient Lights, Halifax,
B Bill, entitled, An Act respecting the Board of Health of the City of Halifax;	Board of Health, Halifax,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the Western Division of the County of Halifax;	Electoral District, Halifax,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a County Jail in Halifax;	County Jail, Halifax,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the Division Lines between certain Polling Sections in the County of Pictou;	Polling Sections, Pictou,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments," so far as relates to the County of Pictou;	County Assessments
A Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the County of Inverness;	Electoral District, Inverness, and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Halifax and Minas Navigation Company.	Halifax and Minas Nav. Co. Bills,
To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.	
The same were read a first time.	Read 1st time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the nine first bills be read a second time, at a future day.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the last bill be referred to a select Committee to examine and report upon.	Halifax and Minas Nav. Bill referred.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Black, be a committee for that purpose.	Committee.
Mr. Anderson, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House	Message from H. E. with
The Accounts of the Poors' Asylum, of the City of Halifax, for the year 1862.	Accounts of Poor Asylum, Halifax.
The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.	
Mr. R. B. Dickey, presented the petition of the Directors of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, praying aid; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.	Pet. of Directors of Deaf and Dumb.
On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.	Com. on Bills.
The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to secure the Purity and more orderly conducting of Elections, and had made an amendment thereto.	Rep. Purity of Elections Bill with am.
Which amendment being read twice by the Clerk was agreed to by the House.	Am. agreed to.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be engrossed, and read a third time at a future day.	
On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday at half-past two o'clock.	Adjourn.

FRIDAY, 13th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 “ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Purity of Election  
Bill read 3d time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to secure the Purity and more orderly conducting of Elections,

Was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,  
Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Passed,  
And sent to H. A.A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,  
To carry down the said Bill, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Acadia Fire Ins. Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Acadia Fire Insurance Company; also,

Gas Light Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Halifax Gas Light Company; also,

Ancient Lights, Hx.

A Bill, entitled, An Act respecting Ancient Lights in the City of Halifax; also,

Board of Health, Hx.

A Bill, entitled, An Act respecting the Board of Health of the City of Halifax; also,

Electoral District,  
W. Division, Hx.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the Western Division of the County of Halifax; also,

Loan Co. Jail, Hx.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a County Jail in Halifax; also,

Polling Sec. Pictou.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the Division Lines between certain Polling Sections in the County of Pictou; also,

Co. Assessments,  
Pictou, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments," so far as relates to the County of Pictou; also,

Elect. District, In-  
verness. Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the County of Inverness;

Read 2d time. and  
Ordered to com.

Were read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Com. on bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned, during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Recommend Bank-  
ruptcy bill be de-  
ferred.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had had under consideration, a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Bankruptcy, and recommended that the further consideration of the said Bill should be deferred till this day three months.



Whereupon, Mr. McCully moved, that the House do adjourn; which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, nine; against the motion, ten: Motion to adjourn

For the motion—

Mr. Anderson,  
McCully,  
McKeen,  
Archibald,  
Whitman,  
C. Dickie,  
Almon,  
Patterson,  
Tupper.

Against the motion—

Mr. McNab,  
McHeffey,  
Cutler,  
Pineo,  
Creighton,  
Comcau,  
Holmes,  
R. B. Dickie,  
Keith,  
Black.

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

Whereupon, Mr. Pineo moved that the report of the Committee be received, and the further consideration of the Bill be deferred to this day three months; which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, was agreed to. Motion to receive Rep. and defer Bill agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said report be received, and that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months. Bill deferred.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Monday at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

MONDAY, 16th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment:

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ CHARLES DICKIE,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Mr. Creighton presented the petition of Rev. James C. Cochran, Secretary on behalf of the Governors of King's College, Windsor, praying a continuation of the allowance to that Institution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. Petition Gov. King's College.

Mr. Creighton also presented the Calendar of the College, for the year 1862; which was ordered to lie on the table. Calendar K. College.

Mr. Whitman presented the petition of J. L. Potter, and others, praying aid towards building a bridge over Bear River; which was ordered to lie on the table. Pet. of J. L. Potter and others.

- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report—Gas Light. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Halifax Gas Light Company; also,
- Ancient Lights, Hx. A Bill, entitled, An Act respecting Ancient Lights in the City of Halifax; also,
- Board of Health, Hx. A Bill, entitled, An Act respecting Boards of Health of the City of Halifax; also,
- Electoral District, W. Division, Hx. A Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the Western Division of the County of Halifax; also,
- Polling Sec. Pictou, A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the Division Lines between certain Polling Sections in the County of Pictou; also,
- Co. Assessments, Pictou, A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments," so far as relates to the County of Pictou; also,
- Elect. District, Inverness, and A Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the County of Inverness; also,
- Acadia Fire Ins. Co. Bills, A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Acadia Fire Insurance Company,
- Without amendm't. And had agreed to the same without any amendment.
- Loan Co. Jail, Hx. *Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.
- Bill to be referred. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a County Jail in Halifax, and recommended that the said Bill should be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
- Bill referred. *Ordered*, That the said Report be received, and that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
- Committee. *Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon and Mr. R. B. Dickey be a Committee for that purpose.
- Adjourn. On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Wednesday at half-past two o'clock.

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WEDNESDAY, 18th MARCH, 1863.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 " THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " CHARLES DICKIE,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Monday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Halifax Gas Light Company; also, Hx. Gas Light Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act respecting Ancient Lights in the City of Halifax; also, Ancient Lights, Hx.

A Bill, entitled, An Act respecting Boards of Health of the City of Halifax; also, Boards Health, Hx.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the Western Division of the County of Halifax; also, Elect. Dis. W. Div. Halifax.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the Division Lines between certain Polling Sections in the County of Pictou; also, Polling Sec. Pictou.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments," so far as relates to the County of Pictou; also, Assessments Pictou.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the County of Inverness; also, Electoral District, Inverness, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Acadia Fire Insurance Company, Acadia Fire Ins. Co. Bills.

Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill, Read 3rd time,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a County Jail in Halifax, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and proposed an amendment, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Jail Hx. Bill report.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be again committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time. Bill again ordered to com.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bill:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to remove doubts concerning the Synod of the United Church of England and Ireland in Nova Scotia, and to incorporate such Synod. Synod Bill

To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

Read 1st time

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. And referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Almon, Mr. Pinco and Mr. Creighton be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

Mr. Whitman presented the Petition of the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, Wilmot, against the Synod Bill, and praying to be exempted from its operation—which was read and ordered to lie on the table. Petition of Rector, &c. of Trinity Ch. Wilmot, against Synod Bill.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a County Jail in Halifax, and had made an amendment thereto. Report Hx. Jail Bill with amendment.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Amendment read

Fourth clause—At the end of the clause add the following words:

"And if the said sum shall not annually be assessed by the Court of Sessions the Supreme Court shall amerce the County for the same."

And agreed to.

And the said amendment being read a second time was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Friday at half-past two o'clock.

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FRIDAY, 20th MARCH, 1863.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STANLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 " ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " CHARLES DICKIE,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Jail Halifax Bill  
read 3rd time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a County Jail in Halifax, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill with the amendment shall pass?

Agreed to with am.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with an amendment, to which amendment their concurrence is desired.

Message from H. E.  
with

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House

Rep. Commissioners  
to revise Statutes.

The Report of the Commissioners for the revision of the Provincial Statutes.

The same was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:

Execution of deeds,  
(Notaries Public).

A Bill, entitled, An Act to empower Notaries Public to perform certain acts relative to the execution of deeds;

Hiram Lodge.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate Hiram Lodge of Freemasons, Yarmouth;

Jail, Colchester.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Jail in the County of Colchester;

Sessions, St. Mary's.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the District of St. Mary's in the County of Guysborough;

Bridges and roads,  
Victoria.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the County of Victoria;

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Barrington Cemetery Association;	Bar'gton Cemetery,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to regulate Highway Labor within the limits of the Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Pictou;	Highway Labor, Pictou and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to add a Polling District in the County of Cumberland,	Polling District, Cumberland, Bills
To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.	
The said Bills were read a first time.	Read first time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the seven first Bills be read a second time at a future time.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the last Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.	Poll. Dist. Cumberland Bill referred.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. McCully, Mr. Pineo and Mr. R. B. Dickey be a Committee for that purpose.	Committee.
Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Halifax and Minas Navigation Company, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.	Com. on Hx. & Minas Nav. Co. report.
The said Bill was read a second time.	Bill read 2nd time
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.	And ordered to com.
Mr. Anderson, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House	Message from H. E. with
The Estimate of the Public Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1863.	Estimate.

*(Appendix—Estimate.)*

Which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Creighton presented the Petition of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia and others, praying for the passing of the Synod Bill—which was read and ordered to lie on the table.	Petition of Bishop & others in favor of Synod Bill.
Mr. Tupper presented a Bill to amend Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Petty Offences, Trespasses and Assaults"—which was read a first time.	Petty Offences Bill read first time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be read a second time at a future time.	
<i>Resolved unanimously</i> , That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the following Bills, that is to say:	S. O. S. on
A Bill, entitled, An Act to empower Notaries Public to perform certain acts relative to the execution of deeds;	Execution of Deeds, (Notaries Public),
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate Hiram Lodge of Freemasons, Yarmouth;	Hiram Lodge,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Jail in the County of Colchester;	Jail, Colchester.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the District of St. Mary's, in the County of Guysborough;	Sessions, St. Mary's,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the County of Victoria;	Bridges and roads, Victoria,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Barrington Cemetery Association;	Bar'gton Cemetery,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to regulate Highway Labor within the limits of the Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Pictou;	Highway Labor, Pictou, and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Petty Offences, Trespasses and Assaults."	Petty Offences Bills.
The said Bills were read a second time.	Bills read 2nd time.

And ord. to Com.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Monday at half-past two o'clock.

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MONDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1863.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STAYLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 " HENRY G. PINCO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 " ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " CHARLES DICKIE,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Message from H. B.  
 with

Mr. Anderson, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House

Rep. on Gold Fields.

The second Report of Mr. J. Campbell on the Nova Scotia Gold Fields, dated 25th February, 1863.

(*Appendix—Gold Fields.*)

The same was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Com. on Bills.

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Report

Execution of deeds,  
 (Notaries Public),

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to empower Notaries Public to perform certain acts relative to the execution of deeds; also

Hiram Lodge.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate Hiram Lodge of Freemasons, Yarmouth; also,

Jail, Colchester.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Jail in the County of Colchester; also,

Sessions, St. Mary's.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the District of St. Mary's, in the County of Guysborough; also,

Bridges and roads,  
 Victoria.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the County of Victoria; also,

Barrington Cemetery  
 and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Barrington Cemetery Association; also,

Highway Labor Sts.  
 Pictou Bills,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to regulate Highway Labor within the limits of the Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Pictou,

Without amendm't.

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Windsor Marine Insurance Company;                         | Windsor Marine Insurance Company, |
| 2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the Trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands;     | Trustees Morton's lands,          |
| 3. A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to School Lands in the Township of Lunenburg;                       | School Lands, Lunenburg and       |
| 4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the sale of part of a School Lot in the Township of Barrington; | School Lot, Barrington, Bills     |

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read first time.

*Ordered*, That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Windsor Mar. Ins. Co. Bill referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Brown, Mr. McHeffey and Mr. Almon be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That the second Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Trustees Morton's lands Bill ref.

*Ordered*, that Mr. C. Dickie, Mr. McKeen and Mr. McHeffey be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That the third and fourth Bills be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

School Lands, Lun. and School Lot, B'gton Bills ref. Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Creighton, Mr. R. B. Dickey and Mr. Tupper be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

The messenger also informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to to the amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a County Jail in Halifax.

H. A. agree to am. to Jail, Halifax, Bill.

The said Bill was then read as amended and the question was put by the President,

Bill finally agreed to

Whether this Bill as amended shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. Comeau presented the Petition of S. F. Reid and others, praying aid towards erecting a Bridge over Bear River—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Pet. of S. F. Reid and others.

Mr. Tupper presented the Petition of Israel Hendry and others, relative to the lands reserved for the Indians in the Counties of Annapolis and Queen's County—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Pet. of I. Hendry and others.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

TUESDAY, 24th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STANLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 “ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Execution of deeds,  
(Notaries Public),

A Bill, entitled, An Act to empower Notaries Public to perform certain acts relative to the execution of deeds; also,

Hiram Lodge,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate Hiram Lodge of Freemasons, Yarmouth; also,

Jail, Colchester,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Jail in the County of Colchester; also,

Sessions, St. Mary's,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the District of St. Mary's, in the County of Guysborough; also,

Bridges and roads,  
Victoria.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the County of Victoria; also,

Barr'gton Cemetery  
and

A Bill entitled, An Act to incorporate the Barrington Cemetery Association; also,

Labor Streets Pictou  
Bills,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to regulate Highway Labor within the limits of the Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Pictou,

Read 3rd time.

Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

Agreed to

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

Message from H. E.  
with

Mr. Anderson, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House

Despatch relative to  
Interecol. Railway.

A Despatch dated 24th January, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting a copy of Messrs. Sicotte and Howland's Memorandum relative to the Intercolonial Railway.

*Appendix—Intercolonial Railway.*

The same was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:

Bridgeport Coal  
Mining Company.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Bridgeport Union Coal Mining Company;



A Bill, entitled, An Act for the better regulation of the Town Marsh at Annapolis;	Town Marsh, Annapolis,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize an Assessment in the County of Cape Breton;	Assessment Cape Breton and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act relating to the Gold Fields; To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.	Gold Fields Bills
The said Bills were read a first time.	Read 1st time.
Ordered, That the three first Bills be read a second time at a future day.	
Ordered, That the fourth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.	Gold Fields Bill ref. Committee.
Ordered, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Patterson, Mr. McCully, Mr. R. B. Dickey and Mr. McNab be a Committee for that purpose.	
Mr. Keith presented the Petition of E. Creelman and others of Tangier, praying for an alteration in the Gold Bill—which was ordered to lie on the table.	Pet. of E. Creelman and others.
Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Windsor Marine Insurance Company, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.	Com. on Windsor Marine Insurance Co. Bill report.
The said Bill was read a second time.	Bill read 2nd time
Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.	And ord. to Com.
On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Friday at half-past two o'clock.	Adjourn.

FRIDAY, 27th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES MCNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 “ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Tuesday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Bridgeport Union Coal Mining Company; also,	Bridgeport Coal Co.
A Bill, entitled, An Act for the better regulation of the Town Marsh at Annapolis; also,	Town Marsh, Annapolis, and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize an Assessment in the County of Cape Breton,	Assessment, Cape Breton, Bills
Were read a second time.	Read 2d time, and

Ordered to Com.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Message from H. E. with correspondence rel. to Military Tel. Bill.

Mr. Anderson, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following correspondence relative to the Act of last Session for the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph for Military purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick:

Letter dated 19th August, 1862, from Mr. Dickey to Sir F. Rogers.

Letter dated 27th August, 1862, from Sir F. Rogers to Sir E. Lugard.

Letter dated 9th September, 1862, from Sir E. Lugard to Sir F. Rogers.

(Appendix—Military Telegraph.)

The same were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Com. on Morton's Trustees Bill rep. favorably.

Mr. C. Dickie, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the Trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, that the said Bill had been read at the October Sessions for King's County, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Gold Fields Bill rep. fav.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act relating to the Gold Fields, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Bill read 2nd time

The said Bill was read a second time.

And ordered to com.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Pet. of John Wiswall and others.

Mr. Almon presented the Petition of John Wiswall and others against the Synod Bill—which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:

Customs Duties.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate Customs Duties;

Light House Duties,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the laws imposing Light House Duties;

Excise Duty.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Act for imposing an Excise Duty on certain articles manufactured within this Province;

Loan public service Bills

A Bill, entitled, An Act to repeal the Act to authorize a Loan for the Public Service and to provide for the repayment thereof;

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read first time.

The said Bills were read a first time.

And referred.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brown and Mr. Archibald be a Committee for that purpose.

Com. on Synod Bill report.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to remove doubts concerning the Synod of the United Church of England and Ireland in Nova Scotia, and to incorporate such Synod, was referred, made the following report:

Report.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill to remove doubts concerning the Synod of the United Church of England and Ireland in Nova Scotia, and to incorporate such Synod, have performed the duty assigned to them, and beg leave to report that they are of opinion that so long as the present want of unanimity on the subject exists among the members of the Church it is not advisable to pass the Bill, and that the effect of doing so would be to cause discord and disunion where harmony now happily prevails.

M. B. ALMON, Chairman.

The said Report was read by the Clerk,  
 Whereupon Mr. R. B. Dickey moved that the said Report be received and adopted, and that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months. Motion to adopt Rep. and defer Bill.

After debate it was moved that the debate be adjourned until to-morrow —which was agreed to. Debate adjourned.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the sale of part of a School Lot in the Township of Barrington, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Barrington School Lot report unfavorably.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to School Lands in the Township of Lunenburg, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and proposed an amendment, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Committee on School Lands Lunenburg Bill report fav.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2nd time

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. And ord. to Com.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

SATURDAY, 28th MARCH, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

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|---|--|
| The Honorable<br>" ROBERT M. CUTLER,<br>" STAYLEY BROWN,<br>" MATHER B. ALMON,<br>" ALEXANDER KEITH,<br>" WILLIAM A. BLACK,<br>" HENRY G. PINEO,<br>" JAMES McNAB,<br>" JONATHAN McCULLY,<br>" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,<br>" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD. | The Honorable<br>" ANSELM F. COMEAU,<br>" ROBERT B. DICKEY,<br>" JOHN HOLMES,<br>" JOHN CREIGHTON,<br>" JOHN H. ANDERSON,<br>" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,<br>" CHARLES DICKIE,<br>" FREEMAN TUPPER,<br>" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON. |
|---|--|

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate Customs Duties; also, Com. on Customs Duties,  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the laws imposing Light House Duties; also, Light House Duties,  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Act for imposing an Excise Duty on certain articles manufactured within this Province; also, Excise Duty and  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to repeal the Act to authorize a Loan for the Public Service and to provide for the repayment thereof, Loan Public Service Bills  
 Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House. Report

Bill read 2nd time  
And ord. to Com.

The said Bills were read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.

Message from H. E.  
with

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House—

Despatches relative  
to the Militia.

The following Despatches and Papers relative to the Militia:  
Despatch dated 5th December, 1862, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor, enclosing—  
Sections 61 and 76 of Chapter 33 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respecting the Militia.  
Despatch dated 7th January, 1863, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
Despatch dated 18th February, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor.

(*Appendix—Militia.*)

Report on Intercol-  
onial Trade.

Also, the Report of the Financial Secretary, dated 18th October, 1862, relative to Intercolonial Trade.

(*Appendix—Intercolonial Trade.*)

Report Legislative  
Library.

Also, the Report of the Committee of the Legislative Library, dated 12th March, 1863.  
The Report of the Librarian.

(*Appendix—Legislative Library.*)

The same were read and ordered to lie on the table.

H. A. ask Conf. on  
gen. state Prov.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James—  
To inform the House that the House of Assembly desired a Conference with this House, by Committee, on the general state of the Province.

Agreed to.

On motion, *resolved*, that the said Conference be agreed to and that the Deputy Clerk do acquaint the House of Assembly therewith.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Keith and Mr. McHefsey be a Committee of this House to manage the said Conference.

S. O. S. on Customs  
Duties Bill.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate Customs Duties.

Bill committed.

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on the said Bill. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had gone through the said Bill and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Rep. without am.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

Debate on Synod Bill  
resumed.

On motion of Mr. McCully, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion to receive and adopt the Report of the Select Committee on a Bill, entitled, An Act to remove doubts concerning the Synod of the United Church of England and Ireland in Nova Scotia, and to incorporate such Synod, and to defer the further consideration of the said Bill to this day three months.

Question put.

After long debate the question was put by the President—

Whether the said Report be received and adopted and the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months? when there appeared for receiving and adopting the Report and deferring the Bill, sixteen; against the same, four.

For the motion—

Mr. McNab,  
Anderson,  
Archibald,  
Pinco,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
C. Dickie,  
Almon,  
Patterson,  
Tupper,  
Holmes,  
R. B. Dickie,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,  
McKeen.

Against the motion—

Mr. McCully,  
McHefsey,  
Brown,  
The President.

So it passed in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be received and adopted, and the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.

Agreed to.  
Bill deferred.

Mr. Archibald, the Chairman of the Committee of this House appointed to manage the Conference with a Committee of the House of Assembly, reported that the Committee had held the said Conference and that he had received from the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Assembly the following written paper.

Rep. of Committee of  
Conference.

*In the House of Assembly,  
27th March, 1863.*

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report as to the most appropriate method of celebrating the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, so soon as the official announcement of such marriage shall have been received.

Celebrat'n of Prince  
of Wales' Marriage.

*Resolved*, That a Conference be desired with the Legislative Council, by Committee, on the general state of the Province, and that at such Conference the Committee of this House do communicate to the Committee of the Council a copy of the foregoing Resolution, and do request that the Legislative Council join with this House in the appointment of such Committee.

A. JAMES,  
Clerk.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Monday at half-past two o'clock.

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 MONDAY, 30th MARCH, 1863.
 

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable	The Honorable
" ROBERT M. CUTLER,	" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
" STAYLEY BROWN,	" ANSELM F. COMBAU,
" MATHER B. ALMON,	" ROBERT B. DICKEY,
" ALEXANDER KEITH,	" JOHN HOLMES,
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,	" JOHN CREIGHTON,
" HENRY G. PINEO,	" JOHN H. ANDERSON,
" JAMES MCNAB,	" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
" JONATHAN McCULLY,	" CHARLES DICKLE,
" WILLIAM MCKEEN,	" FREEMAN TUPPER,
" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.	" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Saturday were read.

Customs Duties Bill  
read 3rd time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate Customs Duties, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,  
Whether this Bill shall pass?

Agreed to  
And sent to H. A.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,  
To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Report, Light House  
Duties.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Laws imposing Light House Duties; also,

Excise Duty.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Act for imposing an Excise Duty on certain articles manufactured within this Province; also,

Repeal of Prov. Loan

A Bill, entitled, An Act to repeal the Act to authorize a Loan for the Public Service and to provide for the repayment thereof; also,

Windsor Mar. Ins. Co.  
and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Windsor Marine Insurance Company; also,

Gold Fields Bills,  
Without amendm't.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act relating to the Gold Fields; And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

S. O. S.

*Ordered,* That the said Bills be read a third time at a future time.

*Resolved unanimously,* That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills.

Bills read 3rd time.

The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,

Agreed to  
And sent to H. A.

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,  
To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bill:

- A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the License Law. License Law Bill  
 To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.  
 The said Bill was read a first time. Read first time  
*Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine And referred.  
 and report upon.  
*Ordered*, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Pinco, Mr. Patterson, Mr. McHeffey and Committee.  
 Mr. Keith be a Committee for that purpose.
- On motion, *resolved*, That a Committee of this House be appointed to join Res. to join H. A. in  
 a Committee of the House of Assembly to consider and report as to the cel. of marriage of  
 most appropriate method of celebrating the marriage of His Royal Highness Prince of Wales.  
 the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, so soon as  
 the official announcement of such marriage shall be received.
- Resolved*, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Keith and Mr. McHeffey be a Com- Committee.  
 mittee for that purpose.
- Resolved*, That a further Conference be desired with the House of Conf. with H. A.  
 Assembly, by Committee, on the general state of the Province, and that  
 the Committee of this House do communicate the foregoing Resolutions to  
 the Committee of the House of Assembly.
- Mr. Keith presented a Bill to incorporate the Provincial Grand Lodge Incorp. Grand Lodge  
 of Freemasons—which was read a first time. Freemasons Bill  
*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day. read 1st time.
- Mr. Comeau presented the Petition of Daniel W. Sabean and others, Pet. D. W. Sabean  
 praying for the suppression of the traffic in Liquor—which was read and and others.  
 ordered to lie on the table.
- A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, Conference asked.  
 To inform them that this House desired a further Conference, by Com-  
 mittee, on the subject of the last Conference.
- A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, Agreed to.  
 To inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the Conference  
 desired by this House.
- Ordered*, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Keith and Mr. McHeffey be a Com- Committee.  
 mittee of this House to manage the said Conference.
- And the managers went to the Conference, and being returned, Mr. Report.  
 Archibald reported that the Committee had held the said Conference, and  
 that he had communicated his instructions to the Committee of the House  
 of Assembly.
- On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at Adjourn.  
 two o'clock.

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TUESDAY, 31st MARCH, 1863.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STAYLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 " ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " CHARLES DICKIE,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Prov. Grand Lodge  
 Freemasons Bill  
 read 2nd time  
 And ord. to Com.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons, was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

School Lot Barrington  
 Bill read 2nd time  
 And ord. to Com.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the sale of part of a School Lot in the Township of Barrington, was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Report--Assessment  
 Cape Breton.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize an Assessment in the County of Cape Breton; also,

Town Marsh Annapolis and

A Bill, entitled, An Act for the better regulation of the Town Marsh at Annapolis; also,

Bridgeport Mining  
 Company Bills,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Bridgeport Union Coal Mining Company;

Without amendm't.

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.

Report School Lands  
 Lunenburg Bill  
 with am.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to School Lands in the Township of Lunenburg, and had made several amendments thereto.

Am. read

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

First clause, first line—Before the word "all" insert the words, "From and after the election of Trustees under this Act, and not before."

Ninth clause, sixth line—After the word "shall" insert the words, "before entering upon the duties of his office." Ninth and tenth lines—Leave out the words, "Board of Commissioners of Schools," and insert instead the words, "said Trustees and their Successors." Eleventh line—After the word "payment" insert the words, "according to the provisions of this Act." Twelfth line—Leave out the words "has received" and insert instead the words, "shall or may receive."



Eleventh clause, second line—After the word "Corporate" insert the words, "by the name of the Trustees of School Lands in the Township of Lunenburg."

And the said amendments being read a second time were agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

At three of the clock, P. M., His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF MULGRAVE came to the Council Chamber attended as usual, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," who being come, with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to twenty-two Bills, entitled as follows:

An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Halifax Gas Light Company, H. E. comes to Council Chamber.  
 An Act respecting Ancient Lights in the City of Halifax, H. A. attend.  
 An Act respecting Boards of Health in the City of Halifax, H. E. assents to 22 Bills, viz.:  
 An Act to add an Electoral District in the Western Division of the County of Halifax, Hx. Gas Co.  
 Ancient Lights, Hx.  
 Boards Health, Hx.  
 Elec. Dis. W. D. Hx.

An Act to alter the Division Lines between certain Polling Sections in the County of Pictou, Polling Sec. Pictou.

An Act to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments," so far as relates to the County of Pictou, County Assessments Pictou,

An Act to add an Electoral District in the County of Inverness, Elec. Dis. Inverness,

An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Acadia Fire Insurance Company, Acadia Fire Ins. Co.

An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a County Jail in Halifax, Jail, Halifax,

An Act to empower Notaries Public to perform certain Acts relative to the Execution of Deeds, Exec'n Deeds before Notaries Public,

An Act to incorporate Hiram Lodge of Freemasons, Yarmouth, Hiram Lodge,

An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Jail in the County of Colchester, Jail, Colchester.

An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the District of St. Mary's, in the County of Guysborough, Sessions St. Mary's.

An Act to provide for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the County of Victoria, Bridges and roads, Victoria,

An Act to incorporate the Barrington Cemetery Association, Barr'gton Cemetery,

An Act to amend the Act to regulate Highway Labor within the limits of the Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Pictou, Labor Str. Pictou.

An Act to regulate Customs Duties, Customs Duties,

An Act to continue and amend the laws imposing Light House Duties, Light House Duties,

An Act to continue and amend the Act for imposing an Excise Duty on certain articles manufactured within this Province, Excise Duty,

An Act to repeal the Act to authorize a Loan for the Public Service and to provide for the repayment thereof, Repeal Loan for Public Service,

An Act to incorporate the Windsor Marine Insurance Company, Windsor Marine Ins. Co. and Gold Fields.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the Gold Fields.

The House of Assembly then withdrew and His Excellency was pleased to retire soon after. H. A. withdraw. H. E. retires.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the Trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands, was read a second time. Tr's Morton's Lands Bill read 2nd time

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. And ord. to Com.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:

1. A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Act to authorize a Provincial Loan; Prov. Loan,

Lon'derry Iron Co.	2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the London-derry Iron Company of Nova Scotia;
Road, Maitland to Shubenacadie St.	3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie Station;
Bridge Cumberland.	4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for rebuilding a bridge in the County of Cumberland;
Roads Sydney,	5. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for improving certain roads in the County of Sydney;
Bridge Cape Breton.	6. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for building and repairing certain bridges in the County of Cape Breton;
Drains Halifax.	7. A Bill, entitled, An Act respecting Drains and Sewers within the City of Halifax;
W'den Build'gs Hx.	8. A Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend the Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax;
Sts. & St. Exp. Hx. and	9. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act concerning Streets and Street Expenditure within the City of Halifax;
Guide Boards Bills,	10. A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Guide Boards on Public Highways.
Read first time.	To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House. The said Bills were read a first time.
Drains, W'den B'dgs and Sts. Halifax Bills referred.	<i>Ordered,</i> That the six first Bills be read a second time at a future day.
Committee.	<i>Ordered,</i> That the seventh, eighth and ninth Bills be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
Sign Boards Bill ref. Committee.	<i>Ordered,</i> That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon and Mr. Keith be a Committee for that purpose.
	<i>Ordered,</i> That the tenth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
	<i>Ordered,</i> That Mr. Brown, Mr. Creighton and Mr. C. Dickie be a Committee for that purpose.
Adjourn.	On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable	The Honorable
" ROBERT M. CUTLER,	" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
" STAYLEY BROWN,	" ANSELM F. COMEAU,
" MATHER B. ALMON,	" ROBERT B. DICKEY,
" ALEXANDER KEITH,	" JOHN HOLMES,
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,	" JOHN CREIGHTON,
" HENRY G. PINEO,	" JOHN H. ANDERSON,
" JAMES McNAB,	" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
" JONATHAN McCULLY,	" CHARLES DICKIE,
" WILLIAM MCKEEN,	" FREEMAN TUPPER,
" RICHARD A. McHUFFEY.	" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Assessment, Cape Breton.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize an Assessment in the County of Cape Breton; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act for the better regulation of the Town Marsh at Annapolis; also, Town Marsh, Annapolis, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Bridgeport Union Coal Mining Company; Bridgeport Coal Co. Bill

Were read a third time and the question was put by the President on each Bill, Read 3rd time,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to School Lands in the Township of Lunenburg, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, School Lands, Lun. Bill read 3rd time,

Whether this Bill with the amendments shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to with am.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Act to authorize a Provincial Loan; also, Provincial Loan,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Londonderry Iron Company of Nova Scotia; also; Londonderry Iron Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for improving the Road from Maitland to the Shubenacadie Station; also, Road Maitland to Shub. Station,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for rebuilding a Bridge in the County of Cumberland; also, Bridge Cumberland,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for improving certain Roads in the County of Sydney; also, Roads Sydney, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for building and repairing certain Bridges in the County of Cape Breton; Bridges Cape Breton Bills,

Were read a second time. Read 2nd time

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time. And ordered to com.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the License Law, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and that the majority of the Committee proposed some amendments, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. License Law rep. fav. with am.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2nd time

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. And ord. to Com.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Guide Boards on Public Highways, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and proposed certain amendments, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. Guide Board Bill report fav.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2nd time

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time. And ord. to Com.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House. s. o. s.

- Com. on Bills. On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Rep. Grand Lodge  
Freemasons and  
The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons; also,
- Petty Offences Bills. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Petty Offences, Trespasses and Assaults;"
- Without amendm't.  
S. O. S. And had agreed to the same without any amendment.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bills be engrossed and read a third time at a future time.
- Bills read 3rd time. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills.
- Passed The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,  
And sent to H. A. Whether this Bill shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Rep. Prov. Loan. A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,  
To carry down the said Bills and desire their concurrence thereto.
- Lon'derry Iron Co. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Provincial Loan; also,
- Road Maitland to  
Shub. Station. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the London-derry Iron Company of Nova Scotia; also,
- Bridge Cumberland, A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for improving the Road from Maitland to the Shubenacadie Station; also,
- Roads Sydney, A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for rebuilding a Bridge in the County of Cumberland; also,
- Bridges Cape Breton  
and A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for improving certain Roads in the County of Sydney; also,
- School Lot Barrington  
Bills. A Bill, entitled an Act to provide for building and repairing certain Bridges in the County of Cape Breton; also,
- Without amendm't. A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the sale of part of a School Lot in the Township of Barrington;
- S. O. S. And had agreed to the same without any amendment.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future time.
- Bills read 3rd time, *Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills.
- Agreed to. The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,  
And sent to H. A. Whether this Bill shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Rep. Guide Boards  
Bill with am. A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,  
To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.
- Amendments read The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Guide Boards on Public Highways, and had made several amendments thereto.
- The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:  
Leave out the first clause and insert instead the following clause:  
"Whenever the General Sessions or a Special Sessions called for the purpose, shall by order direct that Guide Boards shall be erected on any Public Roads within their respective Counties, and shall specify on what roads and branchings and crossings thereof such Guide Boards shall be erected, the Surveyors of Highways and Road Commissioners shall there-upon erect or set up and afterwards keep and maintain all such Guide Boards within their respective Districts.
- Third clause, first line—Leave out the word "Every." Instead of the word "Surveyor" insert "Surveyors." Second line—Instead of the word

“Commissioner” insert “Commissioners.” Third line—Instead of the word “his” insert “their.”

Fourth clause, first line—Leave out the word “any.” Instead of the word “Surveyor” insert “Surveyors.” Second line—Instead of the word “Commissioner” insert “Commissioners.”

And the said amendments being read a second time were agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future time.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number s. o. s. 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.

The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Bill read 3rd time,

Whether this with the amendments Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired. Agreed to with am.  
And sent to H. A.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the Trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands, and had agreed to the same without any amendment. Rep. Morton's Tr's  
Bill without am.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Literary Hall Company of Hantsport; Literary Hall Co.  
Hantsport, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent imposition in the selling of Coal; Imposition in selling  
Coal Bills

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House. Read 1st time.

The said Bills were read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a second time at a future day.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to add a Polling District in the County of Cumberland, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Cumberland  
Poll'g Dis. Bill rep.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2nd time

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. And ord. to Com.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Saturday at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn

SATURDAY, 4th APRIL, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 “ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Literary Hall, Hantsport, and

Imposition in selling Coal Bills Read 2nd time And ordered to com.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Literary Hall Company of Hantsport; also.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent imposition in the selling of Coal; Were read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.

Morton's Trustees Bill read 3rd time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the Trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

H. A. agree to Gr'd Lodge Freemasons Bill without am.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, To return a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

H. A. agree to am. to School Lands Lunenburg Bill.

The messenger also informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to School Lands in the Township of Lunenburg.

H. A. do not agree to first am. but agree to other am. to Guide Board Bill.

The messenger also informed the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the first amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Guide Boards on Public Highways, and agreed to the other amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill.

School Lands, Lun. Bill finally ag. to

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to School Lands in the Township of Lunenburg, was read as amended, and the question was put by the President.

Whether this Bill as amended shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as amended.

On motion the House proceeded to the consideration of the first amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Guide Boards on Public Highways—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

First amendment to Guide Boards Bill considered

The said first amendment was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be adhered to.

And adhered to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House adheres to the first amendment proposed to the said Bill.

Message to H. A.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.

S. O. S.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Literary Hall Company of Hantsport; also,

Rep. Literary Hall, Hantsport.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent imposition in the selling of Coal;

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Imposition sale Coal, Without amendm't.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the License Law, and had made an amendment thereto.

Report License Bill with amendment.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Amendment read

Fourth clause—Leave out this clause.

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, To inform the House that the House of Assembly had appointed the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, the Honorable Mr. Wier, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Pryor, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Henry to be a Committee of that House to join a Committee of this House, to consider and report as to the most appropriate method of celebrating the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

Message from H. A. with Com. to prepare for cel. marriage of Prince of Wales.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Monday at half-past two o'clock.

MONDAY, 6th APRIL, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHUFFEY.

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM E. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Saturday were read.

Literary Hall Co.  
Hantsport, andImposition selling  
Coal Bills.  
Read 3rd time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Literary Hall Company of Hantsport; also.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent imposition in the selling of Coal: Were read a third time and the question was put by the President on each Bill,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

License Law Bill  
read 3rd time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the License Law, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill with the amendment shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to with am.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with an amendment, to which amendment their concurrence is desired.

Com on W'n Build-  
ings, Halifax, andSis. & St. Exp. Bx.  
Bills.

Report.

Bills read 2nd time

And ord. to com.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend the Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax; also.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act concerning Streets and Street Expenditure within the City of Halifax—

Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills and recommended the same to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bills were read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.Com. Dr's & Sewers  
Bx. Bill rep. out.

Bill read 2nd time

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act respecting Drains and Sewers within the City of Halifax, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.



On motion, *resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months. And deferred 3 mos.

Mr. R. B. Dickey presented a Bill to incorporate the Diocesan Synod of Nova Scotia—which was read a first time. Diocesan Synod Bill read first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House. S. O. S.

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, *An Act to incorporate the Halifax and Minas Navigation Company*, and had made several amendments thereto. Rep. Hx. and Minas Nav. Co. Bill with amendments.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows: Am. read

Seventh clause, fourth line—Leave out the word “their” and insert instead the words, “and all.”

Eleventh clause, second line—Leave out the word “wilfully.” Seventh line—after the word “shall” insert the words, “thereby wilfully.”

At the end of the Bill add the following clause:

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with the right to enter upon and to take ice from the Lakes through which the proposed Canal is to pass, or to use the said Lakes and the waters thereof, so as such use does not interfere with the Canal and the working thereof, nor shall it affect the rights of the owners of the Land along the line, or their enjoyment thereof, to a greater extent or otherwise than is herein specifically stated and provided for.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, *An Act to amend the Act concerning Streets and Street Expenditure within the City of Halifax*, and had made several amendments thereto. Rep. Sts. & St. Exp. Hx. Bill with am.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Fifth clause, fifth and ninth lines—Leave out the words, “or Granite.”

Sixth clause, third line—Leave out the words, “or Granite.”

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. Am. read

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day. And agreed to.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Wednesday at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

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 WEDNESDAY, 8th APRIL, 1863.
 

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 “ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Monday were read.

Synod Bill read 2nd  
time

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Diocesan Synod of Nova Scotia—was read a second time.

And ord. to Com.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.

Hx. and Minas Nav.  
Co. and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Halifax and Minas Navigation Company; also,

Streets Hx. Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act concerning Streets and Street Expenditure within the City of Halifax;

Read 3rd time,

Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,

Agreed to with am.

Whether this Bill with the amendments shall pass?

And sent to H. A.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Pol. Chas. Randall  
and others.

Mr. Comeau presented the Petition of Charles Randall and others, praying for a Law to prohibit the importation of Intoxicating Liquors—which was ordered to lie on the table.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:

Antigonishe Harbor,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for deepening and improving the Harbor of Antigonishe;

County Treasurer,

A Bill, entitled An Act relating to the office of County Treasurer;

St. John Lodge  
Freemasons,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate St. John Lodge of Freemasons, Halifax;

Aliens, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to naturalize certain Aliens;

Com's Streets Bills

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Commissioners of Streets;"

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read first time.

The said Bills were read a first time.

*Ordered,* That the said Bills be read a second time at a future day.

The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the License Law, and informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill. H. A. agree to am. to License Bill.

The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Guide Boards on Public Highways, and informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the first amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill. H. A. agree to first am. to Guide B'ds Bill.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the License Laws was read as amended, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill as amended shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative. A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill and acquaint them therewith. License Law Bill finally agreed to  
  
And sent to H. A.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Guide Boards on Public Highways, was read as now amended, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill as now amended shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative. A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill and acquaint them therewith. Guide Boards Bill finally agreed to.  
  
And sent to H. A.

*Resolved, unanimously,* That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Diocesan Synod of Nova Scotia. S. O. S. on Synod Bill

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Diocesan Synod of Nova Scotia, and had agreed to the same without any amendment. Report Synod Bill without am.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time at a future day.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Friday at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

FRIDAY, 10th APRIL, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
" STAYLEY BROWN,  
" MATHER B. ALMON,  
" ALEXANDER KEITH,  
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
" HENRY G. PINEO,  
" JAMES McNAB,  
" JONATHAN McCULEY,  
" WILLIAM McKEEN.

" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
" JOHN HOLMES,  
" JOHN CREIGHTON,  
" JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
" CHARLES DICKIE,  
" FREEMAN TUPPER,  
" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Synod Bill read 3rd  
time,  
Passed

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Diocesan Synod of Nova Scotia, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To carry down the said Bill and desire their concurrence thereto.

Harbor Antigonishe,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for deepening and improving the Harbor of Antigonishe; also,

County Treasurer,  
St. John Lodge Free-  
masons,

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the office of County Treasurer; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate St. John Lodge of Freemasons, Halifax; also,

Nat. Aliens, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to naturalize certain Aliens; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Commissioners of Streets;"

Comm'rs Sts. Bills,

Were read a second time.

Read 2nd time

And ord. to Com.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.

S. O. S.

*Resolved, unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day be suspended as respects the said Bills.

Com. on Bills

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. McKen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Report—  
Harbor Antigonishe,

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for deepening and improving the Harbor of Antigonishe; also,

County Treasurer,  
St. John Lodge Free-  
masons, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the office of County Treasurer; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate St. John Lodge of Freemasons, Halifax; also,

Nat. Aliens Bills.  
Without amendm't.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to naturalize certain Aliens;  
And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

S. O. S.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future time.  
*Resolved, unaimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills.

Bills read 3rd time,

The said Bills were read a third time and the question was put by the President on each Bill,

Agreed to,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

Rec. Comm'rs Str'ts  
Bill to be ref.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had had under consideration a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Commissioners of Streets," and recommended that the said Bill should be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Bill referred.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be received and that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. McHeffey, Mr. Brown and Mr. Patterson be a Committee for that purpose.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:

Poor House Antigo-  
nishe, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for a Poor House at Antigonishe, in the County of Sydney;

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Poor Districts in the Counties of Cumberland and Queens; Poor Districts Cumberland & Queens Bills

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the first Bill be read a second time at a future day.

*Ordered*, That the second Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. Poor Dist. Cumb'd & Queens Bill ref. Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Pineo, Mr. Tupper, Mr. Brown and Mr. R. B. Dickey, be a Committee for that purpose.

The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Halifax and Minas Navigation Company; also, H. A. agree to am. to Hx. and Minas Nav. Co. and Streets Hx. Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act concerning Streets and Street Expenditure within the City of Halifax;

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bills.

The said Bills were then read as amended, and the question was put by the President on each Bill, Bills finally ag. to

Whether this Bill as amended shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bills and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee of this House appointed to join a Committee of the House of Assembly to examine the Public Accounts, made his report, which he read in his place. Report of Com. on Public Accounts.

*(Appendix—Public Accounts.)*

*Ordered*, That the said Report do lie on the table.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at half past two o'clock. Adjourn

SATURDAY, 11th APRIL, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,

“ STAYLEY BROWN,

“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,

“ MATHER B. ALMON,

“ JOHN HOLMES,

“ ALEXANDER KEITH,

“ JOHN CREIGHTON,

“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,

“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,

“ HENRY G. PINEO,

“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,

“ JAMES McNAB,

“ CHARLES DICKIE,

“ JONATHAN McCULLY,

“ FREEMAN TUPPER,

“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,

“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for a Poor House at Antigonishe, in the County of Sydney, was read a second time. Poor House Antigonishe Bill read 2nd time

- And ord. to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.
- S. O. S. *Resolved, unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.
- Com. on Com'rs Sts. Bill rep. unfav. Mr. McHefley, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Commissioners of Streets," was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bill def. 3 months. On motion, *resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.
- Com. on Poor Dist's Cumberland and Queens rep. unf. Mr. Pinco, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Poor Districts in the Counties of Cumberland and Queens, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and that the majority of the Committee recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bill read 2nd time The said Bill was read a second time.
- And ord. to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.
- A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining with the following Bill:
- Election Members G. A. Bill A Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly.
- To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.
- Read first time The said Bill was read a first time.
- And referred. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
- Committee. *Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Brown, Mr. R. B. Dickey, Mr. McHefley and Mr. McKeen be a Committee for that purpose.
- Seven Petitions ag't Election Members G. A. Bill. Mr. Holmes presented the Petition of James A. Fraser and others, David A. Ross and others, Donald Fraser and others, John Brennan and others, Alexander McKay and others, William McDonald and others, and Joseph McCulloch and others, in opposition to a Bill to regulate the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly—which were read and ordered to lie on the table.
- Com. on Bills. On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report Poor House Antigonishe Bill without am. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for a Poor House at Antigonishe, in the County of Sydney, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.
- Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.
- Rep. Wooden Buildings Halifax Bill with amendments. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend the Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax, and had made an amendment thereto.
- The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:
- First clause—Leave out the description in that clause and insert instead the following description:
- Amendments read. "Beginning at the foot of the north-east corner of North Street, where it touches Water Street; thence to run west along the north side of North Street until it strikes the western side of City Street; thence along the western side of City Street and Maynard Street to Cogswell Street; thence westerly along the south side of Cogswell Street to Park Street; thence

south along the west side of Park Street to Spring Garden Road; thence to the north end of Tower Road; thence south along the west side of Tower Road to Freshwater Street; thence along the south side of Freshwater Street to the Harbor; thence along the Harbor to the Street crossing the south end of Water Street to the east side of Water Street; thence north-erly by the eastern side of Water Street to a point opposite to the place of beginning; such limits to include also the distance of sixty feet eastwardly from the east side of Water Street from the south end thereof to South Street."

And the said amendment being read a second time was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Monday at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

MONDAY, 13th APRIL, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,

" ANSELM F. COMEAU,

" STAYLEY BROWN,

" ROBERT B. DICKEY,

" MATHER B. ALMON,

" JOHN HOLMES,

" ALEXANDER KEITH,

" JOHN CREIGHTON,

" WILLIAM A. BLACK,

" JOHN H. ANDERSON,

" HENRY G. PINEO,

" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,

" JAMES McNAB,

" CHARLES DICKIE,

" JONATHAN McCULLY,

" FREEMAN TUPPER,

" WILLIAM McKEEN,

" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Saturday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for a Poor House at Antigonishe, in the County of Sydney, was read a third time and the question was put by the President,

Poor House Antigonishe Bill read third time.

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to,

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

A Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend the Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,

Wooden Buildings Halifax Bill read 3rd time.

Whether this Bill with the amendment shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to with

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with an amendment, to which amendment their concurrence is desired.

Com. on Election of  
Members G. A. Bill  
rep. majority fav.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, *An Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly*, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and that the majority of the Committee recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Motion not to rec'v'e  
rep. and def. Bill.

Whereupon Mr. R. B. Dickey moved that the said report be not received, and that the further consideration of the Bill be deferred to this day three months.

Debate adjourned.

After some time spent in debate Mr. McHefsey moved that the debate be adjourned, which was agreed to.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Wednesday at half-past two o'clock.

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WEDNESDAY, 15th APRIL, 1863.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
" STANLEY BROWN,  
" MATHER B. ALMON,  
" ALEXANDER KEITH,  
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
" HENRY G. PINEO,  
" JAMES McNAB,  
" JONATHAN McCULLY,  
" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
" ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
" JOHN HOLMES,  
" JOHN CREIGHTON,  
" JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
" CHARLES DICKIE,  
" FREEMAN TUPPER,  
" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Monday were read.

Pet. of J. Holmes &  
al, D. McQuarrie  
& al. and Robert  
McIntosh & al.

Mr. Holmes presented the Petition of John Holmes and others; also, of Donald McQuarrie and others; also, of Robert McIntosh and others, against a Bill, entitled, *An Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in General Assembly*—which were ordered to lie on the table.

Com. on Bills

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Rep. Poor Districts  
Cumb. & Queens  
Bill without am.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, *An Act relating to Poor Districts in the Counties of Cumberland and Queens*, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

*Ordered.* That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

H. A. agree to Synod  
Bill without am.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr Twining, To return a Bill, entitled, *An Act to incorporate the Diocesan Synod of Nova Scotia*, and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

The messenger also brought up the following Bills:

Imp.itation of Goods,

1. A Bill, entitled, *An Act in addition to Chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes "Of the Importation of Goods," and the Act in amendment thereof;*



2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the prevention of Smuggling;" Smuggling.
3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church Congregation of Cape North; Pres. Ch. C. North.
4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Liverpool Baptist Church; Liverpool Bapt. Ch.
5. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate Athol Lodge of Freemasons, Halifax; Athol Lodge.
6. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate Keith Lodge of Freemasons, Halifax; Keith Lodge.
7. A Bill, entitled, An Act to revive and continue an Act relative to certain Streets in the Town of Guysborough; Streets Guysboro', &
8. A Bill, entitled, An Act respecting Fire Companies and Volunteer Militia Companies within the City of Halifax; Fire and Volunteer Co's Hx. Bills.
- To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.
- The said Bills were read a first time. Read first time.
- Ordered*, That the two first Bills be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. Importation Goods & Smuggl'g Bills ref Committee.
- Ordered*, That Mr. Anderson, Mr. Comcau and Mr. Pineo be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.
- Ordered*, That the third and fourth Bills be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. Pres. Ch. C. North and Bapt. Church L'pool Bills ref. Committee.
- Ordered*, That Mr. Holmes, Mr. Tupper and Mr. Pinco be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.
- Ordered*, That the four last Bills be read a second time at a future time.
- Resolved, unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate Athol Lodge of Freemasons, Halifax; also, Athol Lodge,
- A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate Keith Lodge of Freemasons, Halifax; also, Keith Lodge,
- A Bill, entitled, An Act to revive and continue an Act relative to certain Streets in the County of Guysborough; also, Streets Guysboro' &
- A Bill, entitled, An Act respecting Fire Companies and Volunteer Militia Companies within the City of Halifax. Fire and Volunteer Comp's Hx. Bills.
- The said Bills were read a second time. Bills read 2nd time
- Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. And ord. to Com.
- The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend the Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax, and informed the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill. H. A. do not agree to am. to Wooden B'ldings Hx. Bill.
- On motion the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill. Am. considered
- The same was read by the Clerk,
- And on motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to. And not adhered to.
- A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, Message to H. A.
- To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the amendment proposed to the said Bill, but agrees to the same as originally sent up.
- On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Friday at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

FRIDAY, 17th APRIL, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER.  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Poor Districts in the Counties of Cumberland and Queens, was read a third time and the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

Mr. Holmes presented the Petition of Donald McDonald and others, in opposition to a Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McCully presented a Bill relating to Poor Districts—which was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.

On motion of Mr. McCully the House resumed the adjourned debate (from Monday last) on the motion not to receive the Report of the Select Committee on a Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly, and to defer the further consideration of the said Bill to this day three months.

After long debate the question was put by the President,

Whether this motion be agreed to? when there appeared for the motion, nine; against the motion, eleven:

For the motion—

Mr. McNab,  
 Brown,  
 Creighton,  
 Almon,  
 Holmes,  
 R. B. Dickie,  
 Black,  
 Keith,  
 Cutler.

Against the motion—

Mr. Anderson,  
 McCully,  
 McKeen,  
 McHoffey,  
 Archibald,  
 Pineo,  
 Comeau,  
 Whitman,  
 C. Dickie,  
 Patterson,  
 Tupper.

So it passed in the negative.

And negative.

Poor Districts Cum-  
berland & Queens  
Bill read 3rd time.Agreed to,  
And sent to H. A.Pet. of D. McDonald  
and others.Poor Districts Bill  
read 1st time.Debate on report on  
Election of Mem-  
bers Bill, and to  
def. 3 months res.

Question put.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be received.

Report received.

The said Bill was then read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

And ord. to Com.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, with the following Bills:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the division line between the Counties of Halifax and Guysborough, and to add a Polling District in the County of Guysborough;

Division line Hx. and Guysborough, & Polling District.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for deepening and improving the Harbor of Liverpool;

Deepening Liverpool Harbor,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for deepening Tusket River, in the County of Yarmouth;

Deepening Tusket River.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Poor District of Wallace, in the County of Cumberland;

Poor Dist. Wallace.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for improving a road in the County of Queens;

Road Queens Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the County of Yarmouth, and to legalize certain Assessments therein;

Y<sup>th</sup> and Assessment Bills.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a second time at a future day.

The messenger also informed the House that the House of Assembly desired a Conference with this House, by Committee, on the general state of the Province.

H. A. ask Conf. on gen. state Prov.

On motion, *resolved*, That the said Conference be agreed to; and a message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk to acquaint them therewith.

Agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon and Mr. McHefley be a Committee of this House to manage the said Conference.

Committee.

And the managers went to the Conference, and being returned, Mr. McCully reported that the Committee had held the said Conference and that the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Assembly had delivered to him the following written Paper:

Report.

*In the House of Assembly, 13th April, 1863.*

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to prepare humble Addresses of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, respectively, on the occasion of the Marriage of His Royal Highness with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and that the Legislative Council be requested to join this House in such Addresses.

*Resolved*, That a Conference be requested with the Legislative Council, by Committee, on the general state of the Province, and that the Committee of this House be instructed to communicate to the Committee of the Council a copy of the foregoing Resolution.

A. JAMES, Clerk.

On motion, *resolved*, That this House will join the House of Assembly in Addresses of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, respectively, on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

Res. to join H. A. in Addresses to H. M. & Prince of Wales on m'ge of Prince.

*Resolved*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon and Mr. McHefley be a Committee of this House to join a Committee of the House of Assembly in preparing the said Addresses.

Com. to prepare Addresses.

*Resolved*, That a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, by Committee, on the general state of the Province, and that the Committee of this House do communicate to the Committee of the House of Assembly the foregoing Resolutions.

Conf. on gen. state Province.

Conference asked.	A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To desire the said Conference.
Agreed to.	A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, To inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the further Conference desired by this House.
Committee.	<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon and Mr. McHeffey be a Com- mittee of this House to manage the said Conference.
Adjourn.	On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock.

## SATURDAY, 18th APRIL, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable	The Honorable
" ROBERT M. CUTLER,	" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
" STAYLEY BROWN,	" ANSELM F. COMEAU,
" MATHER B. ALMON,	" ROBERT B. DICKEY,
" ALEXANDER KEITH,	" JOHN HOLMES,
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,	" JOHN CREIGHTON,
" HENRY G. PINEO,	" JOHN H. ANDERSON,
" JAMES McNAB,	" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
" JONATHAN McCULLY,	" CHARLES DICKIE,
" WILLIAM MCKEEN,	" FREEMAN TUPPER,
" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.	" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

## PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Poor Districts Bill read 2nd time	A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Poor Districts, was read a second time.
And ord. to Com.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.
Line Hx. & Guysb. and Pol'g District,	A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the division line between the Counties of Halifax and Guysborough, and to add a Polling District in the County of Guysborough; also,
Poor Dist. Wallace,	A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Poor District of Wallace in the County of Cumberland; also,
Road Queens, and	A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for improving a road in the County of Queens; also,
Y <sup>th</sup> & Assessment Bills,	A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the County of Yarmouth, and to legalize certain assessments therein;
Read 2nd time	Were read a second time.
And ord. to Com.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.
Deepening Liverpool Harbor and	A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for deepening and improving the Harbor of Liverpool; also,
Deepening Tusket River Bills	A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for deepening and improving Tusket River, in the County of Yarmouth;
Read 2nd time	Were read a second time.
And referred.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

*Ordered*, That Mr Tupper, Mr. Brown and Mr. Patterson be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in General Assembly, and had made several amendments thereto. Rep. Elections to G. A. Bill with am.

Mr. McCully moved that the House do adjourn, which being seconded and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, ten; against the motion, eleven. Motion for adjournment.

## For the motion—

Mr. Anderson,  
McCully,  
McKeen,  
McHefsey,  
Archibald,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
C. Dickie,  
Patterson,  
Tupper.

## Against the motion—

Mr. McNab,  
Pinco,  
Brown,  
Creighton,  
Almon,  
Holmes,  
R. B. Dickie,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,  
The President.

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Am. read

Tenth clause, fifth line—after the word "division" insert the words, "alphabetically arranged." In the oath, fifth line—After the word "roll" insert the words, "alphabetically arranged."

Fourteenth clause, first line—Instead of the words, "Grand Jury and," insert the word "general."

Sixteenth clause, third line—Leave out the words, "and Councillors."

Twenty-ninth clause, fourth line—Leave out the words, "and Councillors." Fifth line—Instead of the word "Common" insert the word "City."

Thirty-eighth clause, eighth line—After the word "Province," insert the words, "or shall have a legal or equitable freehold estate in possession, of the clear yearly value of eight dollars." In the oath, eighth line—After the word "Assembly" insert an asterisk. At the end of the oath add the following words: "If the Candidate claims to be qualified as a Freeholder, then after the asterisk insert the words, 'in right of freehold property of the clear yearly value of eight dollars, owned by me and described as follows: here briefly describe the same, setting forth the County or Township, or Electoral Division, where situate and other particulars.'"

Fifty-sixth clause, eleventh line—Leave out the words, "Clergymen and Ordained Ministers." In the oath, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth lines, leave out the words, "a Clergyman of the Church of \_\_\_\_\_ or an Ordained Minister of the \_\_\_\_\_ Denomination, or"

Seventy-seventh clause, thirty-seventh line—Instead of the word "and" insert the word "or." At the end of the Bill add the following clause:

"All Elections of Representatives to serve in General Assembly, held before the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, shall be held under the laws now in force in this Province; and until that day, and until the perfecting of the Register of Elections pursuant to Section twenty-six, Chapters five, seven and eight of the Revised Statutes, and all Acts in amendment thereof, shall be and remain in force, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

Am. agreed to

Then the amendment to the tenth clause was read a second time and agreed to.

Am. agreed to

Then the amendments to the fourteenth, sixteenth, twenty-ninth, thirty-eighth, fifty-sixth and seventy-seventh clauses were severally read a second time and agreed to.

Last am. agreed to  
on division.

Then the amendment to add a clause at the end of the Bill was read a second time, and the question was put by the President,

Whether this amendment be agreed to? when there appeared for the amendment, eleven, against the amendment, ten.

For the amendment—

Mr. McNab,  
Pineo,  
Brown,  
Creighton,  
Almon,  
Holmes,  
R. B. Dickey,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,

The President.

Against the amendment—

Mr. Anderson,  
McCully,  
McKeen,  
McHefsey,  
Archibald,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
C. Dickie,  
Patterson,  
Tupper.

So it passed in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Monday at half-past two o'clock.

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MONDAY, 20th APRIL, 1863.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
" STAYLEY BROWN,  
" MATHER B. ALMON,  
" ALEXANDER KEITH,  
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
" HENRY G. PINEO,  
" JAMES McNAB,  
" JONATHAN McCULLY,  
" WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
" ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
" JOHN HOLMES,  
" JOHN CREIGHTON,  
" JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
" CHARLES DICKIE,  
" FREEMAN TUPPER,  
" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Saturday were read.

Com. rep. address to  
H. M. on Prince  
of Wales' Mar'ge.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee of this House appointed to join a Committee of the House of Assembly to prepare humble Addresses of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, respectively, on the Marriage of His Royal Highness with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, reported the draft of an Address to Her Majesty, which he read in his place and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows:

## TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

The humble Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly  
of the Province of Nova Scotia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with sentiments of loyalty and affection to your Royal Person and Government. Address.

Representing the inhabitants of this Province, we desire to convey to Your Majesty our assurance of the heartfelt satisfaction with which the people of Nova Scotia have heard the joyful intelligence of the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and to offer with our own the most cordial and sincere congratulations of all classes of the inhabitants, on an event so deeply concerning the happiness of Your Majesty, and the interests and feelings of the people committed to your care.

We rejoice in the prospect presented by so auspicious an union, and we fervently pray that Your Majesty may long reign in the affections of your loyal people, and that Heaven will crown with choicest blessings the future path of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Edward and his Illustrious Bride.

*Ordered*, That the said address be received and adopted. Adopted.

The Chairman also reported the draft of an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which he read in his place and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows: Address to Prince of Wales reported.

To His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, K. G.,  
Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony,  
Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Cornwall,  
Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Earl of  
Carrick, Earl of Dublin, Baron of Renfrew,  
Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland  
and Heir Apparent to the Throne:

The humble Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly  
of the Province of Nova Scotia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—

We, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, now in Parliament assembled, desire to unite in giving expression to the sentiments of universal satisfaction and heartfelt joy which animate the inhabitants of this portion of the Queen's dominions, on the occasion of the alliance in Marriage between Your Royal Highness and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Address.

For ourselves and the people whom we represent, we most respectfully tender to Your Royal Highness and the illustrious Princess the most cordial congratulation in this deeply interesting and most auspicious event, and we fervently hope that Your Royal Highness and your amiable consort may long live in the enjoyment of all happiness under the blessing of Providence, amidst a united, prosperous and contented people, devoted in their loyalty to our Most Gracious Queen.

*Ordered*, that the said Address be received and adopted. Adopted.

The Chairman also reported the draft of an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, which he read in his place and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows. Rep. Address to L. G.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable

The Earl of Mulgrave,

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over  
Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its  
Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

The Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address. The Legislative Council and House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Addresses to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, respectively, congratulating them upon the auspicious Marriage of His Royal Highness with the Illustrious Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and they respectfully request Your Excellency to forward their Addresses to their respective destinations with Your Excellency's assurance of the undeviating loyalty and affection of the people of this Province to Her Majesty, the Heir Apparent to the Throne and to the Royal Family.

Adopted. *Ordered*, That the said Address be received and adopted.

Com. to present Address to H. E. *Ordered*, That the Committee who prepared the said Addresses be a Committee to join a Committee of the House of Assembly to present the same to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

Motion for 3d reading of Election of Members Bill. Mr. Cutler moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in General Assembly, be read a third time.

Motion to recommit Bill. Whereupon Mr. McCully moved in amendment that the said Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of striking out the last amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill—which being seconded and the question being put by the President, there appeared for re-committing the Bill, ten; against re-committing it, eleven.

For re-committing Bill—

Mr. Anderson,  
McCully,  
McHefsey,  
Archibald,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
C. Dickie,  
Patterson,  
Tupper,  
McKeen.

Against re-committing Bill—

Mr. McNab,  
Pinco,  
Brown,  
Creighton,  
Almon,  
Holmes,  
R. B. Dickey,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,  
The President.

Negatived. So it passed in the negative.

Then the question on the original motion was put by the President and agreed to.

Bill read 3rd time. The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill with the amendments shall pass?

Agreed to with am. It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Com. on Baptist Ch. Biv. Bill rep. fav.

Mr. Holmes, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Liverpool Baptist Church, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Bill read 2nd time. The said Bill was read a second time.



*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time. And ord. to Com.

Mr. Holmes, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church Congregation of Cape North, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Presb. Ch. Cape North Bill report favorably.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2nd time

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. And ord. to Com.

*Resolved, unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House. s. o. s.

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Poor Districts, and had agreed to the same without any amendment. Rep. Poor Districts Bill without am.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time at a future time.

*Resolved, unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill. s. o. s. on Bill.

The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Bill read 3rd time.

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, Passed

To carry down the said Bill and desire their concurrence thereto. And sent to H. A.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate Athole Lodge of Freemasons, Halifax; also, Report— Athole Lodge.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate Keith Lodge of Freemasons, Halifax; also, Keith Lodge,

A Bill, entitled, An Act respecting Fire Companies and Volunteer Militia Companies within the City of Halifax; also, Fire and Volunteer Companies, Hx.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Poor District of Wallace, in the County of Cumberland; also, Poor Dist. Wallace.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the division line between the Counties of Halifax and Guysborough and to add a Polling District in the County of Guysborough; also, Line Hx. and Guysboro', and Polling District,

A Bill, entitled, An Act for improving a Road in the County of Queens; also, Road, Queens.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to revive and continue an Act relative to certain Streets in the County of Guysborough; also, Streets, Guysboro'.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the County of Yarmouth, and to legalize certain Assessments therein; also, Yarmouth and its assessment, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Liverpool Baptist Church; Baptist Church Liverpool Bills.

And had agreed to the same without any amendment. Without amendm't.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future time.

*Resolved, unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day be suspended as respects the said Bills. s. o. s.

The said Bills were then read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill, Bills read 3rd time.

- Whether this Bill shall pass?  
 It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed to. And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.
- Com. on Liv. Harbor Bill report fav. Mr. Tupper, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act for deepening and improving the Harbor of Liverpool, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bill ordered to Com. Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.
- Adjourn On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock.

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TUESDAY, 21st APRIL, 1863.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable	The Honorable
" ROBERT M. CUTLER,	" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
" STAYLEY BROWN,	" ANSELM F. COMEAU,
" MATHER B. ALMON,	" ROBERT B. DICKEY,
" ALEXANDER KEITH,	" JOHN HOLMES,
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,	" JOHN CREIGHTON,
" HENRY G. PINEO,	" JOHN H. ANDERSON,
" JAMES McNAB,	" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
" JONATHAN McCULLY,	" CHARLES DICKIE,
" WILLIAM MCKEEN,	" FREEMAN TUPPER,
" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.	" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

- Com. on Contingent Expenses. On motion, *resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to consider of and report to the House the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session.
- Committee Ordered, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Brown and Mr. McHefsey be a Committee for that purpose.
- Com. on Tusket Riv. Bill report fav. Mr. Tupper, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for deepening Tusket River, in the County of Yarmouth, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bill ordered to Com. Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.
- S. O. S. Resolved, *unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.
- Com. on Bills. On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for deepening and improving the Harbor of Liverpool; also,	Report— Liverpool Harbor.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for deepening Tusket River in the County of Yarmouth;	Tusket River Bills,
And had agreed to the same without any amendment.	Without amendment
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be read a third time at a future time.	
<i>Resolved, unanimously</i> , That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills.	s. o. s.
The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill.	Bills read 3rd time.
Whether this Bill shall pass?	
It was resolved in the affirmative.	Agreed to
A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,	And sent to H. A.
To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.	
The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church Congregation of Cape North, and had made an amendment thereto.	Rep. Presb. Church Cape North Bill with amendment.
The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:	
At the end of the Bill add the following clause:	Am. read
“Nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with, alter or affect the rights of Her Majesty, or any body corporate or private individual.”	
And the said amendment being read a second time was agreed to by the House.	And agreed to.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be read a third time at a future time.	
<i>Resolved, unanimously</i> , That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.	s. o. s.
The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,	Bill read 3rd time,
Whether this Bill with the amendment shall pass?	
It was resolved in the affirmative.	Agreed to with am.
A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,	And sent to H. A.
To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with an amendment, to which amendment their concurrence is desired.	
A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills.	
A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Traffic in the Streets of the City of Halifax;	Traffic Streets Hx.
A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Township of Chester;	Township of Chester
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Royal Union Chapter of Freemasons at Halifax;	Royal Union Chap. Freemasons,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Pilotage, Harbors and Harbor Masters,” and the Act in amendment thereof;	Pilotage, and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to adjust the representation of this Province; To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.	Representation Bills
The said Bills were read a first time.	Read first time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.	Traffic Streets Hx. Bill referred.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. McHeffey, Mr. Keith and Mr. Patterson be a Committee for that purpose.	Committee.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the second Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.	Chester Bill ref.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Creighton, Mr. Almon and Mr. McCully be a Committee for that purpose.

H. A. agree to amend  
to El. of Members  
Bill.

*Ordered*, That the three last Bills be read a second time at a future day. The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in General Assembly, and informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill.

Bill finally ag. to

The said Bill was then read as amended, and the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill as amended shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as amended.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock.

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WEDNESDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1863.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ CHARLES DICKIE,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The minutes of yesterday were read.

Royal Union Free-  
masons, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Royal Union Chapter of Freemasons at Halifax; also,

Pilgrimage Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Pilotage, Harbors and Harbor Masters,” and the Act in amendment thereof;

Read 2nd time

Were read a second time.

And ord. to Com.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Motion for 2d read-  
ing of Rep. Bill.

Mr. McCully moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act to adjust the Representation of this Province be read a second time.

Motion to defer 3  
months.

Whereupon Mr. R. B. Dickey moved in amendment that the said Bill be read a second time this day three months—

Which being seconded, and after long debate the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion in amendment, eleven; against it ten.

For the amendment—

Mr. McNab,  
Pineo,  
Brown,  
Creighton,  
Almon,  
Holmes,  
R. B. Dickey,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,  
The President.

Against the amendment—

Mr. Anderson,  
McCully,  
McKeen,  
McHeffey,  
Archibald,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
C. Dickie,  
Patterson,  
Tupper.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Agreed to,

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a second time this day three months.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Halifax City Railroad Company; Hx. City Railroad Company,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to legalize certain proceedings relative to County Assessments; Legalizing County Assessments.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries;" Jurics.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Coal Mines;" Coal Mines.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Cases." Jurisdiction J. P.'s Bills,

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read first time.

*Ordered*, That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. Hx. City Railroad Bill referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Almon, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Brown be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

*Ordered*, That the four last Bills be read a second time at a future day.

The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church Congregation of Cape North, and informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill. H. A. agree to am. to Pres. Ch. Cape North Bill.

The said Bill was read as amended, and the question was put by the President, Bill finally ag. to

Whether this Bill as amended shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as amended.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

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 THURSDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1863.
 

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STAYLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 " ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " CHARLES DICKIE,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The minutes of yesterday were read.

Legalizing County Assessments.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to legalize certain proceedings relative to County Assessments; also,

Juries, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries;" also,

Coal Mines Bills

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Coal Mines;"

Read 2nd time

Were read a second time.

And ord. to Com.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:

Exp's Civil Gov't,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province;

Site in Halifax for Public Purposes,

A Bill, entitled, An Act in relation to the purchase of a site in the City of Halifax for Public Purposes;

Dalhousie College,

A Bill, entitled, An Act for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College;

Rep. Queens County and,

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Representation of the County of Queens;

Change name Sydney County Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of the County of Sydney;

Exp's Civil Government Bill ref.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Committee.

The said Bills were read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brown and Mr. Patterson be a Committee for that purpose.

*Ordered*, That the four last Bills be read a second time at a future day.

Rep. Digby Bill read first time.

Mr. Comeau presented a Bill relative to the Representation of the County of Digby, which was read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.

Com. on Traffic Sts. Halifax Bill rep.

Mr. McHeffey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Traffic in the Streets of the City of Halifax, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.	Bill read 2nd time
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.	And ord. to Com.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Cases," was read a second time.	Jurisdiction J. P.'s Bill read 2nd time
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.	And referred.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Brown, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Whitman be a Committee for that purpose.	Committee.
<i>Resolved, unanimously</i> , That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.	s. o. s.
On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.	Com. on Bills.
The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Royal Union Chapter of Freemasons, Halifax; also,	Report— Royal Union Free- masons,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Pilotage, Harbors and Harbor Masters," and the Act in amendment thereof; also,	Pilotage,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to legalize certain proceedings relative to County Assessments; also,	Legalizing County Assessments,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Jurics;" also,	Jurics, and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Coal Mines;"	Coal Mines Bills
And had agreed to the same without any amendment.	Without amendment
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be read a third time at a future time.	
<i>Resolved, unanimously</i> , That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day be suspended as respects the said Bills.	s. o. s.
The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,	Bills read 3rd time,
Whether this Bill shall pass?	
It was resolved in the affirmative.	Agreed to
A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,	And sent to H. A.
To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.	
Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Halifax City Railroad Company was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.	Com on Hx. City Railroad Co. Bill report favorably.
The said Bill was read a second time.	Bill read 2nd time,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.	And ord. to Com.
<i>Resolved, unanimously</i> , That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.	s. o. s.
On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.	Com. on Bills.
On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock.	Adjourn.

FRIDAY, 24th APRIL, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable	The Honorable
" ROBERT M. CUTLER,	" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
" STAYLEY BROWN,	" ANSELM F. COMEAU,
" MATHER B. ALMON,	" ROBERT B. DICKEY,
" ALEXANDER KEITH,	" JOHN HOLMES,
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,	" JOHN CREIGHTON,
" HENRY G. PINEO,	" JOHN H. ANDERSON,
" JAMES McNAB,	" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
" JONATHAN McCULLY,	" CHARLES DICKIE,
" WILLIAM McKEEN,	" FREEMAN TUPPER,
" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.	" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

## PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Com. on Contingen-  
cies report.

Mr. Archibald, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider of and report to the House the amount required for the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session, made his report, which he read in his place and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows:

Report.

The Committee appointed to consider of and report to the House the amount that will be required for the Contingent Expenses for the present Session, report as follows:

For Contingencies to be expended under the direction of the President.....	£20	0	0
For publishing the Debates in the <i>Morning Chronicle</i> .....	20	0	0
"                  " <i>British Colonist</i> .....	20	0	0
To pay Compton & Co.'s account.....	32	6	10
" A & W. McKinlay's account (including stationery allowance to four members).....	18	17	6
" E. M. McDonald.....	7	12	6
" J. J. Sawyer.....	5	5	0
" James Venables.....	5	5	0
" A. Grant.....	2	3	9
" H. W. Blackadar.....	1	10	0
" Hall & Beamish.....		8	8
" W. A. Penney.....		5	0
" Stationery allowance twenty-one members.....	£42	0	0
Less four in McKinlay's account.....	8	0	0
" Stationery allowance of three members, Com. Public Accounts.....	£9	0	0
Less one in McKinlay's account.....	3	0	0
" Cogswell & Forsyth's account.....	10	2	7
" Thomas Annand.....		9	10
" Contingent Expenses by the Clerk to be accounted for...	20	0	0
" James Venables for services in Council Chamber during the Recess.....	15	0	0
" Addition to salary of second messenger.....	10	0	0
" ——— Grant's account.....	1	0	0
	£230	6	8



Deduct the balance in the hands of the Clerk from the Contingencies of last year, in his account to 1st January last..... £37 18 9½

\$769 58 or £192 7 10½

T. D. ARCHIBALD,  
*Chairman.*

Committee Room, 24th April, 1863.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be received and adopted.

A Bill, entitled, An Act in relation to the purchase of a site in the City of Halifax for Public Purposes; also, Site in Halifax for Public Purposes,

A Bill, entitled, An Act for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College; also, Dalhousie College,

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Representation of the County of Queens; also, Rep. Queens Co. &

A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of the County of Sydney; Changing name of Sydney Bills,  
Were read a second time. Read 2nd time

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time. And ord. to Com.

Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Expenses of Civil Government Bill report.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2nd time

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time. And ord. to Com.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Township of Chester, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and proposed certain amendments, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Chester Bill report.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2nd time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time. And ord. to Com.

Mr. Comeau moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act relative to the Representation of the County of Digby, be read a second time. Motion to read Rep. Digby Bill.

A question having been raised whether the said Bill be a local Bill, and it being referred to the President, he decided the Bill to be a local Bill, within the meaning of the Standing Order of this House Number 60. Bill Local Bill.

Whereupon Mr. Comeau had leave to withdraw the said Bill. Leave given to withdraw Bill.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:

1. A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the construction and management of an Intercolonial Railway; Intercol. Railway.

2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the construction of a further section of Provincial Railway; Prov'l Railway.

3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to enlarge the amount of Deposits in the Savings Bank; Savings Bank,

4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the distribution and settlement of industrious Immigrants. Immigrants.

5. A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction;" Public Instruction.

6. A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the bounds of certain Polling Districts in certain Counties; Polling Districts.

7. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for Agricultural Exhibitions and the improvement of Stock;
8. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 9 of the Acts of 1862, entitled, An Act in reference to the Militia;
9. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Naturalization and privilege of Aliens."
10. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office," and the Act in amendment thereof;
11. A Bill entitled, An Act to revest in John Lynch the title to certain land;
- To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.  
The said Bills were read a first time.
- Ordered*, That the six first Bills be read a second time at a future day.
- Ordered*, That the seventh Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
- Ordered*, That Mr. McHeffey, Mr. McKeen, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Brown and Mr. C. Dickie be a Committee for that purpose.
- Ordered*, That the eighth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
- Ordered*, That Mr. McHeffey, Mr. McKeen and Mr. McNab be a Committee for that purpose.
- Ordered*, That the ninth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
- Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon and Mr. R. B. Dickey be a Committee for that purpose.
- Ordered*, That the tenth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
- Ordered*, That Mr. Anderson, Mr. Almon and Mr. Patterson be a Committee for that purpose.
- Ordered*, That the eleventh Bill be read a second time at a future day.
- Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following memorandum relative to the Railways, in answer to the questions of the Honorable A. F. Comeau:

*In answer to Questions from Honorable A. F. Comeau.*

Cost of Survey—Truro to Pictou.—The cost of the survey of the line under Mr. Forman, being included in the general charges for surveying and engineering, cannot be given.

Under Mr. Lauric, 1857—

Survey .....	\$6960 47
Lithographing Map.....	110 73
	<hr/>
	\$7071 20

Cost of Survey—Windsor to Hantsport, by Mr. Wightman, 1859, during Mr. Lauric's time—

Mr. Wightman.....	\$1142 00
“ Ramsay.....	423 87
	<hr/>
	\$1566 87

In reference to the estimated cost of constructing the lines surveyed, I have only to refer to Journals of 1859, Appendix, page 71 to 87; 1860, page 437 to 461, as regards the Pictou branch; and to Journals of the Assembly of 1859, Appendix, page 90 to 110, as regards the projected line to Hantsport.

All made under Mr. Johnston's Administration.

J. McCULLY.

Railway Office, 24th April, 1863.

The same was read and ordered to lie on the table.

*Resolved, unanimously,* That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House. s. o. s.

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Province; also, Report—Expenses Civil Gov't

A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of the County of Sydney; also, Ch'ge name Sydney.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Representation of the County of Queens; also, Rep. Queens, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act in relation to the purchase of a site in the City of Halifax for Public Purposes; Site in Halifax for Public Purposes Bills, Without amendment

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Township of Chester, and had made an amendment thereto. Rep. Chester Bill, with amendment.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Second clause, fourth line—After the words "Court House" insert the words, "and all expenses connected therewith and with the administration of justice." Am. read

And the said amendment being read a second time was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Halifax City Railroad Company, and had made several amendments thereto. Rep. Hx. City Railroad Bill, with am.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Eleventh clause—Leave out this clause. Am. read

Twelfth clause, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth lines—Leave out the words, "with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent, deducting the clear profits, if any, in the working of such road," and insert instead the following words: "And if the net profits of the Company shall not have been equal to interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, then the Company shall be entitled to receive such an amount as together with the profits shall amount to six per centum per annum." Seventeenth line—Instead of the word "ten" insert the word "twelve."

Thirteenth clause, 9th line—Leave out the word "Lieutenant." After the word "Governor" insert the words, "and Council." Tenth line—Instead of the word "him" insert the word "them."

At the end of the Bill add the following clauses:

"The Company shall not interfere with the water pipes, or the pipes of the Gas Company; and if it shall become necessary at any time to remove the rails in order to repair or relay the pipes, the expense of removing and replacing the rails shall be borne by the parties desiring their removal, and reasonable notice shall be given to the Company of their desire to have them removed."

"All bye-laws, rules and regulations for managing the said road shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, in Council, before the same shall come into operation."

"This Act shall have no force or effect unless the Railroad be built within three years."

And the said amendments being read a second time were agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

Com. on Jurisdiction  
J. P.'s Bill report  
majority unfav.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Cases," reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and that the majority of the Committee did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Motion to receive  
rep. & defer Bill.

Whereupon Mr. Archibald moved that that the said Report be received and the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months, which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, was agreed to.

Rep. received and  
Bill deferred.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be received, and that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.

Leave of absence to  
Mr. Brown.

On motion of Mr. McNab, *ordered*, That Mr. Brown have leave of absence from to-morrow to return home on urgent private business.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock.

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SATURDAY, 25th APRIL, 1863.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
" MATHER B. ALMON,  
" ALEXANDER KEITH,  
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
" HENRY G. PINEO,  
" JAMES McNAB,  
" JONATHAN McCULLY,  
" WILLIAM McKEEN,  
" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
" ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
" JOHN HOLMES,  
" JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
" CHARLES DICKIE,  
" FREEMAN TUPPER,  
" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The minutes of yesterday were read.

Expenses Civil Gov.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Province; also,

Ch'ge name Sydney  
County.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of the County of Sydney; also,

Rep. of Queens, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Representation of the County of Queens; also,

Site in Halifax for  
Pub. P'poses Bills

A Bill, entitled, An Act in relation to the purchase of a site in the City of Halifax for Public Purposes;

Read 3rd time.

Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,

Agreed to.

Whether this Bill shall pass?

And sent to H. A.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

Chester, and

Hs. City Railroad  
Company Bills,

A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Township of Chester; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Halifax City Railroad Company;

Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill, Read 3rd time,

Whether this Bill with the amendments shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, Agreed to with am.  
And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, Com. on Post Office  
Bill rep.  
An Act to amend Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office," and the Act in amendment thereof, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and with an amendment recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Bill read 2nd time,  
And ord. to Com.

Mr. McHefey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, Com. on Militia Bill  
report.  
An Act to amend Chapter 9 of the Acts of 1862, entitled, An Act in reference to the Militia, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Bill read 2nd time,  
And ord. to Com.

Mr. McHefey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, Com. on Agricultural  
Exhibition Bill  
report favorably.  
An Act to provide for Agricultural Exhibitions and the improvement of Stock, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Bill read 2d time,  
And ord. to Com.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, with the following Bill:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to suspend the operation of Chapter 15 of the Suspending Chapter  
15 of 1862 (Stat.  
Labor) Bill  
Acts of 1862 in certain Counties;

To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day. Read first time.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, Com. on Aliens Bill  
report.  
An Act to amend Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Naturalization and privilege of Aliens," was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and with an amendment recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Bill read 2nd time  
And ord. to Com.

Mr. McCully moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Intercolonial Railway, be read a second time. Motion for 2nd read-  
ing of Intercol.  
Railway Bill.

After long debate the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, fourteen; against it five.

For the motion—

Mr. McNab,  
Anderson,  
McCully,  
McKeen,  
McHeffey,  
Archibald,  
Whitman,  
C. Dickie,  
Almon,  
Patterson,  
Tupper,  
Holmes,  
Keith,  
The President.

Against the motion—

Mr. Pineo,  
Comeau,  
R. B. Dickey,  
Black,  
Cutler.

Agreed to.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Bill read 2nd time

The said Bill was read a second time.

And ord. to Com.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

H. A. agree to am.  
to Chester Bill.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, To bring up a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Township of Chester, and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill.

Bill finally ag. to

The said Bill was then read as amended, and the question was put by President,

Whether this Bill as amended shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourn

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until Monday at two o'clock.

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MONDAY, 27th APRIL, 1863.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ CHARLES DICKIE,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The minutes of Saturday were read.

Immigrants,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the distribution and settlement of industrious Immigrants; also,

Public Instruction,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Public Instruction;” also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the bounds of certain Polling Districts in certain Counties; also, Polling Districts in certain Counties.  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to revest in John Lynch the title to certain land; also, Lynch's Land, and  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to suspend the operation of Chapter 15 of the Acts of 1862 in certain Counties; Chap. 15 of 1862 (Stat. Labor) Bills.  
 Were read a second time. Read 2nd time.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time. And ord. to Com.

Mr. McCully moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the construction of a further section of the Provincial Railway, be read a second time. Motion for 2nd reading of section Prov. Railway Bill.

Whereupon Mr. R. B. Dickey moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the resources of this Province do not admit of undertaking the construction of a line of Railway to Pictou, and also of three and a-half twelfths of the Intercolonial Line to Riviere du Loup; and, therefore, that the Act to authorize the construction of a further section of the Provincial Railway should not take effect until after the survey of the said Intercolonial Line shall have been made and approved, as provided by the Act to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Intercolonial Railway, nor unless the section of eleven miles from Truro shall form a portion of the said Intercolonial Line. Motion in am.

Which being seconded, and after long debate, the question being put by the President, there appeared for the resolution, four; against it, fourteen:

For the resolution—

Mr. Pinco,  
 R. B. Dickey,  
 Black,  
 Cutler.

Against the resolution—

Mr. McNab,  
 Anderson,  
 McCully,  
 Archibald,  
 McHeffey,  
 Comeau,  
 Whitman,  
 C. Dickie,  
 Almon,  
 Patterson,  
 Tupper,  
 Holmes,  
 Keith,  
 The President.

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

Then the question was put by the President on the original motion, and agreed to.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time. And ord. to Com.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enlarge the amount of Deposits in the Savings Bank, was read a second time. Savings Bank Bill read 2nd time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time. And ord. to Com.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

Message to H. A. finally agreeing to Chester Bill.

To return a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Township of Chester, and to acquaint them that this House has agreed to the said Bill as amended.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills.

Police Force, &c.

A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Police Force of the City of Halifax :

Commissioners Sts. Tusket, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act for extending to Tusket the jurisdiction of Commissioners of Streets ;

County Assessments Bills,

A Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments ;"

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read first time.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Police Force, &c. Bill referred.

*Ordered*, That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon and Mr. Anderson be a Committee for that purpose.

*Ordered*, That the second and third Bills be read a second time at a future time.

S. O. S. on Tusket and Co. Assessments Bills.

*Resolved, unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day be suspended as respects the said Bills.

Bills read 2nd time. And ord to Com.

The said Bills were read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.

S. O. S.

*Resolved, unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.

Comm. on Bills.

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Report—Intercol. Railway,

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Intercolonial Railway ; also,

County Assessments

A Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments ;" also,

Commissioners Sts. Tusket,

A Bill entitled, An Act for extending to Tusket the Jurisdiction of Commissioners of Streets ; also,

Section Prov. Railway,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the construction of a further section of the Provincial Railway ; also,

Savings Bank,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enlarge the amount of Deposits in the Savings Bank ; also,

Agric'l Exhibitions,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for Agricultural Exhibitions and the improvement of Stock ; also,

Immigrants,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the distribution and settlement of industrious Immigrants ; also,

Polling Districts,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the bounds of certain Polling Districts in certain Counties ; also,

Lynch's Land, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to re-vest in John Lynch the title to certain land ; also,

Chap. 15 1862 (Stat. Labor) Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to suspend the operation of Chapter 15 of the Acts of 1862 in certain Counties ;

Without amendm't.

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.

Rep. Post Office Bill with amendment.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office," and the Act in amendment thereof, and had made an amendment thereto.

Am. read

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows :

Fourth clause, second line—After the word "newspapers," insert the following words, "and small religious periodicals, such as the Child's Paper,



the Playhour, the Sabbath School Visitor, and others of a like description, whether British or Foreign."

And the said amendment being read a second time was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 9 of the Acts of 1862, entitled, "An Act in reference to the Militia," and had made an amendment thereto. Report Militia Bill with am.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Tenth clause, 2nd line—After the words "Surgeon" insert the words, "not belonging to the Regiment." Am. read

And the said amendment being read a second time was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Naturalization and privilege of Aliens," and had made an amendment thereto. Report Aliens Bill with amendment.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

At the end of the Bill add the following clause:

"This Act shall not go into operation until Her Majesty's assent shall be signified thereto." Am. read

And the said amendment being read a second time was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction," and had made an amendment thereto. Rep. Public Instruction Bill with am.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Third clause—At the end of the clause add the following words, "unless such shareholder shall previously by writing surrender his interest, and that in case of sale as aforesaid the said trustees shall hold the proceeds thereof for the use of the shareholders, to be recovered by them, respectively, unless the said two-thirds majority shall decide to apply such proceeds towards building a new School House." Am. read

And the said amendment being read a second time was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College, and had made two amendments thereto. Rep. Dalh. College Bill with am.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Third clause, 5th line—Leave out the words, "Executors, Trustees or Representatives," and insert instead the word "nominee." Am. read

Ninth clause—At the end of the clause add the following words, "except the Act passed in the fourth year of His Late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, An Act authorizing the lending a sum of money to the Governors of Dalhousie College, and for securing the repayment thereof."

And the said amendments being read a second time were agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Traffic in the Streets of the City of Halifax, and had made an amendment thereto. Rep. Traffic Streets Halifax Bill with amendment.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

At the end of the clause add the following proviso: "Provided that at least one-half of the street, exclusive of the sidewalk, shall be left clear and unobstructed." Am. read

And the said amendment being read a second time was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

Com. on Police Hs.  
Bill report.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Police Force of the City of Halifax, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and with amendments recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock.

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TUESDAY, 28th APRIL, 1863.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ CHARLES DICKIE,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Intercol. Railway.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Intercolonial Railway; also,

County Assessments

A Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, “Of County Assessments;” also,

Com'rs Sts. Tusket,

A Bill, entitled, An Act for extending to Tusket the Jurisdiction of Commissioners of Streets; also,

Section Provl. Rail-  
way.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the construction of a further section of the Provincial Railway; also,

Savings Bank,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enlarge the amount of Deposits in the Savings Bank; also,

Agric'l Exhibitions,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for Agricultural Exhibitions and the improvement of Stock; also,

Immigrants.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the distribution and settlement of Industrious Immigrants; also,

Polling District.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the bounds of certain Polling Districts in certain Counties; also,

Lynch's land, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to revest in John Lynch the title to certain land; also,

Chap. 15, 1862 (Stat.  
Labor) Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to suspend the operation of Chapter 15 of the Acts of 1862 in certain Counties;

Read 3rd time.

Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,

Agreed to

Whether this Bill shall pass?

And sent to H. A.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office," and the Act in amendment thereof; also, Post Office,  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 9 of the Acts of 1862, entitled, "An Act in reference to the Militia;" also, Militia,  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Naturalization and privilege of Aliens;" also, Aliens,  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction;" also, Public Instruction,  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College; also, Dalh. College, and  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Traffic in the Streets of the City of Halifax; Traffic Sts. Halifax Bills,  
 Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill, Read 3rd time,  
 Whether this Bill with the amendments shall pass?  
 It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to with am.  
 A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, And sent to H. A.  
 To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Mr. Keith presented the Petition of W. Roche and nine others, aldermen of the City of Halifax, in opposition to a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Police Force of the City of Halifax, which was read and ordered to lie on the table. Pet. W. Roche et al. Aldermen of Hx.

Mr. McCully moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Police Force of the City of Halifax, be read a second time. Motion for 2nd reading Police Force Hx. Bill.

After debate the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, nine; against it, seven.

## For the motion—

Mr. Anderson,  
 McCully,  
 McHeffey,  
 Archibald,  
 Comeau,  
 Whitman,  
 C. Dickie,  
 Almon,  
 Tupper.

## Against the motion—

Mr. McNab,  
 Holmes,  
 R. B. Dickey,  
 Black,  
 Keith,  
 Cutler,  
 The President.

So it passed in the affirmative. Carried.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a second time.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2nd time

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time. And ord. to Com.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with—

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office," and the Act in amendment thereof; also, H. A. agree to am. to Post Office.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Halifax City Railroad Company; also, Hx. City Railroad Company.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Traffic in the Streets of the City of Halifax; also, Traffic Streets Hx.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Naturalization and privilege of Aliens;" also, Aliens, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 9 of the Acts of 1862, entitled, "An Act in reference to the Militia;" Militia Bills.

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bills.

Bills finally ag. to

The said Bills were then read as amended and the question was put by the President on each Bill.

Whether this Bill as amended shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as amended.

H. A. do not ag. to am. to Public Instruction Bill.

The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction," and to inform the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill.

Am. not adhered to.

On motion the House proceeded to the consideration of the said amendment.

The same was read by the Clerk, and,

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

And message to H. A. with Bill.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the amendment proposed to the said Bill, but agrees to the same as originally sent up.

S. O. S.

*Resolved, unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.

Com. on Bills.

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Rep. Police Force. Hz. Bill with am.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Police Force of the City of Halifax, and had made several amendments thereto.

Amendments read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

First clause—Leave out this clause and insert instead the following clause:

"On and after the passing of this Act, the Recorder of the City of Halifax shall be also a Stipendiary Magistrate and his salary shall be increased to the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, annually, to be paid by the City; he shall not hereafter be required to attend the meetings of the City Council, or to take the charge and management of the legal business connected with the affairs of the City, or to act as the Counsel or Attorney for the City in suits where the City is a party."

Second clause, first line—After the word "Magistrate" insert the words, "and Recorder." Third line—After the words, "City Council," insert the words, "showing the causes of such removal and."

After the second clause insert the following clauses:

"Upon the death, removal, or resignation of the present officer, his successor shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and he shall be subject to removal as hereinbefore provided."

"The Recorder shall hereafter preside at the Mayor's or City Court, and he shall have all the power and authority in Civil Cases that the Mayor and an Alderman now have, and shall have all the power and authority which the Mayor and an Alderman now have in the Police Court."

Third clause, first and second lines—Leave out the words, "on the appointment of such Stipendiary Magistrate."

Fourth clause—At the end of the clause add the following words: "But during the term of office of the present City Marshall he shall act as Chief of Police, and thereafter no City Marshall shall be elected."

After the seventh clause insert the following clauses:

"The person holding the offices of Recorder and Stipendiary Magistrate

shall give his exclusive attention to those offices, and shall hold no other office under Government, or the City, and shall not practice as Counsel or Attorney."

"The Mayor's Court shall have jurisdiction over all Civil Actions or Contracts in which the whole cause of action or dealing shall have arisen within the City of Halifax and shall not exceed Eighty Dollars, and when the defendant shall prove a set off of greater amount than the amount proved by the plaintiff judgment shall be given for the defendant for the balance due him."

"The Stipendiary Magistrate shall have power to commit offenders to the City Prison for any period not exceeding six months."

Eighth clause, seventh line—Instead of the words, "Two Thousand," insert the words, "Twelve Hundred."

And the said amendments being read a second time were agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future time.

*Resolved, unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill. s. o. s.

The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Bills read 3rd time.

Whether this Bill with the amendments shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, Agreed to with am.

To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired. And sent to H. A.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with—

A Bill, entitled, An Act for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College, and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill. H. A. agree to am. to Dalh. College Bill.

The said Bill was then read as amended, and the question was put by the President, Bill finally ag. to.

Whether this Bill as amended shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the said Bill as amended.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow at one o'clock. Adjourn.

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 WEDNESDAY, 29th APRIL, 1863.
 

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ JAMES MCNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The minutes of yesterday were read.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with—

H. A. do not ag. to  
 am. Police Force  
 Bz. Bill.

A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Police Force of the City of Halifax, and to inform the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill.

Am. considered,

On motion the House proceeded to the consideration of the said amendments.

The same were read by the Clerk, and—

And adhered to.

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendments be adhered to.

And mes'ge to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House adheres to the amendments proposed to the said Bill.

H. E. comes to  
 Council Chamber.

At half-past two of the clock, P. M., His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF MULGRAVE, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c., came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," who being come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to sixty-seven Bills, entitled as follows:

H. A. attend.

H. E. assents to 67  
 Bills, viz.

Prov. Grand Lodge,

An Act to incorporate the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons,

Diocesan Synod.

An Act to incorporate the Diocesan Synod of Nova Scotia,

Assess't C. Breton.

An Act to authorize an Assessment in the County of Cape Breton,

Town M'sh. Annap.

An Act for the better regulation of the Town Marsh at Annapolis,

Bridgeport Coal

An Act to incorporate the Bridgeport Union Coal Mining Company,

Provincial Loan.

An Act to continue the Act to authorize a Provincial Loan,

Londerry Iron Co.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Londonderry Iron Company of Nova Scotia,

Road Maitland to

Shubenacadie.

An Act to amend the Act for improving the Road from Maitland to the Shubenacadie Station,

Bridge Cumberland.

An Act to provide for rebuilding a Bridge in the County of Cumberland,

Roads Sydney.

An Act to provide for improving certain Roads in the County of Sydney,

Bridges C. Breton.

An Act to provide for building and repairing certain Bridges in the County of Cape Breton,

School Lot Barrington.

An Act to authorize the sale of part of a School Lot in the Township of Barrington,

An Act to enable the Trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands,	Morton's Trustees,
An Act relating to School Lands in the Township of Lunenburg,	Sch. Lands L'burg,
An Act to incorporate the Literary Hall Company of Hantsport,	Lit. Hall Co. H'port,
An Act to prevent imposition in the selling of Coal,	Selling Coal,
An Act to amend the License Laws,	License Laws,
An Act relating to Guide Boards on Public Highways,	Guide Boards,
An Act for deepening and improving the Harbor of Antigonish,	Harbor Antigonish,
An Act relating to the office of County Treasurer,	County Treasurer,
An Act to incorporate St. John Lodge of Freemasons, Halifax,	St. John Lodge,
An Act to naturalize certain Aliens,	Naturaliz'n Aliens,
An Act to incorporate the Halifax and Minas Navigation Company,	Hx. & Minas Nav Co.
An Act to amend the Act concerning Streets and Street Expenditure within the City of Halifax,	Streets in Halifax,
An Act to provide for a Poor House at Antigonish in the County of Sydney,	Poor House Antig'h,
An Act further to amend the Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax,	Wooden Buildings Halifax,
An Act relating to Poor Districts in the Counties of Cumberland and Queens,	Poor Districts Cum- berland & Queens,
An Act to incorporate Athole Lodge of Freemasons, Halifax,	Athole Lodge,
An Act to incorporate Keith Lodge of Freemasons, Halifax,	Keith Lodge,
An Act respecting Fire Companies and Volunteer Militia Companies within the City of Halifax,	Fire and Volunteer Co.'s Halifax,
An Act relating to the Poor District of Wallace, in the County of Cumberland,	Poor Dist. Wallace,
An Act to alter the Division Line between the Counties of Halifax and Guysborough, and to add a Polling District in the County of Guysborough,	Line Hx. & Guys'b'h and Polling Place Guysborough,
An Act for improving a Road in the County of Queens,	Road Queens,
An Act to revive and continue an Act relative to certain Streets in the County of Guysborough,	Streets Guysboro',
An Act relating to the County of Yarmouth and to legalize certain Assessments therein,	Yarmouth and its Assessment,
An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Liverpool Baptist Church,	Liv. Baptist Church,
An Act to provide for deepening and improving the Harbor of Liverpool,	Liverpool Harbor,
An Act for deepening Tusket River, in the County of Yarmouth,	Tusket River,
An Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly,	Election Members,
An Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church Congregation of Cape North,	Presbyt'n Church Cape North,
An Act to incorporate the Royal Union Chapter of Freemasons, Halifax,	Royal Union Chap.
An Act to amend Chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Pilotage, Harbors and Harbor Masters," and the Act in amendment thereof.	Pilotage,
An Act to legalize certain proceedings relative to County Assessments,	County Assessments
An Act to amend Chapter 133 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries,"	Juries,
An Act to amend Chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Coal Mines,"	Coal Mines,
An Act to change the name of the County of Sydney,	Ch'g name Syd. Co.
An Act relating to the Representation of the County of Queens,	Represent'n Queens,
An Act in relation to the purchase of a site in the City of Halifax for Public Purposes,	Site in Halifax for Public purposes,
An Act concerning the Township of Chester,	Chester,
An Act to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Intercolonial Railway,	Intercol. Railway.
An Act further to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments,"	County Assessments
An Act for extending to Tusket the Jurisdiction of Commissioners of Streets,	Streets Tusket,
An Act to authorize the construction of a further section of the Provincial Railway,	Sec. Prov. Railway,

Savings Bank,	An Act to enlarge the amount of Deposits in the Savings Bank,
Agric'l Exhibitions,	An Act to provide for Agricultural Exhibitions and the improvement of Stock,
Immigrants,	An Act to provide for the distribution and settlement of Industrious Immigrants,
Polling Districts,	An Act to alter the bounds of certain Polling Districts in certain Counties,
Lynch's Land,	An Act to revest in John Lynch the title to certain Land,
Cap. 15 '62 (Statute Labor),	An Act to suspend the operation of Chapter 15 of the Acts of 1862 in certain Counties,
Post Office,	An Act to amend Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office," and the Act in amendment thereof,
Hx. City Rail'd Co.	An Act to incorporate the Halifax City Railroad Company,
Traffic Streets Hx.	An Act relating to Traffic in the Streets of the City of Halifax,
Aliens,	An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Naturalization and privilege of Aliens,"
Militia,	An Act to amend Chapter 9 of the Acts of 1862, entitled, "An Act in reference to the Militia,"
Public Instruction,	An Act to continue and amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction,"
Dalh. College, and Expenses Civil Gov.	An Act for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College, An Act to provide for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Province;

After which His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following speech:

*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

Speech:

I have had much pleasure in forwarding to the Secretary of State the addresses of congratulation which were passed by you on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and you may rest assured that Her Majesty will graciously accept those renewed proofs of your loyalty and attachment, and of the interest which you feel in all that relates to the happiness of your Sovereign and her family.

The completion of an Intercolonial Railway is an object which has long engaged the attention of the Legislatures of this and the sister Provinces, and I sincerely trust that the measure which you have passed providing for its construction and management, agreeing as it does in all its details with the Bill passed in New Brunswick, may secure the co-operation of the Canadian Parliament, and that the three Provinces being thus united in their action this great work may at last be completed.

Among the other important measures which have been passed during the present Session that for the re-adjustment of the Franchise has received my willing assent.

*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

The Bill that you have passed for opening the waste lands of the Crown, and providing for the distribution and settlement of industrious immigrants, is calculated to supply labor much required by the expanding industry of the Province; and that by which it is proposed to provide for Agricultural Exhibitions, and for the improvement of stock, cannot fail to be regarded with favor by the farmers, for whose elevation and advantage it is designed.



*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

I thank you for the supplies granted for the service of the year, and you may be assured that they shall be faithfully expended.

*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

In relieving you from further attendance on your Legislative duties, I have to thank you for the careful consideration you have at all times bestowed upon measures calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of the country, and for the liberal manner in which you have responded to my suggestions in reference to the organization of your local forces.

At the close of the present Parliament it must be gratifying for you to observe the evidences of advancement and prosperity which are apparent throughout the Province; and while we offer up thanks to Almighty God for the blessings which we enjoy, I confidently rely on your exertions to inculcate a feeling of mutual good will among the inhabitants of the districts in which you reside, and of loyal and hearty attachment to the Sovereign and constitution under which you live.

The President of the Council, by His Excellency's command, then said:

GENTLEMEN:

It is the pleasure of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor that this General Assembly be prorogued to Tuesday the twelfth day of May next, and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the twelfth day of May next, to be then here held.

The House of Assembly then withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire soon after.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,  
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

APPENDICES

TO THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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FOR THE SESSION

COMMENCING THE 12th FEBRUARY AND ENDING THE 29th APRIL,

1863.

# APPENDIX No. 1.

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## CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

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(Copy.)

Nova Scotia.—Circular.

*Downing Street,  
18th January, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

My attention has been called to the question of continuing to confirm by Royal Warrants from this Country the appointments of Officers holding offices under Responsible Governments. That practice was at once discontinued in the case of the Australian Colonies on the introduction of the system of Responsible Government, and I am of opinion that in Colonies where the same form of government prevails and appointments to public offices are accordingly made entirely by the local executive, the confirmation by Her Majesty is not only unnecessary, but in some degree calculated to create misapprehension, and to impose on the Imperial Government responsibilities which no longer belong to it.

I have, &c.  
(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor  
The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Nova Scotia.—No. 185.

*Downing Street,  
22nd July, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

You were informed by my circular, bearing date the 18th January last, that the practise of appointing Public Officers in pursuance of a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual was generally inapplicable to appointments which are made by a Governor not under instructions from the Secretary of State, but in conformity with the recommendations of his responsible ministers.

I shall be glad to learn of you whether in the Colony under your government there are any appointments for which such a warrant is required by law, or with regard to which there are in your opinion any exceptional reasons for continuing the existing form.

I have, &c.  
(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

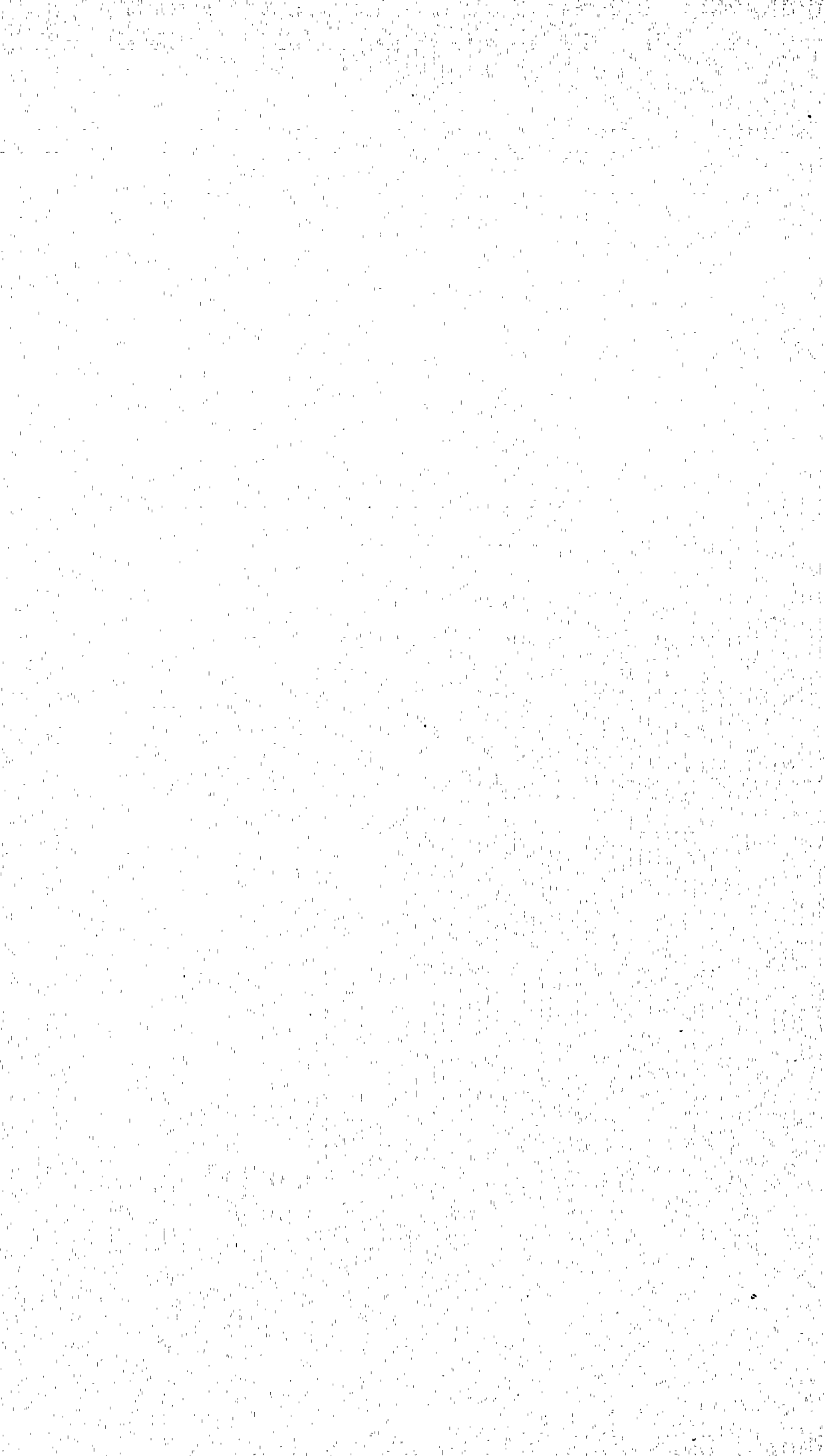
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APPENDIX NO. 2.

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ANNUAL RETURNS  
OF  
**EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE**  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,  
FOR THE YEAR 1862.

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## GENERAL STATEMENT OF WARRANTS.

*Drawn on the Receiver General by the Financial Secretary, for Payment, on account of the different Public Services of the Province, during the year ended 31st December, 1862.*

To whom paid	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<b>CIVIL LIST.</b>				
His Excellency	Salary as Lieut. Governor one year			
The Earl of Mulgrave.....	ended 30th September, 1862.	3750 00	11250 00	
Honorable W. Young.....	“ Chief Justice.....“	800 00	2400 00	
W. B. Bliss.....	“ Assistant Judge.....“	812 50	2437 50	
E. M. Dodd.....	“ “ “ “ “	700 00	2100 00	
W. F. DesBarres.....	“ “ “ “ “	700 00	2100 00	
L. M. Wilkins.....	“ “ “ “ “	700 00	2100 00	
Hon. Joseph Howe.....	“ Provincial Secretary.....“	700 00	2100 00	
“ John H. Anderson.....	“ Receiver General.....“	600 00	1800 00	
“ William Anand.....	“ Financial Secretary.....“	600 00	1800 00	
“ A. G. Archibald.....	“ Attorney General.....“	500 00	1500 00	
Samuel P. Fairbanks.....	“ Commiss'r Crown Lands “	500 00	1500 00	
Samuel Creelman.....	“ 4½ months Commissioner			
	Gold Fields.....“		916 66	
W. H. Keating.....	“ One year Deputy Provincial			
	Secretary.....“	350 00	1050 00	
“ “ “ “ “	“ Assistant Clerks.....“	225 00	675 00	
Edward Ducket.....	“ Clerk to Rec'r General.....“	300 00	900 00	
John R. Wallace.....	“ “ “ “ “	250 00	750 00	
Thomas R. DeWolf.....	“ “ Financial Secretary.....“	250 00	750 00	
William A. Hendry.....	“ “ Com. Crown Lands.....“	250 00	750 00	
Frederick LeBlanc.....	“ “ “ “ “	200 00	600 00	
Edward Morris.....	“ “ “ “ “	120 00	360 00	
Charles H. Carman.....	“ “ “ “ “	125 00	450 00	
Peter Doyle.....	“ “ “ “ “	100 00	300 00	
F. G. Stapleton.....	“ 5½ months Private Sec'y			
	to Lieut. Governor.....“	312 50	270 83	
William Hickman.....	“ 6½ “ “ “		666 67	
J. W. Nutting.....	“ One year Clerk of Crown			
	to 30th September.....“	100 00	300 00	
Alexander Stewart.....	Pension as late Master of the			
	Rolls.....“	400 00	1200 00	
W. Q. Sawers.....	“ Judge of the Court of			
	Common Pleas.....“	300 00	900 00	
J. G. Marshall.....	“ “ “ “ “	300 00	900 00	
W. H. Crawley.....	“ Com'r Crown Lands.....“	300 00	900 00	
John S. Moriss.....	“ “ “ “ “	300 00	900 00	
Provincial Secretary.....	Contingencies of Office to 30th			
	September.....“	125 00	375 00	
Receiver General.....	“ “ “ “ “	50 00	150 00	
Financial Secretary.....	“ “ “ “ “	75 00	225 00	
Commiss'r Crown Lands.....	“ “ “ “ “	50 00	150 00	
Joseph Skallish.....	Salary as Messenger of Council“		120 00	
		<b>\$14885 00</b>	<b>45616 66</b>	
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>			<b>60531 66</b>

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				\$60531 66
ADVANCES.				
John A. Bell.....	On account of International Exhibition .....		3681 40	
Michael S. Brown.....	For Gold forwarded .....		840 10	
J. Cornelius.....	" .....		282 51	
George S. Bolton.....	Expenses on Gold .....		220 50	
S. Guind & Co.....	Freight .....		23 63	
Henry Yeomans.....	Prem. Ins. on Gold to England .....		24 62	
Thomas B. Aikin.....	For Record Commission.....		260 00	
George R. Anderson.....	Conveying Despatches to Governor General .....		160 00	
Matthew Richey.....	Investigating charges against John Carten.....		95 00	
James Venables.....	Fuel and Crier of Vice Admiralty Court.....		50 00	
J. W. Johnston & Son.....	For Professional Services per Account .....		47 53	
J. G. Bourinot.....	Expenses connected with reporting Debates.....		400 00	
S. A. White & Co.....	Meal for destitute families at Hammond's Plains.....		194 40	
Samuel O'Donnell.....	Examining Bridges in County of Cumberland .....		15 10	
John McNeil.....	Aid to ferry at Grand Narrows.....		16 00	
F. W. Hatheway.....	" Steamer Experiment.....		200 00	
James King.....	Per Report of Post Office Committee .....		690 00	
Health Wardens C. Gauso	Attendance on Small-pox Patients .....		171 80	
Martin Harrigan.....	Province Notes destroyed by fire.....		80 00	
John Slayter.....	Health Officer at Halifax, 1861.....		125 75	
Overseers Poor, Amherst.	As agreed in Assembly, 1862.....		179 23	
Dr. Weeks.....	Attending Small-pox Patients.....		24 87	
Charles Fisher.....	Per Report of Committee.....		400 00	
Dr. Forrister.....	" " Postages.....		108 00	
Hon. J. McCully.....	On account of Legislative Library .....		400 00	
Joseph Mills.....	Re-capture of Edgar Burdell.....		200 00	
Angus McDonald.....	Aid to Ferry across Mira Gut.....		20 00	
L. W. Eaton.....	Per Report of Committee.....		15 50	
William Dunbar.....	Balance expenditure deepening East River.....		80 00	
Hon. B. Wier.....	Contribution to British North American Association.....		500 00	
James Barnes.....	Account against Board of Examiners for Seamen.....		102 37	
John Brookfield.....	Examining Arisauig Pier.....		48 00	
John F. Crowell.....	Board and Lodging four Miners.....		22 00	
John Campbell.....	On account of expenses of Survey .....		750 00	
Hon. A. G. Archibald.....	To buy Bill for £200 sterling remitted to Council in England on acct. Halliburton vs Recr Gen'l .....		1008 88	
James R. Smith.....	" .....		40 00	
John Heckman.....	Removing Gun from Ovens to Kingsbury .....		17 00	
Hon. Prov. Secretary.....	Expenses Delegates to Canada.....		600 00	
E. M. McDonald.....	" Mission to Boston.....		160 72	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....		\$	12254 91	60531 66

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....			12254 91	60531 66
	ADVANCES—Continued.			
J. W. Nutting.....	Copy of Chief Justice's Minutes, Queen vs Potty.....		7 00	
Samuel Freeman.....	Road Compensation Grant, 1857 and re-appropriated.....		35 00	
Joseph Whitford.....	Capture of Persons escaped from Jail.....		200 00	
Charles Tupper.....	Money lost transmitting through the Post Office.....		60 00	
Charles Budd, et al.....	On account of Wharf at Digby.....		1263 41	
Hon. Prov. Secretary.....	Expenses of Delegates to England.....		1500 00	
William O'Shaughnesy.....	For Capture of Prisoner.....		40 00	
E. M. McDonald.....	On account of Public Printing.....		1300 00	
Commissioners.....	“ Revising the Statutes..		600 00	
James Carver.....			42 30	
			17302 62	17302 62
	AGRICULTURE.			
	<i>County of Annapolis.</i>			
President and Secretary...	Eastern Annapolis Society.....	40 00		
“ “	Bridgetown “.....	120 00		
“ “	Hillsburg “.....		40 00	
“ “	Annapolis Royal “.....		40 00	
		160 00	80 00	
	<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
“ “	Mira Society.....	40 00	40 00	
“ “	North Sydney “.....	40 00		
“ “	Sydney “.....	40 00		
		120 00	40 00	
	<i>County of Colchester.</i>			
“ “	Upper Stewiacke Society.....	40 00	40 00	
“ “	Sterling “.....	40 00		
“ “	Lower Stewiacke “.....		40 00	
Rev. Dr. Forrester.....	For his services.....		200 00	
		80 00	280 00	
	<i>County of Cumberland.</i>			
President and Secretary...	Parrsborough Society.....		60 00	
“ “	Wallace “.....	60 00		
		60 00	60 00	
	<i>County of Digby.</i>			
“ “	Clare Society.....	50 00		
“ “	Central “.....		40 00	
		50 00	40 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	470 00	500 00	77834 28



## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>		470 00	500 00	77834 28
	<i>AGRICULTURE—Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Guysborough.</i>			
President and Secretary...	Guysborough Society.....	50 00		
	<i>County of Halifax.</i>			
" "	Eastern Musquodoboit Society.....	40 00	40 00	
" "	Lower " ".....	40 00		
" "	Dartmouth ".....		40 00	
		80 00	80 00	
	<i>County of Hants.</i>			
" "	Nine Mile River Society.....	30 00	30 00	
" "	Newport ".....	30 00		
" "	East Rawdon ".....		30 00	
		60 00	60 00	
	<i>County of Inverness.</i>			
" "	Broad Cove Society.....	40 00		
	<i>County of King's Co.</i>			
" "	West Cornwallis Society.....		40 00	
" "	King's County ".....	40 00		
		40 00	40 00	
	<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>			
" "	Lunenburg Society.....	40 00		
	<i>County of Pictou.</i>			
" "	Maxwelltown Society.....		40 00	
" "	Pictou ".....	40 00		
" "	Hopewell ".....		40 00	
		40 00	80 00	
	<i>County of Queen's Co.</i>			
" "	North Queen's Society.....		60 00	
	<i>County of Sydney.</i>			
" "	Sydney Society.....		120 00	
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>			
" "	Middle River Society.....		120 00	
	<i>County of Yarmouth.</i>			
" "	Yarmouth Society.....		60 00	
		820 00	1120 00	1940 00
	<i>Carried forward.....\$</i>			79774 28

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				79774 28
	BOARD OF WORKS.			
Chairman of Board.....	On account of expenditure of 1862, including balance of 1861.....	14802 68	77147 32	.....
Hugh Munro .....	Salary as Chairman to Sept. 30, 1862.....	400 00	1200 00	.....
Matthew D. McKenna....	Salary as Superintendent of Light Houses to Sept. 30, 1862.....	250 00	750 00	.....
		15452 68	79147 32	94600 00
	BOARD OF STATISTICS.			
Secretary of Board.....	On account expenses of taking the Census of Nova Scotia.....	304 95		304 95
	CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.			
Comm'r of Crown Lands...	To pay Surveyors and Registrars accounts and return purchase monies, &c., to Dec. 31, 1862...	6085 00	3587 17	.....
" "	On account of Gold Fields.....		5927 83	.....
		6085 00	9515 00	15600 00
	CORONERS' INQUESTS.			
	<i>County of Annapolis.</i>			
Isaac B. Bennett.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held.....		10 00	.....
Stephen Crosscup.....	" " " ".....		10 00	.....
Gilbert F. Ditmars.....	" " " ".....		10 00	.....
	<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
Lauchlan Robertson.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held.....		10 00	.....
D. N. Macquoen.....	" " " ".....		40 00	.....
	<i>County of Colchester.</i>			
James D. Putnam.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held.....		10 00	.....
Samuel Muir.....	" " " ".....		20 00	.....
John D. Dickey .....	" " " ".....		10 00	.....
W. E. M. Robert .....	" " " ".....		20 00	.....
Robert Lewis.....	" " " ".....		10 00	.....
	<i>County of Cumberland.</i>			
Charles Ward.....	Coroner's fees on Inquisitions held.....		20 00	.....
Joseph Clark.....	" " " ".....	10 00	10 00	.....
Henry A. Davison.....	" " " ".....		20 00	.....
W. W. Bent.....	" " " ".....		10 00	.....
John Morse.....	" " " ".....		10 00	.....
Thomas Page.....	" " " ".....		20 00	.....
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$	10 00	240 00	190279 23

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		10 00	240 00	\$190279 23
<i>CORONERS' INQUESTS—Continued.</i>				
<i>County of Digby.</i>				
Charles Jones.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held	10 00	10 00	
Robert Stephen.....	“ “ “ “		40 00	
John Fox.....	“ “ “ “		10 00	
E. J. Budd.....	“ “ “ “		10 00	
<i>County of Guysborough.</i>				
John McDonald.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		10 00	
James B. Hadley.....	“ “ “ “		20 00	
<i>County of Halifax.</i>				
Edward Jennings.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		250 00	
Samuel Gray.....	“ “ “ “		130 00	
William H. Weeks.....	“ “ “ “		80 00	
William Harrison.....	“ “ “ “		10 00	
J. W. McKeen.....	“ “ “ “		10 00	
J. Lester Griffin.....	“ “ “ “		10 00	
<i>County of Hants.</i>				
John A. Jenkins.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		60 00	
L. D. Brown.....	“ “ “ “		30 00	
<i>County of Inverness.</i>				
J. D. Tremain.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		10 00	
James McKeen.....	“ “ “ “		20 00	
<i>County of King's Co.</i>				
A. VanBuskirk.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held	10 00	10 00	
C. W. H. Harris.....	“ “ “ “		20 00	
C. C. Hamilton.....	“ “ “ “		10 00	
John Fisher.....	“ “ “ “		10 00	
<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>				
Charles Gray.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		20 00	
George Turner.....	“ “ “ “		10 00	
W. A. C. Randall.....	“ “ “ “		10 00	
W. V. Andrews.....	“ “ “ “		10 00	
<i>County of Pictou.</i>				
William H. Harris.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held	20 00	10 00	
Lewis Johnston.....	“ “ “ “		30 00	
John McKay.....	“ “ “ “		10 00	
David Matheson.....	“ “ “ “		10 00	
Edward Roach.....	“ “ “ “		20 00	
<i>County of Richmond.</i>				
George E. Jean.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held	10 00	30 00	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$		60 00	1160 00	190279 23

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		60 00	1150 00	190279 23
	CORONERS' INQUESTS— <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Shelburne.</i>			
William J. Bell.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		20 00	
J. K. Wilson.....	" " "		20 00	
	<i>County of Sydney.</i>			
Robert McDonald.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		10 00	
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>			
J. G. A. McKeen.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		20 00	
A. Munro.....	" " "		10 00	
	<i>County of Yarmouth.</i>			
James C. Farish.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held	10 00		
James M. Lent.....	" " "		50 00	
George Bingay.....	" " "		20 00	
Forman Hatfield.....	" " "		20 00	
		70 00	1320 00	1390 00
	CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.			
John Creighton.....	Conducting prosecutions Spring and Fall Terms		398 23	
C. W. H. Harris.....	" " "		229 21	
Martin I. Wilkins.....	" " "		148 67	
J. W. Johnston.....	" " "		87 00	
William A. Henry.....	" " "		573 04	
Robert Isner.....	Witness fees Queen vs Hornish		23 20	
Charles Austin, et al.....	" Queen vs Lannergan		6 35	
Hon. Attorney General..	To pay witness fees at Halifax		120 00	
			1585 70	1585 70
	COPY RIGHT.			
W. H. Keating.....	Amount paid into the Treasury on this account		73 56	73 56
	DISTRESSED SEAMEN.			
H. B. Paulin.....	Expenses relieving distressed British Seamen in 1862		871 35	
"	For his services connected with Distressed Seamen	200 00		
		200 00	871 35	1071 35
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$			194399 84

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				194399 84
	DRAWBACKS.			
Edward Albro & Co.....	Allowed by Board of Revenue...	227 40	545 02	
Albert G. Ascher.....	" " " "		63 87	
Charles Allison.....	" " " "		15 75	
Richard Avery.....	" " " "		59 37	
Black Brothers & Co.....	" " " "		155 55	
J. B. Bennett & Co.....	" " " "	70 50	140 00	
John Bain.....	" " " "		175 70	
Michael Brown.....	" " " "		31 56	
William M. Brown.....	" " " "		43 42	
Burns, Neal & Murray.....	" " " "		122 03	
E. W. Chipman & Co.....	" " " "		136 00	
W. J. Coleman.....	" " " "		42 52	
W. G. Coombs.....	" " " "		40 86	
James Cochran & Son.....	" " " "		29 48	
J. M. Cramp.....	" " " "		24 45	
J. Creelman.....	" " " "		74 93	
J. G. A. Creighton & Co.....	" " " "		23 30	
A. K. Clements.....	" " " "		26 15	
John E. Cummings.....	" " " "		5 20	
Duffus & Co.....	" " " "	98 56	576 74	
Doull & Miller.....	" " " "	230 58	848 78	
Warren Doane.....	" " " "		21 75	
S. B. Dinkelsfield.....	" " " "		116 54	
J. B. Elliott & Co.....	" " " "		100 68	
Thomas Fenerty.....	" " " "	40 05	113 95	
A. H. Hockin.....	" " " "	13 38		
R. J. & W. Hart.....	" " " "		101 13	
W. M. Harrington & Co.....	" " " "		14 28	
T. & E. Kenny.....	" " " "	416 30	2462 39	
A. Keith.....	" " " "	37 70		
W. & C. Murdoch & Co.....	" " " "	64 10	962 00	
H. Mignowitz & Co.....	" " " "	154 67	42 04	
James V. Morgan.....	" " " "		31 25	
Bernard McConnell.....	" " " "	3 00		
H. S. McNeil & Co.....	" " " "		138 75	
R. McMurray & Co.....	" " " "		72 25	
McLean, Campbell & Co.....	" " " "		28 60	
John D. Nash.....	" " " "		37 50	
Officers 62nd Regiment.....	" " " "		270 06	
A. J. Patterson.....	" " " "	39 30		
John V. Purdy.....	" " " "		11 25	
Charles Robson & Co.....	" " " "		144 59	
C. Roger.....	" " " "	288 40		
W. H. Rudolf.....	" " " "	65 79		
W. Stairs, Son & Morrow.....	" " " "	45 90	135 28	
James Scott & Co.....	" " " "	183 45	746 37	
W. & C. Silver.....	" " " "	40 70	481 64	
John Silver.....	" " " "	35 00	466 44	
John Stairs.....	" " " "	50 61	126 81	
Samuel Strong.....	" " " "		50 00	
Edward Shultz.....	" " " "		32 73	
John Tobin & Co.....	" " " "	25 62	62 93	
Vaux Brothers.....	" " " "		101 29	
B. Wier & Co.....	" " " "	53 00	77 20	
Wetmore & McCulloch.....	" " " "		1187 17	
Patrick Walsh.....	" " " "		166 37	
D. M. Welton.....	" " " "		37 00	
		2184 01	11521 82	13705 83
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$			208105 67

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				208105 67
<b>EDUCATION.</b>				
The Governors.....	Grant to King's College for 1 year ended 30th September, 1862	250 00	750 00	
The Trustees.....	“ St. Mary's College.....“	250 00	750 00	
“ .....	“ Horton Academy.....“	250 00	750 00	
“ .....	“ Sackville Academy.....“	250 00	750 00	
“ .....	“ Presbyterian Church do.....“	250 00	750 00	
“ .....	“ Pictou Academy.....“	250 00	750 00	
“ .....	“ St. Francis Xavier's do.....“	250 00	750 00	
“ .....	“ Halifax Grammar School.....“	150 00	450 00	
Rev. Dr. Forrester.....	Salary as Superintendent Normal School.....“	300 00	900 00	
W. Mulholland.....	“ Teacher.....“	200 00	600 00	
Rand.....	“ .....	200 00	600 00	
Rev. Dr. Forrester.....	To pay Teachers in Model School.....“	200 00	600 00	
“ .....	For Books.....“		2400 00	
“ .....	“ Fuel, Repairs &c.....“		400 00	
“ .....	“ Teacher of Music in Normal School.....“		100 00	
“ .....	“ Contingent Expenses.....“		400 00	
Comm'rs Normal School.....	Premium Insurance on Buildings.....	65 00	65 00	
“ .....	Repairs Model School.....“		50 00	
Trustees Infant School.....	Grant 1862.....		200 00	
Trustees Union School.....	“ .....		120 00	
		2865 00	12135 00	
<i>County of Annapolis.</i>				
Commissioners.....	Eastern District Common Schools.....	225 33	1126 67	
“ .....	“ .....	33 33	166 67	
“ .....	Western District Common.....“	207 34	1036 66	
“ .....	“ .....	33 33	166 67	
		499 33	2496 67	
<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>				
“ .....	Common Schools.....	420 00	2100 00	
“ .....	Grammar Schools.....	66 66	300 00	
		486 66	2400 00	
<i>County of Colchester.</i>				
“ .....	North District Common Schools.....	94 66	478 34	
“ .....	South .....	319 34	1596 66	
		414 00	2070 00	
<i>County of Cumberland.</i>				
“ .....	Eastern District Common Schools.....	288 00	1440 00	
“ .....	“ .....	50 00	250 00	
“ .....	Western .....	72 00	360 00	
		410 00	2050 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$	4674 99	21151 67	208105 67

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		4674 00	21151 67	208105 67
	EDUCATION—Continued.			
	<i>County of Digby.</i>			
Commissioners.....	Clare District Common Schools...	113 00	571 00	
".....	" Grammar ".....	22 22	29 06	
".....	Digby District Common ".....	228 00	1140 00	
".....	" Grammar ".....	44 44	222 22	
		407 66	1962 28	
	<i>County of Guysborough.</i>			
".....	Guysboro' Distr't Common Schools	201 33	1006 67	
".....	" Grammar ".....	22 22	111 10	
".....	St. Mary's District Common ".....	80 00	400 00	
".....	" Grammar ".....	22 22	111 10	
		325 77	1628 87	
	<i>County of Halifax.</i>			
".....	City of Halifax Common Schools...	466 67	2333 33	
".....	Rural District ".....	120 67	648 33	
".....	" Grammar ".....	33 33	166 67	
".....	Shore District Common ".....	129 66	648 34	
".....	Western District ".....	259 34	1296 66	
".....	" Grammar ".....	33 33	166 67	
		1052 00	5260 00	
	<i>County of Hants.</i>			
".....	Rawdon District Common Schools	154 67	864 33	
".....	" Grammar ".....	22 22	44 44	
".....	Windsor District Common ".....	258 00	1290 00	
".....	" Grammar ".....	44 44	155 55	
		470 33	2354 32	
	<i>County of Inverness.</i>			
".....	North District Common Schools...	172 67	863 33	
".....	" Grammar ".....	22 22	111 10	
".....	South District Common ".....	345 33	1726 67	
".....	" Grammar ".....	44 44	155 55	
		584 66	2856 65	
	<i>County of King's Co.</i>			
".....	Common Schools.....	400 00	2000 00	
".....	Grammar Schools.....	66 67	333 33	
		466 67	2333 33	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$	7991 08	37547 12	208105 67

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		7991 08	37547 12	208105 67
	<i>EDUCATION—Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>			
Commissioners.....	Chester District Common Schools..	108 67	543 33	
".....	" Grammar " ..	16 67	83 33	
".....	New Dublin District Common " ..	108 67	543 33	
".....	Lunenburg District " " ..	217 33	1086 67	
".....	" Grammar " ..	33 33	166 67	
		484 67	2423 33	
	<i>County of Fictou.</i>			
".....	North District Common Schools..	374 00	1870 00	
".....	" Grammar " ..	22 22	111 10	
".....	South District Common " ..	374 00	1870 00	
".....	" Grammar " ..	44 44	222 22	
		814 66	4073 32	
	<i>County of Queen's Co.</i>			
".....	North District Common Schools..	193 33	966 67	
".....	" Grammar " ..	50 00	250 00	
".....	South District Common " ..	66 67	333 33	
		310 00	1550 00	
	<i>County of Richmond.</i>			
".....	Common Schools.....	288 67	1443 33	
".....	Grammar Schools.....	66 67	333 33	
		355 34	1776 66	
	<i>County of Shelburne.</i>			
".....	Barrington District Common Sch'ls	130 00	650 00	
".....	" Grammar " ..	33 33	166 67	
".....	Shelburne " Common " ..	130 00	650 00	
".....	" " Grammar " ..	33 33	166 67	
		326 66	1633 34	
	<i>County of Sydney.</i>			
".....	Common Schools.....	400 00	2000 00	
".....	Grammar Schools .....	33 33	266 67	
		433 33	2266 67	
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>			
".....	Common Schools.....	266 67	1333 33	
".....	Grammar Schools.....	66 67	333 33	
		333 34	1666 66	
	<i>County of Yarmouth.</i>			
".....	Argyle District Common Schools..	143 33	716 67	
".....	" Grammar " ..	22 22	111 12	
".....	Yarmouth District Common " ..	196 00	980 00	
".....	" Grammar " ..	44 45	222 21	
		406 00	2030 00	
		11455 08	54967 10	66422 18
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$			274527 85



## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				274527 85
GOLD FIELDS.				
Commissioner.....	On account of current expenses.....		19400 00	19400 00
INTEREST.				
Cashier of Savings Bank.....	Interest on Deposits.....		20000 00	
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Interest on Special Loan.....		6152 85	
			26152 85	26152 85
INDIANS.				
Commissioner.....	For relief of Destitute Indians.....		922 50	
Dr. Dennison.....	“ “.....		39 27	
Dr. Weeks.....	“ “.....		24 88	
Dr. Elliott.....	“ “.....		26 21	
Dr. Carrot.....	“ “.....		18 35	
Lewis Smith.....	“ “.....		24 00	
Overseers Poor Cornwallis.....	“ “.....		7 12	
			1062 33	1062 33
JUDICIARY EXPENSES.				
<i>Travelling Fees.</i>				
W. F. DesBarres.....	Western shore circuit, spring term.....		149 33	
“.....	Eastern Circuit fall “.....		149 33	
W. B. Bliss.....	Amherst “ spring “.....		79 33	
“.....	Western “ fall “.....		149 33	
E. M. Dodd.....	Eastern “ spring “.....		79 33	
“.....	Cape Breton “ fall “.....		233 33	
Hon. Chief Justice.....	Western “ spring “.....		172 66	
“.....	Amherst “ fall “.....		46 66	
L. M. Wilkins.....	Cape Breton “ spring “.....		219 13	
“.....	Western “ fall “.....		196 00	
			1474 43	1474 43
LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.				
<i>Assembly.</i>				
The Speaker, et al.....	Pay and travelling allowance as members Assembly, Sess. 1862.....		16728 00	
Alexander James.....	Clerk of Assembly, Session 1862.....		1200 00	
“.....	Contingencies “.....		913 82	
Henry C. D. Twining.....	Clerk Assistant “.....		800 00	
Rev. J. C. Cochran.....	Chaplain “.....		100 00	
Edward Joyce.....	Sergeant-at-Arms “.....		300 00	
John H. Hefler.....	Assistant do. “.....		180 00	
John Fitzgerald.....	Messenger “.....		160 00	
Samuel Chipman.....	Chairman of Committee of Supply.....		80 00	
Henry Martell.....	do. do. Bills.....		80 00	
Postmaster-General.....	Postage of members, Session 1862.....		2024 56	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....		22566 38	322617 46

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....			22566 38	322617 46
LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES— <i>Con'd.</i>				
<i>Legislative Council.</i>				
The President, et al.....	Pay & travel'g allowance, Sess 1862.....		5831 00	
John C. Halliburton.....	Clerk of Council ".....		800 00	
".....	Contingencies of Council ".....		825 02	
John W. Ritchie.....	Law Clerk ".....		600 00	
John J. Sawyer.....	Gentleman Usher of the Bl'k Rod.....		300 00	
Rev. E. Willis.....	Chaplain ".....		100 00	
Henry Oldright.....	Reporting debates ".....		280 00	
E. M. McDonald.....	Printing ".....		174 98	
Joseph Skallish.....	Messenger ".....		180 00	
John Willing.....	Assistant do. ".....		80 00	
Postmaster-General.....	Postage of members ".....		558 22	
			9729 22	32295 60
MILITIA.				
R. B. Sinclair, A. G. M....	On account of Militia Service.....	4704 00	14796 00	19500 00
MISCELLANEOUS.				
James Venables.....	As keeper of Provincial Building.....	80 00	240 00	
Hon. T. D. Archibald.....	Placing Buoys in Sydney Harbor.....		15 15	
".....	Attendance in Halifax as Executive Councillor.....	60 00	420 00	
W. H. Wiswell.....	Telegrams to-and from Provincial Secretary's Office.....	56 79	309 94	
Commissioners.....	Signing and Cancelling Prov Notes.....		325 00	
W. H. Keating.....	To pay American Bank Note Co'y.....		1209 97	
J. W. Ritchie.....	For Professional Services.....	160 32		
John Bowes & Son.....	For Binding Books, &c.....		583 72	
Rev. J. C. Cochran.....	Aid to Deaf and Dumb School.....		2000 00	
A. & W. Mackinlay.....	Binding Journals &c. in 1861.....		1243 26	
G. E. Morton & Co.....	Grant 1862.....		36 10	
John Goudge.....	Services in 1861.....		50 00	
Bauld, Gibson & Co.....	Supplies to destitute.....		4 00	
Fitzgerald Cochran.....	Acct. rep. decisions in Sup. Court.....	100 00		
Hon. John Locke.....	At'dance in Halifax as E. Coucl'r.....		80 00	
John A. Bell.....	On acct. International Exhibition.....		7800 00	
Edmund Crowell.....	Aid of Seal Island Establishment.....		120 00	
W. Goodwin.....	" Mud Island ".....		80 00	
		457 11	14517 14	14974 25
NEW COPPER COIN.				
Hon. Receiver General....	To pay for \$9597 95 Bronze Coin.....		4552 50	
Thos. F. Knight.....	For services from 1st Feb. to 2nd May, 1862.....		122 67	
Crosskill & Bourinot et al	For advertising.....		38 99	
Hon. Receiver General....	To pay truckages.....		11 94	
			4726 10	4726 10
<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$				394113 41

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				394113 41
	NEW COURT HOUSE.			
Andrew Mackinlay.....	On account of Construction.....	2720 00		2720 00
	NAVIGATION SECURITIES.			
Charles Budd et al.....	On ac. Steamboat Land'g at Digby	1100 00	1748 00	
Charles F. Eaton.....	" " at Porter's Point	445 00		
Isaac Ronch.....	" Breakwater at Port George		132 00	
Amos B. Patterson.....	" " at French Cross		631 14	
John Thibedeau.....	" Wharf at Montegan.....		333 27	
Reis Stronach.....	" B'kwater at Margaretsville		500 00	
		1545 00	3344 41	4889 41
	POOR'S ASYLUM.			
Commissioners.....	Aid in maintaining transient poor	2100 00	6000 00	8100 00
	POST COMMUNICATION.			
Postmaster-General.....	Postage of Public Departments for 1 year ended Sep. 30, 1862, viz:			
" ".....	His Excellency the Lt. Governor..	113 60	320 83	
" ".....	Honorable Provincial Secretary...	154 86	1078 16	
" ".....	" Receiver General.....	44 08	150 37	
" ".....	" Financial Secretary....	57 99	223 48	
" ".....	" Attorney General.....	41 39	195 48	
" ".....	Board of Revenue.....	11 08	24 45	
" ".....	Military Departments.....	163 36	865 29	
" ".....	To pay current expenses.....	12500 00	32000 00	
" ".....	" packet postage.....	3702 67	4084 97	
		16789 12	38943 03	55732 15
	PUBLIC PRINTING.			
E. M. McDonald.....	Am't of his account for printing...		2363 58	
William Compton.....	" " " ".....		922 25	
Compton & Bowden.....	" " " ".....		11 25	
S. H. Holmes.....	" " " ".....		2 50	
A. Lawson.....	" " " ".....		12 00	
Eastern Chronicle.....	" " " ".....		12 00	
S. Seldon.....	" " " ".....		5 00	
Thomas Annand.....	" " " ".....		16 25	
W. A. Penny.....	" " " ".....		15 75	
Alpin Grant.....	" " " ".....		14 25	
Richey and Bulger.....	" " " ".....		14 50	
Queen's Printer.....	From vote of credit for 1862.....	14 33	1859 64	
William Compton.....	" " " ".....		1000 00	
A. E. Dodge.....	" " " ".....		5 15	
H. W. Blackadar.....	" " " ".....		3 00	
R. Huntington.....	" " " ".....		7 55	
Thomas Annand.....	" " " ".....		91 37	
William Young.....	" " " ".....		6 26	
A. M. Stewart.....	" " " ".....		12 50	
Wesleyan Office.....	" " " ".....		2 00	
		14 33	6377 00	6391 33
	<i>Carried forward</i> ..... S			471946 30

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				4719 46 30
REVENUE EXPENSES.				
<i>County of Halifax.</i>				
Edward Binney.....	Acting Collector's Salary for 12 months ended 30th September..	300 00	900 00	
Henry B. Paulin.....	Controller " "	250 00	750 00	
William G. Fife.....	Warehouse Keeper " "	250 00	750 00	
John U. Ross.....	Landing Waiter " "	250 00	750 00	
James M. Tidmarsh.....	" " " "	200 00	600 00	
James Kerr.....	" " " "	200 00	600 00	
Peter Donaldson.....	Clerk " "	160 00	480 00	
Joseph Austen.....	Guager " "	150 00	450 00	
William T. Townsend.....	" " " "	150 00	450 00	
James Fitzgerald.....	Clerk " "	150 00	450 00	
Thomas P. Ryan.....	" " " "	150 00	450 00	
Bowden B. Oxley.....	" " " "	150 00	450 00	
James S. Morris.....	" " " "	125 00	375 00	
Frederick D. Corbet.....	" " " "	100 00	300 00	
Edward Binney.....	To pay one Tide Surveyor to 30 Nov	52 70	572 90	
" ".....	" three Shipping Officers.....	139 50	1504 50	
" ".....	" eleven Lockers.....	446 25	4945 75	
" ".....	" three Weighers.....	142 50	1501 25	
" ".....	" two Boatmen.....	85 00	985 00	
" ".....	" twelve Tide waiters.....	414 25	5014 00	
" ".....	" Truckmen, Office Keeper and Messenger.....	27 68	433 55	
" ".....	" Contingencies.....	724 75		
Henry B. Paulin.....	Commis'n on Light Duty collected.....		468 46	
Thomas F. Knight.....	Salary for 5 mos. ended 30th Sep.....		208 33	
Thomas R. DeWolf.....	Making Trade Returns for 1861.....	200 00		
Joseph Browner.....	Salary and Commis'n as Collector at Sheet Harbor.....	82 25		
		4899 88	23388 74	
<i>County of Annapolis.</i>				
T. C. Tobias.....	Collector at Annapolis, Salary and Commission.....	214 93	264 57	
J. L. Rice.....	Protective Officer " ".....	60 00		
James H. Thorne.....	Collector, Bridgetown " ".....	198 97	212 26	
Gilbert F. Ditmars.....	" Clementsport " ".....	107 36	61 27	
Arod Grant.....	" Margaretsville " ".....	100 58		
John Clark.....	" Port Williams " ".....	99 64	132 05	
A. B. Thorne.....	" Thorne's Cove " ".....	122 09		
Robert Stone.....	" Wilmot " ".....	104 68		
Timothy Brooks.....	Protective Officer, Chute's Cove, Salary.....	40 00		
Samuel Stone.....	Protective Officer, Wilmot, Salary.....	60 00		
		1108 25	670 15	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$		6008 13	24058 89	471946 30

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid:	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		6008 13	24058 89	471946 30
	REVENUE EXPENSES— <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
E. M. Dodd.....	Collector at Lingan, Salary and Commission.....	163 64	20 00	
Joseph Townsend.....	Protective Officer Louisburg Salary and Commission, 19 months.....	95 00		
Thomas S. Bown.....	Collector North Sydney ".....	184 83	645 12	
Thomas Phoran.....	Boatman " ".....	60 00	110 00	
John Landers.....	" " ".....	60 00	110 00	
C. E. Leonard.....	Registrar and Controller at Sydney ".....	371 45		
Thomas S. Bown.....	Repairs to Revenue Boat.....		6 00	
		934 92	801 12	
	<i>County of Colchester.</i>			
Andrew Y. Corbet.....	Collector at Five Islands, Salary and Commissions.....	64 77		
Harris Fulmore.....	Protective Officer do., Salary.....	60 00		
A. D. Morrison.....	Collector at Londonderry, Salary and Commissions.....	213 18		
William Campbell.....	" Tatamagouche ".....	102 30		
Thomas Crow.....	" Truro ".....	196 20	148 65	
James McCurdy.....	Prot'v Officer at Old Barns, Salary.....	60 00		
George Creelman.....	" Shubenacadie ".....	40 00		
		736 45	148 65	
	<i>County of Cumberland.</i>			
Charles Ward.....	Collector, Advocate Harbor, Salary and Commission.....	103 05		
F. McCully.....	" Amherst " ".....	142 48	315 28	
Amos Fowler.....	Protective Officer, Amherst, Salary.....	60 00		
Albert D. Chapman.....	" " " ".....	60 00		
George Seaman.....	Collector, Joggins, Salary & Com.....	136 91	171 21	
James Ratchford.....	Registrar, Parrsboro ".....	1 99	183 22	
David Rogers.....	" Pugwash ".....	129 05		
Nicol Nicolson.....	Collector, Wallace ".....	85 51		
		718 99	669 71	
	<i>County of Digby.</i>			
John Barr.....	Collector, Bear River, Sal. & Com.....	212 30		
A. Bourneuf.....	" Church Point ".....	194 59		
Botsford Viets.....	Registrar, Digby ".....	337 50	265 44	
B. A. Robichau.....	Prot'v Officer, Montegan, Salary.....	60 00		
Calvin Gidney.....	Collector, Sandy Cove, Sal. & Com.....	108 44		
B. H. Ruggles.....	" Westport ".....	143 85		
Mark Terrio.....	Protective Officer, Belleveau Cove, Salary.....	60 00		
John Smith.....	Protective Officer, Petite Passage, Salary.....	60 00		
H. D. Ruggles.....	Collector, Weymouth, Salary.....	247 19		
Lauchlan McKay.....	Prot'v Officer, St. Mary's Bay ".....	60 00		
		1483 87	265 44	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$	9882 36	26033 81	471946 30

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		9882 36	26033 81	471946 30
REVENUE EXPENSES—Continued.				
<i>County of Guysborough.</i>				
George Norris.....	Collector, Cape Canso, Sal. & Com.	81 45	3 49	
William Hart.....	Registrar, Guysborough "	50 00	155 73	
Isaac Wyld.....	Collector, Port Mulgrave "	82 06		
John McDonald.....	" St. Mary's River, Com's.	37 52		
Alexander N. McDonald.....	Controller " Salary	80 00		
W. J. Bigelow.....	Collector Light Duty, Cape Canso, Commissions, &c.....	170 38	242 63	
Alexander Fraser.....	Collector Lt. Duty St. Canso, Sal.	600 00		
".....	To pay wages of Boatmen, &c.....	1081 50		
".....	" incidental expenses.....	75 73		
		2258 64	401 85	
<i>County of Hants.</i>				
Thomas H. Malcom.....	Collector, Cheverie, Sal. & Com's.	89 24		
Nathan T. Harris.....	" Hantsport, "	146 33		
Adam Roy.....	" Maitland, "	132 01		
Rupert G. O'Brien.....	Protective Officer, Noel, Sal. 14 ms.	70 00		
C. R. Allison.....	Collector, Walton, Sal. & Com's.	88 39		
Edward O'Brien.....	Registrar, Windsor, "	377 07	245 88	
John Sterling.....	Prot'v'e Officer, &c., Windsor, Sal.	75 00	225 00	
		978 04	470 88	
<i>County of Inverness.</i>				
Walter Lawrence.....	Protective Officer, Chetecamp, Sal.	40 00		
James T. Lawrence.....	Collector, Margaree, Sal. & Com's	20 00		
E. D. Tremain.....	" Port Hood, "	124 24		
P. J. Brouard.....	Registrar, Pt. Hawkesb'y "	117 35		
John McRae.....	Late Collector, Margaree "	64 48		
		366 07		
<i>County of King's Co.</i>				
C. V. Rawding.....	Collector, Canada Ck., Sal. & Com.	98 03	37 13	
Elijah Rockwell.....	Prot'v'e Officer " 14 ms. Sal.	46 66		
Edward Lockwood.....	Collector, Cornwallis, Sal. & Com.	165 54	286 95	
George Lockwood.....	Prot'v'e Officer " Salary.....	70 00		
John Orpin.....	Collector, French Cross, Sal. & Com.	98 26	20 00	
Henry Morris.....	" Harborville, "	184 09		
Joseph Crane.....	" Horton, "	258 11		
		920 69	344 08	
	<i>Carried forward</i> ....\$	14405 80	27250 62	471946 30

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		14405 80	27250 62	471946 30
	REVENUE EXPENSES— <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>			
John C. Stewart.....	Collector at Chester, Sal. & Com's	40 00		
John Harley.....	" LaHave, "	163 40		
H. M. Moyle.....	Registrar Lunenburg, "	104 20	386 13	
L. Knaut.....	Collector Mahone Bay "	96 31		
		403 91	386 13	
	<i>County of Pictou.</i>			
D. McCulloch.....	Registrar, Pictou, Sal. & Com's.	259 70	811 07	
".....	Repairs of Revenue Boat.....	32 33	7 71	
George Hattie.....	Warehouse K'pr., &c., Pictou, Sal.	80 00	240 00	
Benjamin McLeod.....	Prot'v'e Officer & Boatman " "	65 00	195 00	
Alexander McPherson.....	" " " " " "	55 00	165 00	
John Gunn.....	" " " " " "	55 00	165 00	
		547 03	1583 78	
	<i>County of Queen's Co.</i>			
John H. Freeman.....	Registrar, Liverpool, Sal. & Com's.	226 71	774 24	
William Bryden.....	Surv'r & Searcher, L'pool., Salary	90 00	270 00	
Joseph J. Letson.....	Collector, Pt. Medway, Sal. & Com.	140 28		
John H. Freeman.....	To pay for rep's. to Revenue Boat, use of Scales, &c.....	3 87	33 94	
		460 86	1078 18	
	<i>County of Richmond.</i>			
Simon Donovan.....	Registrar, Arichat, Sal. & Com's.	596 86		
James Hearne.....	Prot'v'e Officer, &c., Arichat, Sal.	100 00		
Keryan Conway.....	" 8 mo's " "	40 00		
Peter LeLacheur.....	" " " " "	40 00		
Simon Donovan.....	To pay for repairs Revenue Boat.	51 00		
		827 86		
	<i>County of Shelburne.</i>			
Winthrop Sargeant.....	Collector, Barrington, Sal. & Com.	166 50	129 16	
Joseph Trefry.....	Prot'v'e Officer, Barrington, Salary	60 00		
Watson Nickerson.....	" Cape Sable Isl'd "	60 00		
William Stalker.....	Collector, Rag'd Isl'ds. Sal & Com.	182 34	171 39	
James Muir, Jr.....	Registrar, Shelburne, "	240 89		
Nathan Snow.....	Prot'v'e Officer " "	60 00		
James F. Demings.....	Coll'r Lt. Duty, Shelb. H'br. Com's		7 54	
		769 73	308 09	
	<i>County of Sydney.</i>			
Hugh McPhee.....	Collector, Antigonish, Sal. & Com's	163 04		
James Randall.....	" Little River, "	83 99		
Edward Corbett.....	Prot. Officer, Hr. au Bouche "	62 63		
		309 66		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$	17724 85	30606 80	471946 30

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		17724 85	30606 80	471946 30
	REVENUE EXPENSES— <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>			
A. F. Haliburton.....	Registrar, Baddeck, Sal. & Com's	159 53	55 49	
Alexander Munro.....	Coll'r Gt. Bras d'Or, "	85 12		
John Bain.....	Prot. Officer, Gt. Bras d'Or, Salary	40 00		
Angus Morrison.....	" " "	40 00		
Donald McKenzie.....	Boatman, " "	60 00		
John McAuley.....	Collector, St. Ann's, Sal. & Com's.	84 70		
		469 35	55 49	
	<i>County of Yarmouth.</i>			
Thomas E. Moberly.....	Registrar, Yarmouth, Sal. & Com's	270 06	784 67	
Lyman Durkee.....	Land'g. Waiter, &c, Yar'th, Salary	100 00	300 00	
H. A. Hood.....	Surveyor Shipping, " "	80 00	240 00	
James G. Allen.....	Extra Tide Waiter, " Pay..	15 00	6 25	
Reuben Perry.....	Coll'r. Beaver River, Sal. & Com's	108 73		
Simon D'Entremont.....	" Pubnico, "	86 49	12 74	
Robert Wilson.....	Protective Officer, Pubnico, Salary	65 80		
Abram Lent.....	Collector, Tusket, Salary & Com's.	115 24	104 83	
Whitman Spinney.....	Protective Officer, Argyle, Salary	60 00		
Joseph White.....	" " Tusket, 15 ms."	75 00		
T. E. Moberly.....	Incidental expenses.....		3 53	
		976 32	1452 02	
		19170 52	32114 31	51284 83
	RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.			
Commissioner.....	On account of Construction.....		4500 00	4500 00
	RAILWAY INTEREST.			
Hon. Receiver General...	To pay Interest due in London to holders of Debentures.....		210947 00	
"	To pay Baring Bros. bal. acct. to 31st Dec'r. 1861.....	772 16		
Bond Holders.....	To pay Nova Scotia Debentures.....		32550 00	
		772 16	243497 00	244269 16
	RAILWAY REVENUE.			
Commissioner.....	To pay current expenses.....		94500 00	94500 00
	RATIONS TO TROOPS.			
Lieut. Dirom, R. E.....	Marching & lodging allowance detachments R. E.....	5 40		
Qr Master Haines, R. A..	" " " R. A.....		1 80	
" S. Blair, R. A.....	" " " R. A.....		75 60	
" Monk.....	" " " 17 Reg.....		10 20	
" Morris, 8th Bgd	" " " ".....		19 80	
" James Winter..	" " " ".....		1 80	
		5 40	109 20	114 60
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$			866614 89



## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>				\$66614 89
ROAD ADVANCES.				
<i>County of Annapolis.</i>				
James Roy.....	Rep'g Bridge at Margaretsville.....		52 65	
W. B. Troop.....	" Troop Bridge, Granville.....		30 00	
Jacob Neilly.....	" Bridge at Jacob Neilly's.....		20 00	
			102 65	
<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>				
William Campbell.....	Rep'g Bridge at East Bay.....	8 00		
John D. Clarke.....	" Fork's Bridge.....	647 35		
John Blackett.....	" Marion Bridge.....	182 13		
John McLean.....	" Seven Bridges at East Bay.....	27 57		
Richard Callagan.....	" Fitzpatrick's Bridge.....	100 00		
James McDonald.....	" Bridge at Irish Cove.....	35 50		
Neil Morrison.....	" Leitch's Creek Bridge.....		19 70	
Alexander Moore.....	" George's River Bridge.....		17 05	
Henry V. Bown.....	" Escasonic Bridge.....		156 03	
James Dunlap.....	" Roads on Boulardarie Isl'd.....		20 00	
James Gillis.....	" Albert Bridge.....		299 00	
Duncan McNaughton.....	" Bridge at North Sydney.....		20 00	
John McKinnon.....	" Road near Benackady Pond.....		200 00	
Alexander McLinnis.....	" Bridge near McKeagney's.....		300 00	
		1000 64	1031 78	
<i>County of Colchester.</i>				
Simon H. Blair.....	Rep'g North River Bridge.....	20 00		
Thomas Miller.....	" Salmon River Bridge.....	187 85		
D. A. Campbell.....	" Bridge near Lockaby's.....	1000 00		
Alexander McKay.....	" " McKays.....		20 00	
George Johnston.....	" " betw'n Truro & Hx.....		29 85	
F. R. Parker.....	" Shubenacadie Bridge.....		30 00	
Thomas Miller.....	" Bridge near Daniel Eaton's.....		49 99	
"	" " Board Landing.....		79 27	
James Dunlap.....	" " Charles Cox's.....		49 87	
Robert Morrison.....	" " over River Debert.....		42 60	
A. S. Hingley.....	" R'd from Clifford's to Co. line.....		38 00	
		1207 85	339 58	
<i>County of Cumberland.</i>				
Richard Thomson.....	Rep'g River Philip Bridge.....	659 37		
Joseph Hoeg.....	" Bridge near W. Harrison's.....		240 00	
Moses Low.....	" Road from Purdy's Mills to D. Niles.....		10 85	
Richard Black.....	" River Philip Bridge.....		355 37	
Edwin F. Johnston.....	" Road past Joseph Ripley's.....		20 00	
John Rutlidge.....	" " from Amherst to River Philip.....		26 95	
		659 37	653 17	
<i>Carried forward.....\$</i>		2867 86	2127 18	\$66614 89

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		2867 86	2127 18	866614 89
	ROAD ADVANCES— <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Digby.</i>			
W. F. F. Marshall.....	Rep'g Road past Marshall's.....		24 60	
John Warren.....	" Lee's Bridge.....		167 16	
John Corsett.....	" Bridge cross'g Grand Joggin.....		165 59	
John Kinny.....	" " at Gilbert's Cove.....		69 91	
Joseph Comeau.....	" Road Corbury to Co. line.....		200 00	
			626 66	
	<i>County of Guysborough.</i>			
John H. Tory.....	Rep'g Road between Guysborough and Antigonish.....	62 13		
Angus Kirk.....	" Road between Country and Isaac's Harbors.....	328 87		
John Macquire.....	" Bridge at Anderson's Creek.....	50 00	110 00	
Samuel Atkins.....	" " Interval.....		50 00	
James R. Atwater.....	" " Old Mills, Manch.....		30 00	
John A. McKeen.....	" McKeen's Bridge, St. Mary's.....		60 00	
John F. Taylor.....	" Clam Harbor Bridge.....		200 00	
John Morgan.....	" Bridge at Card'g Mill Cove.....		100 00	
		441 00	550 00	
	<i>County of Halifax.</i>			
William Hall.....	Rep'g Bridge at Sheet Harbor.....		168 60	
John Parker.....	" " Upper Musquod't.....		52 82	
John Inglis.....	" Bridge between Halifax and St. Mary's Bay.....		109 42	
William Anderson.....	" Salmon River Bridge.....		53 40	
Charles Conrod.....	" Road from Preston to Cole Harbor.....		140 47	
Wesley Hayse.....	" Kearney Road.....		200 00	
John Parker.....	Surveying Road from Middle Musquodoboit to R. R. S.....		28 00	
William Myers.....	Rep'g Bridge West side Jeddore.....		18 00	
Edward Roache.....	" " at Herring Cove.....		76 00	
John Parker.....	Surveying Road from Red Bridge to Gay's River.....		13 00	
William Baker.....	Rep'g Bridges between Lawrence-town and Cole Harbor.....		37 55	
Wm. Wardrop & J. Cook.....	" Shubenacadie Bridge.....		252 46	
William Anderson.....	" Bridge near Jeddore.....		63 50	
John Parker.....	" St. Mary's Road.....		29 60	
			1251 82	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$	3308 86	4555 66	866614 89

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		3308 86	4555 06	866614 89
	ROAD ADVANCES— <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Hants.</i>			
William McKay.....	Rep's to Road past Wm. McKay's		16 36	
Robert Salter.....	“ at St. Croix Bridge.....	170 44		
Constant Church.....	“ to Causeway near Bishop's... 36 10			
Isaac Sanford.....	“ Bridges bet'n Newp't & Wall		44 52	
J. P. Fellow.....	“ Causeway near Windsor.....		787 32	
John S. McLean.....	“ Bridge at Lattey's.....		12 44	
Jacob Hennigar.....	“ “ Knowlan's.....		24 10	
William Barron.....	“ “ River Hebert.....		50 00	
William McDougall.....	“ “ Ryan's Creek.....		149 27	
John Sweet.....	“ fr Rawdon Rd to U'acke Stat		100 00	
Moses Nelson.....	“ Bridge on Beaver B'k Road		28 40	
Andrew Wallace.....	“ “ near Wallace's Mill.....		167 63	
Isaac N. Archibald.....	Surv'g Road Noel Shore to Railway		187 15	
W. Wardrop & J. Cook.....	Repairs to Shubenacadie Bridge..		326 44	
		206 54	1893 68	
	<i>County of Inverness.</i>			
George C. Lawrence.....	Exp'd on B'ges Mabou & Margaree	989 45		
F. W. McKenzie.....	“ “ in 1861.....		82 70	
Alexander Beaton.....	“ Embankment near Mabou.....		20 89	
Peter J. Brouard.....	“ on Ship Harbor Bridge.....		20 00	
Angus Campbell.....	“ betw'n Mabou & Turk's Set.		16 00	
		989 45	130 59	
	<i>County of King's Co.</i>			
John Orpin.....	Expended on Clark's Road.....	37 80		
Rufus Wood.....	“ Bridge near C. Cox's.....		32 97	
Enoch West.....	“ “ “ W. Fox's.....		40 30	
N. West & C. Patten.....	“ “ “ Jackson's.....		185 20	
Irad Benjamin.....	“ “ at Gasperaux.....		27 12	
Kinsman Fuller.....	“ “ “ “.....		39 71	
		37 80	325 30	
	<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>			
John Spindler.....	Road from S. Settlement to Ovens		69 82	
Gaspar Misinger.....	“ “ “.....		69 09	
John Misinger.....	“ “ “.....		133 65	
			272 56	
	<i>County of Pictou.</i>			
Hugh McGilvray.....	Exp'd on Road nr. Bailey's Brook	21 10		
Thomas Graham.....	“ Sutherland River Bridge	65 78		
G. W. A. Lowden.....	“ Road N G'gow to St. Canso	619 32		
Robert McLean.....	“ Road Colch'r Co. to Pict.....		200 00	
G. W. A. Lowden.....	“ Road New Glasgow, east		800 00	
Alexander Cruickshanks.....	“ “ “ west.....		493 13	
Robert McLean.....	“ 14 Mile Bridge.....		292 44	
		706 20	1785 57	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	5548 85	8972 31	866614 89

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		5548 85	8972 31	866614 89
	<i>ROAD ADVANCES—Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Queen's Co.</i>			
James Collie.....	Exp'd on Bridge at Salmon Island.....		60 22	
Smith Freeman.....	“ “ near Bryden's.....		11 47	
			71 69	
	<i>County of Richmond.</i>			
F. W. McKenzie.....	Exp'd on River Inhabitants Bridge.....		240 00	
Josiah Hooper.....	“ Bridge at Framboise.....		66 52	
Alexander Lindloff.....	“ “ Grand Ance.....		20 00	
John McDonald.....	“ “ Red Islands.....		70 56	
Donald McDonald.....	“ “ Soldier's Cove.....		21 25	
William McLeod.....	“ Sluices on main road.....		21 05	
Norman McDonald.....	“ “ & Bridges “.....		33 60	
Donald McRea.....	“ from Kempt Rd. to Bl'k Riv. ....		41 00	
			522 98	
	<i>County of Shelburne.</i>			
Duncan Thomson.....	Exp'd from Chas. Thompson's to East Point.....		16 00	
Thomas Dunlop.....	“ on Sable River Bridge.....		157 00	
			173 00	
	<i>County of Sydney.</i>			
G. W. A. Lowden.....	Exp'd on Great Eastern Road.....		800 00	
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>			
Donald Ross.....	Exp'd on Indian Brook Bridge....	720 00	40 00	
“.....	“ Bridge at McLeod's Br'k.....	313 70	314 95	
“.....	“ “ North River.....		200 00	
“.....	“ “ Baddeck River.....		1000 00	
		1033 70	2274 65	
		5968 85	12094 63	18063 48
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$			884678 37

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				884678 37
ROAD COMPENSATION.				
A. McGuire, et al.....	County of Guysborough.....	33 44		
Donald McDougall.....	" " Appraiser.....	1 00		
Jacob S. Ingraham.....	" " ".....	1 00		
William Jones.....	" " ".....	1 00		
Wm. Hartshorne.....	" " ".....	6 60		
James Sherman.....	" " ".....	2 29		
Michael Keating.....	" " ".....	85		
Jas. J. Peeples.....	" " ".....	3 31		
Rev. W. B. King.....	Cumberland, soil.....	7 50		
Wm. Jones, et al.....	Victoria, Appraisers.....	4 00		
Kenneth McKenzie.....	" soil and fencing.....	6 00		
Allen Morrison.....	" " ".....		10 00	
F. Lavendier & T. DeCoste.....	Sydney, per Report of Committee.....		34 00	
Jas. McMillan.....	Cape Breton " ".....		69 30	
D. Shelnut.....	Halifax " ".....		20 00	
Jas. Ferguson.....	" " ".....		10 00	
Hugh Campbell.....	Richmond " ".....		44 00	
Nathaniel Clough.....	" " ".....		20 00	
		66 99	207 30	274 29
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
County of Annapolis.....	Paid on account of this service.....		5293 15	
" Cape Breton.....	" " ".....		5609 63	
" Colchester.....	" " ".....		4841 58	
" Cumberland.....	" " ".....	1001 65	6643 24	
" Digby.....	" " ".....	20 00	4420 37	
" Guysborough.....	" " ".....	32 00	5491 89	
" Halifax.....	" " ".....	10 00	6044 39	
" Hants.....	" " ".....	200 00	4651 06	
" Inverness.....	" " ".....	392 68	5699 44	
" Kings.....	" " ".....		4448 67	
" Lunenburg.....	" " ".....		6419 21	
" Pictou.....	" " ".....	929 90	5907 98	
" Queens.....	" " ".....	40 00	4245 07	
" Richmond.....	" " ".....		3710 63	
" Shelburne.....	" " ".....		4650 52	
" Sydney.....	" " ".....	158 00	4028 18	
" Victoria.....	" " ".....		4448 51	
" Yarmouth.....	" " ".....		4990 10	
		2784 18	91543 57	94327 75
SIGNAL STATION.				
William Palmer, A. C. G.....	Support of Signal Station at Halifax to 31st December, 1862.....		1250 00	1250 00
STEAMBOATS, PACKETS & FERRIES.				
<i>County of Colchester.</i>				
Job Dart.....	Aid to Ferry at Shubenacadie Riv.....	40 00		
Alexander McDougall.....	" " London'y to Douglass.....		80 00	
		40 00	80 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	40 00	80 00	980530 41

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		40 00	80 00	980530 41
	STEAMBOATS, PACKETS & FERRIES, <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
Hon. T. D. Archibald.....	Aid to Steamer on Bras d'Or Lake	1000 00		
Kenneth McLennan.....	" Ferry at Sydney River.....	10 00		
Duncan McPhie.....	" " from Low Point to Sydney Mines.....	40 00		
Hezekiah Stubbard.....	" " at Little Bras d'Or..	80 00		
Thomas Warren.....	" " Sydney River.....	10 00		
Neil McIntosh.....	" " North Bar & Sydney	20 00		
Alexander McNeil.....	" " at Grand Narrows...	16 00		
		1176 00		
	<i>County of Cumberland.</i>			
Maurice Walsh.....	Aid to Ferry at Pugwash Harbor	20 00		
Frank Beaton.....	" " Wallace Harbor..	40 00		
John Doncaster.....	" " Amherst to Minudic	60 00		
		120 00		
	<i>County of Digby.</i>			
William Morrell.....	Aid to Ferry at Grand Passage...	40 00		
S. Outhouse & J. Blackford	" " Petite Passage....	60 00		
Chas Winchester.....	" " Bear River.....	20 00		
John Nickerson.....	" " Westp't & Montogan	50 00		
Dennis Sullivan.....	" " ".....	50 00		
Basil Amero.....	" " Weymouth Bridge & Sandy Cove.....	80 00		
		300 00		
	<i>County of Guysborough.</i>			
Josiah Embree.....	Aid to F'y Pt. Mulg. to Ft. Hawk'y	40 00		
John Stapleton.....	" " ".....	40 00		
Thomas Penny.....	" Guysborough to Arichat	200 00		
Alexander Macquire.....	" Carter's to McPherson's Landing.....	40 00		
W. Pride & J. Naufts.....	" at St. Mary's River....	40 00		
John Jack.....	" Clay Head.....	30 00		
Daniel Lang.....	" Liscomb Harbor.....	20 00		
Eben J. Lang.....	" " ".....	20 00		
		430 00		
	<i>County of Halifax.</i>			
S. Cunard & Co.....	Aid to Steamer to Newfoundland..	1500 00		
John Leary.....	" Ferry at Sambro.....	20 00		
Samuel Simmons.....	" " Ship Harbor.....	20 00		
Joseph Purcell.....	" " North West Arm..	40 00		
David Low.....	" " Sheet Harbor.....	50 00		
Charles Smith.....	" " Necum Teuch.....	40 00		
James O'Brien.....	" " Ship Harbor.....	20 00		
		1690 00		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$	3756 00	80 00	980530 41

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		3756 00	80 00	980530 41
	STEAMBOATS, PACKETS & FERRIES, <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Hants.</i>			
James Musgrove.....	Aid to Ferry at Hantsport.....	30 00		
Alexander, McDougall.....	" " Shubenacadie River.....		40 00	
King & Brothers.....	" Steamer Emperor.....	1000 00	2733 33	
		1030 00	2773 33	
	<i>County of Inverness.</i>			
Hugh McDonald.....	Aid to F'y from McMillan's Point to Auld's Cove.....	80 00		
" .....	To replace boats lost.....		50 00	
James Thompson.....	Aid to Ferry at Margaree.....		20 00	
		80 00	70 00	
	<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>			
Joseph Farnett.....	Aid to Ferry at LaHave River....	50 00		
Charles Farnett.....	" " " ".....	50 00		
		100 00		
	<i>County of Pictou.</i>			
William Scott.....	Aid to Ferry at Pictou Harbor....	30 00		
William Johnson.....	" Packet from Pictou to Mag- dalen Islands.....		400 00	
C. Boultonhouse.....	" Steamer to P. E. Island.....		800 00	
Wm. Burgess.....	" Ferry at Pictou Harbor.....		30 00	
		30 00	1230 00	
	<i>County of Richmond.</i>			
John McPherson.....	Aid to Ferry McPherson's & Car- ter's Landing.....	40 00		
Hugh Campbell.....	" Ferry at Grandique Ferry.....	60 00		
Peter & David Fraser.....	" " " ".....	60 00		
		160 00		
	<i>County of Shelburne.</i>			
W. Cunningham & L. Knowls.....	Aid to Ferry at Cape Sable Island	80 00		
Cornelius Craig.....	" Shelburne River..	40 00		
W. Nickerson & J. R. Morrison.....	" Jordan River.....	40 00		
Wm. McDonald.....	" Port LeHerbert..	40 00		
John McDonald.....	" " " ".....	40 00		
		240 00		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$	5396 00	4153 33	980530 41

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		5396 00	4153 33	980530 41
	STEAMBOATS, PACKETS & FERRIES, <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Sydney.</i>			
Edmund Forrestall.....	Aid to Ferry McMillan's Point to Auld's Cove.....	80 00		
".....	To replace boats lost.....		50 00	
		80 00	50 00	
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>			
Donald Ross.....	Aid to Ferry at Big Harbor.....	70 00		
Donald McLean.....	" St. Ann's.....	30 00		
James Hines.....	" Southern Bay.....	30 00		
Roderick McLeod.....	" Big Bras d'Or.....	30 00		
Michael McLean.....	" Washabuck to Badd'k.....	20 00		
John McNeil.....	" Big Bras d'Or.....	30 00		
Kenneth Matheson.....	" Big Harbor.....	70 00		
Alexander Ross.....	" Little Narrows.....	10 00		
		290 00		
		5766 00	4203 33	9969 33
	SPECIAL LOAN.			
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	On account of Loan.....		136689 11	136689 11
	TRANSIENT POOR.			
Overseers Poor.....	At Port La Tour, Grant 1862.....		28 00	
".....	" Pictou, 1st district.....		166 47	
".....	" " 3rd district.....		34 00	
".....	" Cornwallis.....		104 77	
".....	" Truro.....		77 37	
".....	" Clare.....		127 40	
".....	" Aylesford.....		118 95	
".....	" Yarmouth.....		34 82	
".....	" Clements,.....		36 80	
James Bruce.....	" Halifax.....		27 00	
Cornelius Sullivan.....	" Cape Breton.....		20 00	
Samuel Gray.....	" Halifax Visiting Dispensary.....		200 00	
			975 58	975 58
	WRECKS.			
Jacob Utley et al.....	Proceeds of Barque Jane Lovett & Cargo, wrecked at Sable Island.....		387 24	387 24
				\$1128551 67

WILLIAM ANNAND, Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, N. S., 31st December, 1862.



GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Returns of Excise Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province, during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

PORTS.	Ale & Porter.		Brandy.		Burning Fluid.		Beef & Pork.		Butter & Lard.		Coffeals.		Cheese.		Candles.	
	Qrs.	℔ Gln.	Shels.	℔ Gln.	Shels.	℔ Gln.	℔ Gln.	℔ Gln.	℔ Gln.	℔ Gln.	Shels.	℔ Gln.	Shels.	℔ Gln.	℔ Gln.	℔ Gln.
Halifax	325	12	9315	65703	11527	100	5630	4033	11312							
Advocate Harbor				67												
Amherst	54			1	170	13		382	21							
Annapolis	70				61			480								
Antigonish																
Arichat	148				1631											
Barrington	9				137			3								
Baddeck																
Bear River																
Beaver River																
Bridgetown																
Canada Creek					180											
Capo Causo																
Chester					84											
Cheverie					2											
Church Point					40											
Clementsport	275				75											
Cornwallis	320				278											
Cow Bay																
Digby	153			18	291											
French Cross					4											
Five Islands																
Glace Bay																
Great Bras d'Or																
Guysborough																
Hantsport					161											
Harbor au Touche																
Harborville					36											
Horton					41											
Isaac's Harbor																
Joggins	31				41											
La Have					42											
Lingan																
Little River	210				88											

Liverpool	225		151		643												
Londonderry					3												
Louisburg																	
Lunenburg					40												
Main a Dieu					36												
Maidland																	
Mahone Bay																	
Margate																	
Margaretsville																	
North Sydney				57													
Parsonsborough					88												
Pictou	327		68	272	1153												
Port Hood																	
Port Hawkesberry					59												
Port Medway					2												
Port Mulgrave					66												
Port Williams																	
Pubnico					123												
Pugwash	19																
Regged Islands					810			3	467								
Sandy Cove																	
Shelburne					40												
St. Ann's																	
St. Mary's																	
Sydney				9													
Tangier																	
Tatamagouche					5												
Thorne's Cove																	
Truro					123												
Tusket					66												
Wallace																	
Walton																	
Westport					135												
Weymouth	23				124												
Wilmot																	
Windsor					532												
Yarmouth	2935				2816												
Brewers of Ale & Manu'rs Tobacco																	
<b>Total</b>	<b>40268</b>		<b>9398</b>	<b>16127</b>	<b>20970</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>27199</b>	<b>5630</b>	<b>148</b>		<b>27199</b>	<b>12220</b>			

GENERAL ABSTRACT—Continued.

PORTS.	Coffee.		Chocolate.		Cinnamon.		Crackers.		Flour.		Geneva.		Ginger.		Leather.	
	Sets p lb.	cts. p lb.	Sets p lb.	cts. p lb.	Sets p lb.	cts. p lb.	1ct. p lb.	25cts. p 100 lbs.	25cts. p 100 lbs.	7bats. p Glu.	7bats. p Glu.	Sets p lb.	cts. p lb.	Sets p lb.	cts. p lb.	
Halifax.....	123364	69211	19016		2055	51993		23083	28703	577	67533	80823				
Advocate Harbor.....											29	69				
Amherst.....		31	96	4	12	2461			7	169	1421	71191				
Annapolis.....	10	12	384		53	880		77		381		680				
Annapolis.....			125			67				125		11191				
Antigonish.....		509	566		13	1122		140		60	3897	1452				
Arichat.....			630	25		792				91		23251				
Barrington.....												11631				
Baddeck.....			140			178				262	131	302				
Bear River.....												239				
Beaver River.....			300		50	590		159		363	70	3789				
Bridgetown.....		20				50				15		1301				
Canada Creek.....												115				
Cape Canso.....																
Chester.....												418				
Cheverie.....		10	95			505				100		1011				
Church Point.....		35	210		25	274				259		3531				
Clementsport.....		60	228		24	1990				324	1639	4400				
Cornwallis.....																
Cow Bay.....		105	100			1677		1221		572	222	2238				
Digby.....										30	90	820				
French Cross.....												2301				
Five Islands.....			150									8001				
Glace Bay.....																
Great Bras d'Or.....																
Guysborough.....						165				20	335	2371				
Hantsport.....											680	319				
Harbor au Bouche.....										137	86	776				
Harborville.....			2281		85	320				241		1208				
Horton.....																
Isaac's Harbor.....		50	116			172		84		76		18631				
Joggins.....			80			20						2701				
LaHave.....																
Lingan.....																
Little River.....												1589				

Liverpool.....		589	2023	75	56	882		150	77	150		3203
Londonderry.....			134							67		
Louisburg.....		220	540							25		
Lunenburg.....												
Main a Dieu.....												
Mattland.....						205						
Mahone Bay.....							43					1799
Margaree.....										700		495
Margaretsville.....												7175
North Sydney.....		60	300	50		328		39	94			2613
Parsonsboro'.....			48							100		325
Pictou.....		470	774	12	30	1371		483	617	242		9354
Port Hood.....												
Port Hawkesberry.....			60									210
Port Medway.....	233	50										
Port Mulgrave.....		28	180	25	25					20		711
Port Williams.....												40
Pubnico.....			240							35		310
Pugwash.....												484
Ragged Islands.....	166	760									466	13031
Sandy Cove.....								30				37
Shelburne.....			788	6		642				60		4821
St. Ann's.....												
St. Mary's.....		154	300	60						50		42
Sydney.....			60									14831
Tangier.....												
Tatamagouche.....												
Thorne's Cove.....												
Truro.....			120							57		217
Tusket.....			240	25	29	279				75		3998
Wallace.....												715
Walton.....												
Westport.....		20	60									24
Weymouth.....			360							82		93
Winnet.....										191		1287
Windsor.....			240									170
Yarmouth.....	288	920	5148	125	321	60251				9971	2021	51131
Brewers of Ale and Manu'rs Tobacco.....									2			136071
Total.....	124061	73314	341391	407	9401	76794	43	24462	300431	59561	761841	1740701

GENERAL ABSTRACT—Continued.

PORTS.	Molasses.		Onions.		Raisins.		Rk & Coal Oil.		Rum.		Spirits or Stig Waters.		Sugar.		Tea, Black.		Tea, Green.	
	5cts. ₤ Gln.	1cent. ₤ lb.	2cts. ₤ lb.	10cts. ₤ Gln.	35cts. ₤ Gln.	10cts. ₤ Gln.	40cts. ₤ Gln.	10cts. ₤ Gln.	50c. ₤ Gln.	1ct. ₤ lb.	2cts. ₤ lb.	5cts. ₤ lb.	6cts. ₤ lb.	10cts. ₤ lb.	11cts. ₤ lb.	505	339	
Halifax.....	813504	60559	118541	19302	81369	175816	185	3438305	466578	286077	691878	167	64694	339	505			
Advocate Harbor.....	355																	
Amlerst.....	4218		1597	1122	255	240	2	28324	2234	257		1289						
Annapolis.....	86451		514	411		40		9865	1361			3800						
Antigonish.....	1317		530	305				2480	504	186		10146						
Antigonish.....	3001		324	1637	302	1293		4245	30	15		962						
Arichat.....	1439		7351	85				1065	109	211		1427						
Barrington.....	1527		229					1244	251									
Baddeck.....	3433							8009		455								
Bear River.....			360	741		72			151			5564						
Beaver River.....	2074		50					122				171						
Bridgetown.....	1862																	
Canada Creek.....	133			39														
Cape Canso.....																		
Chesler.....	150				35	290		12		227		13						
Choverie.....	4207		70					7961		2		496						
Church Point.....	1217		193	2044				2065				592						
Clementsport.....	2127		1980	681				7695	4511			5407						
Cornwallis.....					50			7912	221	1352		3078						
Cow Bay.....	2671		970	8401		2761		728		44		11391						
Digby.....	1856			59		102		680				373						
French Cross.....	75			125				1331				529						
Five Islands.....												459						
Glac Bay.....												15						
Great Bridge Or.....																		
Guyaborough.....																		
Hantsport.....	124			20														
Harbor au Bouche.....																		
Harborville.....	3324			77	41	103		2790				1992						
Horlon.....	120			84				1555				1415						
Isaac's Harbor.....	50			10								25						
Joggins.....	4027		100			222		10311	431			3428						
Joggins.....	8692					199		10275	199									
LaHave.....	28							217										
Langton.....																		
Little River.....	144																	

Liverpool.....	38686	200	666	2004	193	939		77408	316	1797	4404						
Londonderry.....	2465		265	636				2315		10	3791						
Louisbourg.....	7924		24	156		967		16855	958		35						
Lunenburg.....	40										201						
Main a Dieu.....	553			324				1038	212								
Maitland.....																	
Mahone Bay.....	5																
Margaree.....	4571		244	30		40		1744		121	2377						
Margaretsville.....	10352		50	188	147	1332		30798									
North Sydney.....	1305			3081				1501		186	1713						
Parborough.....	1129		401	1638	3510	5449		22747	13533	3050	53714						
Pictou.....	25					876		100			156						
Port Hood.....																	
Port Hawkesberry.....	15013		168	39		209		14578			45						
Port Medway.....	218		390	224		105		232	199		774						
Port Mulgrave.....	673			60				50			578						
Port Williams.....	745		12	246				600			222						
Pubnico.....	560			243				3757			1662						
Pugwash.....	25692			161		2161		7771									
Ragged Islands.....	4390							3900			314						
Sandy Cove.....	4868		20	816				3341	24		255						
Shelburne.....																	
St. Ann's.....	457		50	80		81		455			907						
St. Mary's.....	391		252	1971		761		2332	600		4048						
Sydney.....	730										435						
Tanger.....	143			76													
Tatamagouche.....	649							967			143						
Thorne's Cove.....																	
Truro.....	7280		25	1779		23		11350	2677	44	1157						
Truro.....			725	2851				6044	321		180						
Truro.....																	
Wallace.....	38			64													
Walton.....	1527		49														
Westport.....	4486		723	148				255	78		288						
Weymouth.....	2621							9986	292		3760						
Wilmot.....	165					6		2419			1222						
Windsor.....	80994		107801	10251				444	668		1573						
Windsor.....				47651				269214	15762	7071	23090						
Brewers of Ale and Manu frs of Tobacco.																	
Total.....	10890151	60789	141038	41565	85902	1896434	208	4040839	511418	301234	8478801	339					

GENERAL ABSTRACT—Continued.

PORTS.	Tobacco.		Whiskey.		Wine.								
	4cls. # lb.	5cls. # lb.	50c. # Gl.	70c. # Gl.	15 #cl.	30cls. Val.	40cls. Glns.	80cls. Val.	15 #cl.	30cls. Val.	15 #cl.		
Halifax	153081	75954	2781	5617	12806	\$11466 80	12146	1515	\$3064 00	7350	670	\$1692 60	863
Advocate Harbor		104		2						10			
Amherst		1757											
Annapolis	687	502								2			
Antigonish		1601											
Arichat	115	919											
Barrington	3												
Baddeck	154	387½											
Bear River													
Beaver River		1300					31						
Bridgetown	111	324											
Canada Creek		40											
Cape Canso													
Chester		22											
Cheverie	675	529											
Church Point		782½											
Clementsport	119	1466											
Cornwallis													
Cow Bay	114	2318	59										
Digby		98											
French Cross		67											
Five Islands	95												
Glace Bay		199											
Great Bras d'Or													
Guyaborough	160												
Hantsport													
Harbor au Bouche	98	527											
Harborville	60	311											
Horton				43									
Isaac's Harbor		1897											
Joggins													
La Have													
Lingan													
Little River													

Liverpool	4703	2271	48	35	12806	\$11466 80	12256	1515	\$3064 00	7591½	670	\$1692 60	863
Londonderry		586											
Louisburg													
Lunenburg		73											
Man a Dieu													
Maitland		341											
Malone Bay													
Margaree		409											
Margaretsville		107								60			
North Sydney		173											
Parrsborough	60	52½		395			9						
Pictou													
Port Hood													
Port Hawkesberry													
Port Medway		267								20			
Port Mulgrave		35											
Port Williams		144											
Rabnico		69											
Pugwash		399											
Ragged Islands	240	35											
Sandy Cove		270											
Shelburne													
St. Ann's		241		40									
St. Mary's										50			
Sydney													
Tangier													
Tatamagouche		55		69									
Thorne's Cove		157											
Truro		305											
Tusket													
Wallace													
Walton		282											
Westport		1563											
Weymouth		810											
Wilnot		302											
Windsor		10969		2									
Yarmouth	3224												
Brewers of Ale and Manuf'rs of Tobacco													
Total	163705	111810½	2888	6203	12806	\$11466 80	12256	1515	\$3064 00	7591½	670	\$1692 60	863

GENERAL ABSTRACT—Continued.

PORTS.	Value of Goods paying Advalorem Duty.				Amount of Duty.
	Five per cent.	Ten per cent.	Twelve & a-half per cent.	Twenty per cent.	
Halifax .....	\$568771 00	\$216922 30	\$2142151 41	\$19044 63	\$691697 76
Advocate Harbor .....	182 00	69 00	769 00		210 53
Amherst .....	1963 07	480 90	25472 51	204 37	5029 59
Annapolis .....	4275 53	1598 50	17746 97	140 25	3786 82
Antigonish .....	622 06		10427 97	74 07	1794 62
Arichat .....	7249 70	44 98	19579 06	237 50	4221 96
Barrington .....	626 21	1604 96	7770 38	358 37	1837 36
Baddeck .....	72 00		287 04		814 60
Bear River .....	8257 68	448 48	6314 96		1483 66
Beaver River .....	513 80	85 80	704 06		155 44
Bridgetown .....	708 90		22041 13	190 00	3808 73
Canada Creek .....	1780 60	132 50	19241 06	75 40	568 88
Cape Canso .....	37 25		132 03		31 62
Chester .....			67 91		21 99
Cheverie .....	92 30		882 45		81 69
Church Point .....	2019 88	519 80	2598 28	27 23	1116 37
Clementsport .....	1302 13	78 85	5117 63	53 21	1093 37
Cornwallis .....	4175 28	1153 43	20500 78	113 47	4077 83
Cow Bay .....	1360 84		211 71	22 00	98 91
Digby .....	1094 78	1595 90	22299 92	146 80	4251 43
French Cross .....	4 50		944 23		356 83
Five Islands .....	50 37	786 39	1323 63	9 50	313 87
Glace Bay .....	77 43		751 37		191 41
Great Bras d'Or .....					37 49
Guysborough .....	70 14	153 09			29 07
Hantsport .....	3242 24	551 52	953 35	33 50	498 40
Harbor au Bouche .....	1705 33		882 73		145 87
Harborville .....	1654 07	376 07	3616 08	2 00	1037 71
Horton .....	88 00	677 27	3674 98	168 50	788 17
Isaac's Harbor .....	230 00		324 70		58 09
Joggins .....	1434 26	9479 06		25 17	2227 03
LaHave .....	159 37	1867 51		24 75	947 02
Lingan .....			23 00		4 28
Little River .....		647 31			185 09

Liverpool .....	595 87	2490 02	15810 51	854 31	7309 32
Londonderry .....	555 90	229 30	6019 64	67 20	1438 56
Louisburg .....					
Lunenburg .....					
Main a Dieu .....	960 45	216 00	1675 30	101 70	1413 59
Maitland .....	738 80	80 00	6 20	31 20	6 83
Mahone Bay .....			2614 88		538 04
Margaree .....					19 80
Margaretsville .....					27 63
North Sydney .....	1042 15	56 00	7576 41	25 00	1732 07
Parishborough .....	18588 00		16493 00	143 00	4954 76
Pictou .....	217 09	101 66	1216 35		458 70
Port Hood .....	28787 41	560 65	95551 02	665 92	23421 48
Port Hawkesberry .....					362 51
Port Medway .....	66 28		829 41	20 50	219 30
Port Mulgrave .....	414 69	11 75	1548 44	53 50	1229 77
Port Williams .....	69 19		2016 53	72 12	462 71
Pubnico .....			396 00		123 75
Pugwash .....	40 00	6 00	665 05	27 35	225 95
Ragged Islands .....	4 80		1352 50	4 00	429 03
Sandy Cove .....		57 50	1372 69	4 50	1926 36
Shelburne .....	230 00		761 03		408 35
St. Ann's .....	381 93		3934 10	134 80	1017 31
St. Mary's .....			1 33		17
Sydney .....	3431 83		1477 42	27 91	555 23
Tangier .....	115 00		6752 70	155 48	1009 97
Tatamagouche .....	1670 26		553 52		215 30
Thorne's Cove .....	7805 85		735 82		546 99
Truro .....	359 50		816 69		187 03
Tusket .....	196 32	337 53	12670 59	69 37	2240 40
Wallace .....	4468 88	11 00	4221 90	31 51	1448 22
Walton .....			60 00		18 30
Westport .....	266 61		86 15		20 93
Weymouth .....	3360 28	384 00	1485 69	14 15	384 66
Wilmot .....	191 00		12969 89	40 37	2643 43
Windsor .....			3962 53		796 73
Yarmouth .....	12667 41	947 13	16792 74	302 44	3485 25
Brewers of Ale and Manufacturers of Tobacco .....	34668 22	18123 74	107524 05	1955 23	30519 61
Total .....	\$725734 44	\$250553 02	\$2661802 45	\$25759 02	\$830126 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Excise Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province, for the years 1861 and 1862.

PORTS.	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
Halifax	\$180703 57	\$691607 76	\$210904 19		
Advocate Harbor	187 88	210 53	22 65		
Annapolis	3674 30	3756 82	112 52		
Amherst	4928 23	5029 59	91 36		
Antigonish	779 62	1794 62	1015 00		
Arichat	3299 48	1221 96	922 48		
Barrington	2136 31	1837 36		298 98	
Baddeck	789 77	314 60	21 83		
Bear River	1245 50	1483 66	238 16		
Beaver River	448 69	159 44		293 25	
Bridgetown	2663 55	3808 73	1145 18		
Cape Causo	113 88	31 62	33 07		
Cheverie	43 53	81 60	239 89		
Cornwallis	3837 91	1077 83	196 47		
Clementsport	806 90	1062 37		187 20	
Canada Creek	756 08	368 88	98 91		
Cow Bay		21 99	21 99		
Chester	1336 21	1116 37		219 84	
Church Point	3127 58	1251 43	823 85		
Digby	800 98	356 33	46 43		
French Cross	266 91	313 37	191 41		
Five Islands		191 41		58 00	
Glace Bay	87 07	29 07	11 90		
Guyaborough	25 59	37 49	196 46		
Great Bras d'Or	841 25	1037 71		52 23	
Harborville	550 63	498 46		453 86	
Hantsport	1242 03	788 17	133 53		
Horton	12 54	145 87	58 09		
Harbor au Bouche		58 09	800 70		
Isaac's Harbor	1426 35	2227 65	159 47		
Joggins	787 55	947 02	1855 51		
La Have	5453 81	7309 32	1335 12		
Liverpool	78 47	1413 59	125 59		
Lunenburg	1312 97	1438 56			
Londonderry					

Louisburg	2 50			2 50	
Lingan	6 94	4 28		2 66	
Little River	185 39	185 00	49 70		
Maitland	439 98	558 04	118 06		
Mahone Bay	136 80	19 80		117 00	
Margaree	69 49	27 63		41 89	
Main a Dieu		6 83			
Margaretsville	791 28	1752 07	960 79		
North Sydney	4072 57	4954 76	882 19		
Parrsborough	495 59	458 70		36 89	
Pictou	18310 81	23121 48	5110 64		
Pugwash	300 99	429 03	128 04		
Pubnico	183 43	225 95	42 52		
Port Hood	437 61	362 51		75 13	
Port Medway	413 15	1229 77	816 62		
Port Mulgrave	702 03	462 71		239 32	
Port Williams	194 54	123 73		70 81	
Port Hawkesberry	352 49	219 30		133 19	
Ragged Islands	1796 20	1926 36	130 16		
Sydney	1658 07	1609 97		48 10	
Shelburne	358 22	1017 31	659 09		
Shoot Harbor		215 30	215 30		
St. Ann's	7 32	17		7 15	
St. Mary's	343 80	555 23	211 84		
Sandy Cove	234 17	408 35	174 18		
Tatamagouche	107 15	546 99	439 84		
Turo	2064 37	2246 40	182 03		
Taslet	1159 26	1448 22	288 96		
Thorne's Cove	357 76	187 03		170 73	
Windsor	4030 45	3485 25		554 20	
Wilmot	751 50	796 73	45 23		
Westport	478 31	384 66		93 68	
Weymouth	1581 49	2643 43	1061 94		
Waton	34 00	20 92		13 08	
Wallace	7 80	18 30	10 50		
Yarmouth	22231 13	30519 61	8228 48		
Brewers of Ale and Manufacturers of Tobacco		4860 14	4860 14		
Total	\$588551 00	\$830126 57	\$2415472 14	\$3086 57	\$241775 57

Financial Secretary's Office, Halifax, N. S., 31st December, 1862.

WILLIAM ANNAND, Financial Secretary.

## ABSTRACT

*Of Articles imported into this Province on which Duty was collected in the year 1862.*

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.
Ale and Porter.....	Gallons 40268½	6c. per gallon.....	\$2416 11
Brandy.....	" 3398½	80c. " .....	7518 80
" .....	" 16127	90c. " .....	14514 30
Burning Fluid.....	" 20070	10c. " .....	2097 00
Beef and Pork.....	Barrels 6	\$1 per barrel.....	6 00
Butter and Lard.....	Lbs. 467	1¾c. per lb.....	8 17
Cordials.....	Gallons 10	80c. per gallon.....	8 00
" .....	" 148½	90c. " .....	133 74
Cheese.....	Lbs. 5630	1c. per lb.....	56 30
Candles, Tallow.....	" 27199	3c. " .....	815 97
" Other.....	" 12226	8c. " .....	978 08
Coffee, Green.....	" 124061	3c. " .....	3721 83
" .....	" 73314	4c. " .....	2932 56
" Roasted.....	" 34139½	5c. " .....	1706 97
Chocolate.....	" 407	3c. " .....	12 21
Cinnamon.....	" 940½	5c. " .....	47 02
Crackers.....	" 76794	1c. " .....	767 94
Flour.....	Barrels 43	25c. per barrel.....	10 75
Geneva.....	Gallons 24462	60c. per gallon.....	14677 20
" .....	" 300133	70c. " .....	21030 63
Ginger and Pepper.....	Lbs. 59561	4c. per lb.....	238 26
Leather.....	" 76184½	3c. " .....	2285 55
" .....	" 174070	4c. " .....	6962 80
Molasses.....	Gallons 1089015½	5c. per gallon.....	54450 77
Onions.....	Lbs. 60789	1c. per lb.....	303 94
Rock and Coal Oil.....	Gallons 41565	10c. per gallon.....	4156 50
Raisins.....	Lbs. 141038	2c. per lb.....	2820 76
Rum.....	Gallons 85902	35c. per gallon.....	30065 70
" .....	" 189643	40c. per " .....	75857 20
Sugar, Raw.....	Lbs. 4040839	1½c. per lb.....	60612 58
" Refined.....	" 511418	2c. per lb.....	10228 36
Spirits or Strong Waters.....	Gallons 208	50c. per gallon.....	104 00
Tea, Black.....	Lbs. 361234	5c. per lb.....	15061 70
" .....	" 847880½	6c. per lb.....	50872 83
" Green.....	" 339	10c. per lb.....	33 90
" .....	" 505	11c. per lb.....	55 55
Tobacco.....	" 163705	4c. per lb.....	6548 20
" .....	" 111610½	5c. per lb.....	5580 52
Whiskey.....	Gallons 2888	60c. per gallon.....	1732 80
" .....	" 6203	70c. per " .....	4342 10
Wine.....	" 12806	30c. per gall. \$38.11.80 } 15 per cent. 1720.02 } 40c. per gall. 4902.40 } 80c. per gall. 1212.00 } 15 per cent. 459.60 } 50c. per gall. 6072.80 } 90c. per gall. 603.00 } 15 per cent. 253.89 } \$1.40 per gall 1208.20 }	10464 22
" Invoice value, \$11466 80.....	" 12256	40c. per gall. 4902.40 } 80c. per gall. 1212.00 } 15 per cent. 459.60 } 50c. per gall. 6072.80 } 90c. per gall. 603.00 } 15 per cent. 253.89 } \$1.40 per gall 1208.20 }	7744 40
" Invoice value, \$3064 00.....	" 7391	50c. per gall. 6072.80 } 90c. per gall. 603.00 } 15 per cent. 253.89 } \$1.40 per gall 1208.20 }	2065 09
" Invoice value, \$1692 60.....	" 863	5 per cent. ....	36286 72
Value of Goods paying Advalorem Duty, \$725734 44	250553 02	10 per cent. ....	25055 30
" " " " 2661802 45	2661802 45	12½ per cent. ....	332725 30
" " " " 25759 02	25759 02	20 per cent. ....	5151 80
Brewers of Ale and Manufacturers of Tobacco.....			4860 14
Total Currency.....			\$830126 57

WILLIAM ANNAND, Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, N. S., 31st December, 1862. }

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

*Of the amount of Excise Duties collected on articles imported into this Province in 1861 & 1862.*

ARTICLES.	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
Ale and Porter.....		\$2416 11	\$2416 11		
Brandy.....	\$17794 06	22033 10	4238 14		
Burning Fluid.....		2097 00	2097 00		
Bacon and Hams.....	5 54			5 54	
Beef and Pork.....	1 00	6 00	5 00		
Butter and Lard.....	1 05	8 17	7 12		
Cordials.....	36 00	141 74	105 74		
Cheese.....	34 31	56 30	21 99		
Candles.....	638 97	815 97	177 00		
do.....	329 16	978 08	648 92		
Coffee, Green.....	4622 67	6654 39	2031 72		
do. Roasted.....	1172 10	1706 97	534 87		
Chocolate.....	24 36	12 21		12 15	
Cinnamon.....	78 81	47 02		31 79	
Crackers.....	526 21	767 94	241 73		
Flour.....	22 25	10 75		11 50	
Geneva.....	25137 42	35707 83	10570 41		
Ginger and Pepper.....	355 64	238 26		117 38	
Leather.....	7121 02	9248 35	2127 33		
Molasses.....	47123 40	54450 77	7327 37		
Onions.....	167 73	303 94	136 21		
Rock and Coal Oil.....		4156 50	4156 50		
Raisins.....	3623 83	2820 76		803 07	
Rum.....	82046 96	105922 90	23875 94		
Spirits or Strong Waters.....		104 00	104 00		
Sugar, Raw.....	48999 30	60612 58	11613 28		
do. Refined.....	6463 35	10228 36	3765 01		
Tea, Black.....	48590 77	65934 53	17343 76		
do. Green.....	110 80	80 45		21 35	
Tobacco.....	14931 31	12128 72		2802 59	
Whiskey.....	3012 00	6074 90	3062 90		
Wine.....	7432 20	10464 22	3032 02		
do.....	4170 19	7744 40	3574 21		
do.....	997 62	2065 09	1067 47		
Amount of Advalorem Duty on					
Goods @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	24794 88	36286 72	11491 84		
" @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	236211 78	25055 30			
" @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.		332725 30	121568 82		
" @ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	1773 41	5151 80	3378 39		
Brewers Ale & Man's of Tobacco.....		4860 14	4860 14		
Total.....	\$588351 00	\$830126 57	\$245580 94	\$3805 37	\$241775 57

WILLIAM ANNAND,  
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, N. S., 31st December, 1862. }



PORTS.	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Decrease.
Halifax	8328 35	9191 70	863 35		
Advocate Harbor	85 50	41 80		43 70	
Annapolis	226 90	201 80		25 10	
Amherst	47 40	99 70	52 30		
Antigonishe	101 70	87 20		14 50	
Aricat	1337 80	1272 90		64 90	
Barrington	180 40	197 20	16 80		
Baddeck	3 30	5 40	2 10		
Bear River	155 15	109 00		46 15	
Beaver River	10 05	90 10	80 05		
Bridgetown	46 90	50 90	4 00		
Cheverie	96 90	122 30	25 40		
Cape Canso (Norris)	12 80	17 10	4 30		
" (Bigelow)	1135 90	1283 80	147 90		
Cow Bay	182 00	291 10	109 10		
Cornwallis	235 45	205 70		29 75	
Clementsport	68 10	69 10	1 00		
Canada Creek	102 50	65 95		36 55	
Chester	85 60	5 00		80 60	
Church Point	111 60	70 50		41 10	
Digby	108 70	54 10		54 60	
French Cross	24 80	21 70		3 10	
Five Islands	75 20	73 60		1 60	
Guysborough	48 10	60 30	12 20		
Glace Bay		9 20	9 20		
Great Bras d'Or	50 90	68 00	17 10		
Harborville	85 30	58 10		27 20	
Hantsport	225 30	180 25		45 05	
Horton	26 90	52 90	26 00		
Harbor au Bouche	27 60	41 30	13 70		
Isaac's Harbor		1 90	1 90		
Joggins	434 30	450 10	15 80		
Lingan	1269 60	870 60		399 00	
LaHave	92 90	120 85	27 95		
Liverpool	634 85	939 25	304 40		
Lunenburg	91 50	143 00	51 50		

Londonderry	37 70	81 40	43 70		
Louisburg	92 30	139 25	46 95		
Little River	78 20	65 70		12 50	
Maidland	161 35	234 10	72 75		
Mahone Bay	47 70	27 90		19 80	
Margaree	20 30	42 30	22 00		
Main a Dieu	25 70			25 70	
Margaretsville	10 50	54 30	43 80		
North Sydney	2434 25	2946 20	511 95		
Parrsborough	153 60	91 20		62 40	
Pictou	1409 50	1563 20	153 70		
Pugwash	1042 70	566 50		506 20	
Pubnico	207 80	154 30		53 50	
"	116 50	23 10		93 40	
Port Hood	9 60	10 60	1 00		
Port Medway	379 50	274 80		104 70	
Port Mulgrave	66 20	69 10	2 90		
Port Williams	22 60	38 50	15 90		
Port Hawkesberry	42 10	57 90	15 80		
Ragged Islands	233 70	156 10		77 60	
Sydney	112 90	70 55		42 35	
Shelburne	185 40	248 40	63 00		
" (Harbor)	120 00	151 00	31 00		
Strait of Canso	6088 60	5022 90		1065 70	
St. Ann's	45 50	31 40		14 10	
St. Mary's	62 95	123 70	60 75		
Sandy Cove	100 80	47 20		53 60	
Tangier	45 10	16 30		28 80	
Tatamagouche	297 10	133 25		163 85	
Truro	22 45	9 20		13 25	
Tusket	174 00	191 05	17 05		
Thorne's Cove	125 90	103 20		22 70	
Windsor	465 40	588 30	122 90		
Wilmot	67 60	7 40		60 20	
Westport	802 00	181 05		120 95	
Weymouth	183 15	130 25		52 90	
Walton	99 95	78 95		21 00	
Wallaco	92 00	43 20		48 80	
White Haven	29 40	29 60	20		
Yarmouth	1122 85	767 75		355 10	
Total	\$32065 10	\$31164 50	\$3011 40	\$3912 00	\$900 60

WILLIAM ANNAND, Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office, Halifax, N. S. 31st December, 1862.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the quantities of Articles subject to Duty, imported into this Province for the years 1861 and 1862.

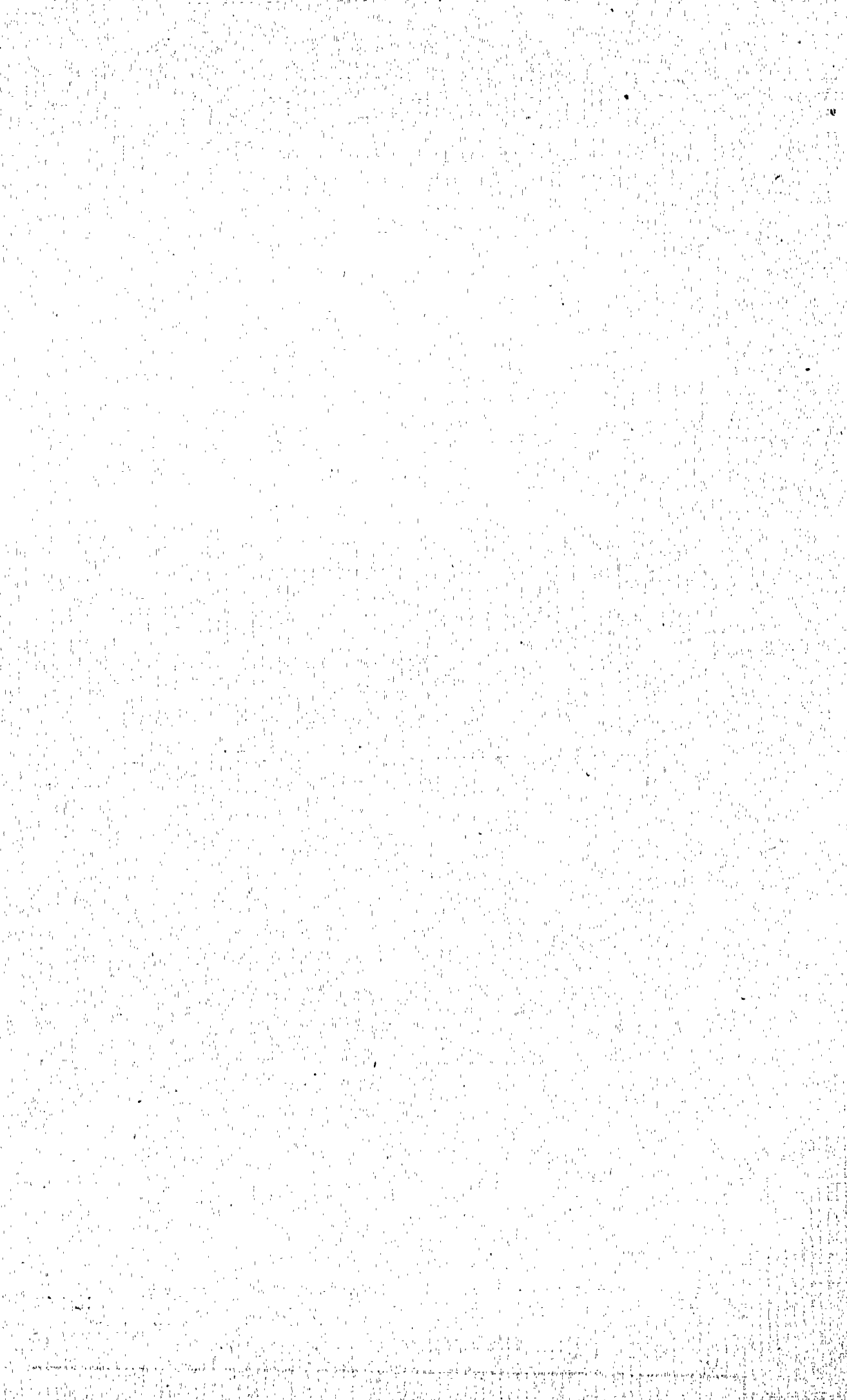
ARTICLES.	Imported 1861.	Imported 1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
*Ale and Porter.....Gallons		40268 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	40268 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	
Brandy....."	22244	25525 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3281 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
*Burning Fluid....."		20970	20970	
Bacon and Hams.....Lbs.	277		277	
Beef and Pork.....Barrels	1	6	5	
Butter and Lard.....Lbs.	60	467	407	
Cordials.....Gallons	45	158 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	113 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	
Cheese.....Lbs.	3131	5630	2199	
Candles....."	21299	27199	5900	
"....."	4114	12226	8112	
Coffee, Green....."	154089	197375	43286	
" Roasted....."	23442	34139 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10697 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Chocolate....."	812	407		405
Cinnamon....."	1576	940 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		635 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Crackers....."	52622	76794	24162	
Flour.....Barrels	89	48		46
Geneva.....Gallons	41896	54505 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	12609 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	
Ginger.....Lbs.	8891	5956 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		2934 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Leather....."	237367	250254 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12887 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Molasses.....Gallons	942468	1089015 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	146547 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Onions.....Lbs.	33546	60789	27243	
*Rock and Coal Oil.....Gallons		41565	41565	
Raisins.....Lbs.	181191	141038		40153
Rum....."	234420	275545	41125	
*Spirits or Strong Waters..Gallons		208	208	
Sugar Raw.....Lbs.	3266620	4040839	774219	
" Refined....."	323167	511418	188251	
Tea, Black....."	971815	1149114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	177299 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
" Green....."	1108	844		264
Tobacco....."	373283	275315 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		97967 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Whiskey.....Gallons	5020	9091	4071	
Wine....."	17171	25062	7891	
"....."	3833	9106	5273	
"....."	714	1533	819	
Value of Goods @ 5 Pct. Advalorem	\$405897 66	\$725734 44	\$229836 78	
" 10 " "	2362117 85	250553 02	550237 62	
" 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " "		2661802 45		
" 20 " "	8867 05	25759 02	16891 97	

Ale and Porter Brewed Gallons.....120540.  
Tobacco Manufactured Lbs.....244934.

WILLIAM ANNAND,  
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office, }  
Halifax, N. S., 31st December, 1862. }

\* Included in 1861 with Advalorem Duty, and quantities not returned.



RECEIVER GENERAL'S

The Province of Nova Scotia, in Account Current with the

DR.

To balance at this date.....		\$125177 90	
To Cash paid Advances.....per Abstract.....		17302 62	
“ Agriculture.....		1340 00	
“ Board of Works.....		94600 00	
“ Copy Right.....		73 56	
“ Coroners' Inquests.....		1390 00	
“ Criminal Prosecutions.....		1585 70	
“ Crown Land Department.....		15600 00	
“ Distressed Seamen.....		1071 35	
“ Drawback of Duties.....		13705 83	
“ Education.....		66422 18	
“ Indians.....		1062 33	
“ Interest.....		26152 85	
“ Judiciary Expenses.....		1474 43	
“ Legislative Expenses.....		32295 60	
“ Militia Expenses.....		19500 00	
“ Miscellaneous Expenses.....		14974 25	
“ Navigation Securities.....		4889 41	
“ Paupers' Asylum.....		8100 00	
“ Post Communication.....		55732 15	
“ Public Printing.....		6391 33	
“ Railway Construction.....		4500 00	
“ Railway Interest.....		244260 16	
“ Railway Revenue.....		94500 00	
“ Rations to Troops.....		114 60	
“ Revenue Expenses.....		51284 83	
“ Salaries to Officers of Govt.....		60531 66	
“ Signal Station.....		1250 00	
“ Sun Boats, Packets & Ferries.....		9969 33	
“ Transient Poor.....		975 58	
“ Wrecks.....		387 24	
“ Railway Damages, Colchester.....		791 67	
“ “ Hants.....		3412 96	
“ Gold Fields.....		19400 00	
“ New Copper Coin.....		4726 10	
“ New Court House.....		2720 00	
“ Special Loan.....		136689 11	
“ Board of Statistics.....		304 95	
		<b>\$1145268 68</b>	
ROAD SERVICE.			
To Cash paid for Road Advances.....	\$18063 48		
“ Road Compensation.....	274 29		
“ Old Road Votes.....	2784 18		
“ Annapolis.....	5293 15		
“ Cape Breton.....	5609 63		
“ Colchester.....	4841 58		
“ Cumberland.....	6643 24		
“ Digby.....	4420 37		
“ Guysborough.....	5491 89		
“ Halifax.....	6044 39		
“ Hants.....	4651 06		
“ Inverness.....	5699 44		
“ King's.....	4448 07		
“ Lunenburg.....	6419 21		
“ Pictou.....	5907 98		
“ Queen's.....	4245 07		
“ Richmond.....	3710 63		
“ Shelburne.....	4650 52		
“ Sydney.....	4028 13		
“ Victoria.....	4448 51		
“ Yarmouth.....	4990 10	112665 52	
Carried forward.....		<b>\$1257934 20</b>	

ACCOUNT FOR 1862.

Receiver General from the 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

CR.

By Cash received for Colonial Duties, viz:		
From Halifax.....		\$691600 00
“ Advocate Harbor.....		165 99
“ Amherst.....		4216 11
“ Annapolis.....		3670 68
“ Antigonish.....		1784 04
“ Arichat.....		5925 73
“ Baddeck.....		1138 64
“ Barrington.....		2047 84
“ Bear River.....		1456 12
“ Beaver River.....		240 49
“ Bridgetown.....		3337 27
“ Canada Creek.....		584 76
“ Cape Canso.....		57 35
“ Cheverie.....		36 12
“ Church Point.....		1308 61
“ Clementsport.....		923 65
“ Cornwallis.....		3937 68
“ Cow Bay.....		252 15
“ Digby.....		4059 84
“ Five Islands.....		235 74
“ French Cross.....		412 41
“ Great Bras d'Or.....		91 28
“ Guysborough.....		85 60
“ Hantsport.....		393 09
“ Harbor au Bouche.....		142 12
“ Harborville.....		941 09
“ Horton.....		499 91
“ Joggins.....		2506 82
“ LaHave.....		1054 31
“ Lingan.....		934 56
“ Little River.....		87 87
“ Liverpool.....		7450 85
“ Londonderry.....		1550 86
“ Louisburg.....		147 58
“ Lunenburg.....		1537 59
“ Mahone Bay.....		72 47
“ Main au Dieu.....		22 00
“ Maitland.....		762 53
“ Margarettsville.....		1607 13
“ Margaree.....		64 48
“ North Sydney.....		7297 77
“ Parrsborough.....		295 21
“ Pictou.....		26639 15
“ Port Hawkesberry.....		502 44
“ Port Hood.....		418 10
“ Port Mulgrave.....		339 30
“ Port Medway.....		931 64
“ Port Williams.....		178 00
“ Pubnico.....		328 62
“ Pugwash.....		784 10
“ Ragged Islands.....		2190 65
“ Sandy Cove.....		391 44
“ Sheet Harbor.....		45 10
“ Shelburne.....		1100 64
“ St. Mary's River.....		723 26
“ St. Ann's.....		66 22
“ Sydney, C. B.....		1822 94
“ Tangier.....		38 00
“ Tatamagouche.....		666 30
“ Thorne's Cove.....		246 48
“ Truro.....		2677 02
“ Tusket.....		1489 07
Carried forward.....		<b>\$796514 81</b>

RECEIVER GENERAL'S

The Province of Nova Scotia, in Account Current with the

Dr.

To amount brought forward.....	\$1257934 20
Balance.....	\$12883 46
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	\$1270817 66

Receiver General's Office,  
Halifax, 31st December, 1862.

ACCOUNT FOR 1862.

Receiver General, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1862—Continued.

Cr.

Brought forward.....	\$796514 81
From Wallace.....	46 15
" Walton.....	96 52
" Westport.....	646 85
" Weymouth.....	1399 70
" Wilmot.....	734 02
" Windsor.....	5362 45
" Yarmouth.....	30857 48
	835657 98
Light Duty:	
From Halifax.....	9191 25
" Canso Cape.....	1463 08
" Canso Strait.....	4008 03
" Pulnico.....	26 80
" Shelburne.....	151 00
" Whitehaven.....	25 00
	14865 16
By Cash received from Advances.....	320 00
" Board of Works.....	1679 64
" Casual Revenue, viz.:	
Board of Revenue.....	551 78
Licenses to search and work Mines.....	1290 00
Provincial Secretary's Office, for Fees.....	4489 30
Royalty on Coal.....	29050 76
" Crown Land Department, for Land sold.....	15123 04
" Copy Right.....	73 56
" Cape Race Light Duty.....	5 65
" Distressed Seamen.....	533 18
" Gold Fields.....	29014 26
" Light House Service, viz.:	
From Canada.....	2637 61
" New Brunswick.....	1522 23
" Prince Edward Island.....	158 26
" Lords of the Treasury, towards support } of Sable Island..... }	2008 88
" Miscellaneous.....	42 30
" Prothonotaries.....	2 95
" Sable Island.....	1218 31
" Signal Station.....	736 25
" Wreck Money.....	387 24
" Railway Damages, Colchester.....	251 95
" " Hants.....	3407 00
" Hospital of Insane.....	7778 88
" New Copper Coin.....	4093 63
" Post Communication.....	34267 85
" Indian Reserves.....	163 81
" Trespasses.....	188 65
" Brewers and Manufacturers.....	2312 82
" Railway Revenue.....	132777 77
" Road Service, Cumberland.....	1417 85
" " Colchester.....	600 00
" " Guysborough.....	1600 00
" Special Loan.....	136689 11
" Richmond, Suspense Account.....	3000 00
	\$1270817 66
By Balance brought down.....	\$12883 46

JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
Receiver General.

Examined—  
WILLIAM ANNAND,  
Financial Secretary.

## UNDRAWN ROAD MONIES, DECEMBER 31st, 1862.

COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.			
No. 43.	George Troop.....	\$16 00	.....
49.	E. Devine.....	47	.....
53.	E. Sanford.....	15	.....
128.	W. C. Ruggles.....	15	.....
147.	Nelson Stronach.....	10	.....
		<u>16 87</u>	
	Less excess of appropriation.....	2 07	
			<u>14 80</u>
COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.			
	Alexander McInnis.....	54	.....
	R. McMullin.....	1 72	.....
		<u>200 00</u>	
63.	James Howie.....	40 00	.....
82.	Benedi Shephard.....	10	.....
			<u>242 36</u>
COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.			
7.	.....	400 00	.....
9.	David Murray.....	25 00	.....
21.	Stenus McNutt.....	18	.....
28.	David Archibald.....	20 00	.....
29.	John Johnson.....	5 00	.....
35.	.....	5 00	.....
41.	C. H. Marsh.....	10 00	.....
42.	Jas. Hyslop.....	10	.....
51.	Wm. Dyarmond.....	12	.....
53.	H. G. Cox.....	10	.....
58.	John McKay.....	3 85	.....
62.	David Dickey.....	2 00	.....
80.	John McKay.....	20	.....
82.	Robert Murray.....	8 00	.....
93.	John McKay.....	2 00	.....
96.	D. A. Campbell.....	44	.....
97.	James Urquhart.....	21	.....
124.	.....	<u>117 66</u>	
133.	Chas. Flemming.....	10	.....
135.	James McAlmon.....	25 00	.....
140.	Nelson Knight.....	40 00	.....
145.	John McLaughlan.....	25	.....
150.	J. Fulmore.....	80	.....
157.	Samuel Morrison.....	20 00	.....
		<u>686 01</u>	
	Less excess of appropriation.....	50	
			<u>685 42</u>
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.			
15.	John Moore.....	3 52	.....
16.	George Newcomb.....	1 20	.....
17.	Edmund Fowler.....	2 00	.....
18.	Kievon Hunter.....	10	.....
20.	Samuel Simpson.....	<u>100 00</u>	
27.	Welwood Waugh.....	40	.....
48.	Donald McIntosh.....	10 00	.....
51.	Ezra Black.....	28	.....
52.	Hanse Mills.....	2 23	.....
87.	Alexander Graham.....	10 00	.....
	Unappropriated.....	<u>282 33</u>	
			<u>412 06</u>
	Carried forward.....		<u>\$1354 64</u>

Brought forward..... \$1354 64

COUNTY OF DIGBY.

No. 1.	Joseph Seabins.....	15	.....
21.	.....	28 00	.....
22.	Charles Harris.....	20 00	.....
31.	David Doucett.....	28 00	.....
36.	.....	30 00	.....
45.	.....	24 00	.....
60.	John McBride.....	24 00	.....
62.	Joseph Stark.....	28 00	.....
66.	Alfred Rice.....	23	.....
91.	.....	65	.....
111.	Francis LeBlanc.....	60	.....
122.	Archangle Devoe.....	24 00	.....
150.	Charlton Seabin.....	48	.....
		<hr/>	208 11

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

	John Ehler.....	50	.....
3.	John Hattie.....	93	.....
9.	Angus Kirk.....	48	.....
10.	Samuel Aikins.....	50 00	.....
11.	Alexander Munro.....	60 00	.....
	Unappropriated.....	80 00	.....
		<hr/>	191 91

COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

4.	Neil McLean.....	1 45	.....
8.	William Fraser.....	40	.....
33.	E. Slavenwight.....	20	.....
27.	R. Handrigan.....	10	.....
31.	Richard Dial.....	18	.....
53.	William Fox.....	30 00	.....
55.	Edward Logan.....	30	.....
56.	Samuel Dickey.....	24	.....
100.	.....	5 22	.....
	Unappropriated.....	32 71	.....
		<hr/>	70 80

COUNTY OF HANTS.

	Samuel Meek.....	10 75	.....
34.	Lake.....	45	.....
59.	John J. Taylor.....	80 00	.....
66.	.....	20 00	.....
	John E. Taylor.....	8 00	.....
72.	C. W. Bowman.....	20 00	.....
113.	D. McKilligan.....	16 00	.....
	William Etter.....	2 00	.....
	Samuel Meek.....	11 00	.....
		<hr/>	168 20
	Less excess of appropriation 57c. overexpenditure, \$24 00	24 57	.....
		<hr/>	143 63

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

4.	Alexander McDonald.....	10	.....
27.	Neil McKay.....	56 00	.....
28.	A. McPhail.....	40 00	.....
34.	Jas. Smith.....	35	.....
37.	Archibald Cameron.....	20 00	.....
41.	Rev. A. McDonald.....	20 00	.....
59.	A. Beaton.....	20	.....
71.	Allan McDonald.....	40	.....
70.	John McFarlane.....	50	.....
95.	Mal. McLeod.....	6 45	.....
109.	W. Dunbar.....	65	.....
	Lambert L. Smith.....	9 90	.....
	Capt. A. McDonald.....	1 65	.....
	Unappropriated.....	10 00	.....
		<hr/>	166 20

Carried forward..... \$2135 29

	<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$2135 29
COUNTY OF KING'S COUNTY.			
25.	Abraham Spinney.....	10 00	.....
44.	James T. Davison.....	30 00	.....
50.	Payzant.....	45	.....
68.	Daniel Porter.....	50 00	.....
84.	Alexander McConnell.....	20 00	.....
105.	John Sterk.....	24 00	.....
106.	.....	20 00	.....
108.	.....	24 00	.....
110.	Undrawn.....	22 15	.....
111.	J. Armstrong.....	24 00	.....
	Unappropriated.....	07	.....
			224 67
COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.			
3.	Casper Ernst.....	10	.....
27.	.....	30 00	.....
5.	George Rafuse.....	20 00	.....
111.	Peter Mason.....	40 00	.....
137.	Ebenezer Frail.....	30 00	.....
144.	James Newman.....	10 00	.....
147.	George Ross.....	41 35	.....
148.	James Langeille.....	46	.....
	Unappropriated.....	1 22	.....
			173 13
COUNTY OF PICOU.			
18.	Kenneth Morrison.....	16 00	.....
22.	Daniel McDonald.....	75 00	.....
43.	Robert McLean.....	40	.....
	Unappropriated.....	20 36	.....
	James Fraser.....	3 22	.....
89.	Boderick McKay.....	8 00	.....
96.	.....	12 00	.....
104.	Alexander McHardy.....	14	.....
	Unappropriated.....	266 67	.....
			401 79
COUNTY OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.			
22.	William Darrow.....	40 00	.....
65.	Alexander Waterman.....	20 00	.....
			60 00
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.			
1.	Duncan McIntyre.....	2 00	.....
3.	Donald McIntyre.....	3 22	.....
4.	Maurice Hearne.....	4 96	.....
5.	John Power.....	2 15	.....
9.	Norman McDonald.....	4 00	.....
17.	Donald McIntyre.....	20 00	.....
67.	John McAuley.....	1 14	.....
			37 47
COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.			
22.	Duncan Thomson.....	16 00	.....
30.	Jas. Farrington.....	12 00	.....
62.	John B. Swain.....	40 00	.....
68.	Samuel Snow.....	34	.....
71.	S. Nickerson.....	15	.....
92.	Joseph Freeman.....	10	.....
105.	J. Nickerson.....	20	.....
	Unappropriated.....	03	.....
			68 82
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....		\$3101 17



Brought forward..... \$3101 17

## COUNTY OF SYDNEY.

6.	John McDonald.....	31 80	.....
21.	Angus McDonald.....	29	.....
22.	Donald Campbell.....	06	.....
37.	Adam McKenzie.....	9 00	.....
38.	".....	6 09	.....
41.	.....	1 40	.....
42.	Unappropriated.....	177 36	.....
			226 00

## COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

	To pay overexpenditures.....	07	.....
10.	.....	20 00	.....
25.	.....	20 00	.....
33.	.....	05	.....
51.	.....	40 00	.....
54.	.....	05	.....
			80 17

## COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

4.	J. H. Hamilton.....	6 00	.....
19.	Job Reynaud.....	25 00	.....
21.	John Winter.....	25 00	.....
45.	John H. Herbert.....	20 00	.....
81.	John Goodwin.....	60	.....
87.	Frank Doucet.....	20	.....
88.	John Gavel Jr.....	90	.....
107.	Silvine Porter.....	40	.....
	Unappropriated.....	10 42	.....
			88 52

\$3495 86

WILLIAM ANNAND, Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, N. S., 31st December, 1862. }

## APPENDIX No. 3.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

#### ASSETS 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

Balance in hands of Receiver General.....	\$12,883 46
“ Due from Casual Revenue.....	37,179 71
“ “ Collectors Colonial Revenue.....	39,659 83
“ “ Brewers of Ale & Manufacturers of Tobacco.....	2,547 82
“ “ Canada, New Brunswick and P. E. Island.....	5,378 93
“ Counties for Road Advances.....	13,037 88
“ Counties et al to Hospital for Insane.....	16,860 28
“ Railway Department.....	17,577 91
“ Baring Brothers & Co. for Gold.....	9,258 98
“ New Cents in Warehouse.....	4,560 00
“ Old Copper Coin.....	3,000 00
	\$160,943 30

#### LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE.

For Services of 1862, per Abstract A.....	140,887 53
“ “ previous to 1862, per Abstract B... ..	5,788 33
Railway Damages in Treasury.....	380 92
	\$147,056 78
Balance of Assets 31st December 1862 .....	\$13,886 52

#### PROBABLE REVENUE OF 1863.

Customs and Excise Duties.....	\$740,000 00
Light Duty.....	32,000 00
Casual Revenue.....	40,000 00
Crown Lands.....	15,000 00
“ Cape Breton, under Act of 1859.....	13,000 00
Canada, New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island.....	5,000 00
Great Britain, for Sable Island.....	2,000 00
Hospital For Insane.....	15,000 00
Gold Fields.....	16,000 00
Railway Revenue.....	140,000 00
Post Office do.....	46,600 00
Board of Revenue.....	1,400 00
	\$1,066,000 00
	\$1,079,886 52

#### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1863.

Authorised by existing Laws.....	408,730 00
To be Voted by the Legislature.....	611,022 00
	\$1,019,752 00

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

*Abstract of the Expenditure of the year ended 31st December 1862, for the services named, as compared with the Estimate.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Drawn.	Undrawn.
Civil List .....	59490 00	60556 66	45646 66	14910 00
Agriculture .....	2360 00	2360 00	1120 00	1240 00
Coroners' Inquests .....	1200 00	1320 00	1320 00	.....
Criminal Prosecutions .....	1600 00	1585 70	1585 70	.....
Crown Land Department.....	12700 00	10017 37	6410 97	3606 40
Distressed Seamen .....	250 00	250 00	.....	250 00
Debt, Interest Savings Bank and Special Loan .....	20000 00	26152 85	26152 85	.....
Do. Railway Loan .....	242200 00	243497 00	243497 00	.....
Drawback of Duties.....	12500 00	13364 06	11521 82	1842 24
Education.....	67115 00	66581 10	54967 10	11614 00
Indians .....	1507 00	1506 65	1062 33	444 32
Judiciary Expenses .....	1400 00	1474 43	1474 43	.....
Legislative Expenses .....	29830 00	32295 60	32295 60	.....
Militia Expenses.....	20000 00	20000 00	14796 00	5204 00
Miscellaneous .....	19563 00	28490 25	14517 14	13973 11
Navigation Securities.....	4248 00	4408 82	3344 41	1064 41
Public Works .....	91920 00	95198 46	79147 32	16051 14
Poors' Asylum.....	8000 00	8000 00	6000 00	2000 00
Public Printing.....	6377 00	7481 15	3000 00	4481 15
*Post Communication.....	70000 00	68305 76	32000 00	21505 43
Revenue Expenses .....	50420 00	53513 56	32114 31	21399 25
Railway Revenue .....	100000 00	101925 23	94500 00	7425 23
Railway Construction.....	5000 00	5000 00	4500 00	500 00
Relief .....	939 00	975 58	975 58	.....
Rations to Troops .....	40 00	109 20	109 20	.....
Roads and Bridges.....	110000 00	110000 00	106504 14	3495 86
Road Compensation .....	87 00	284 30	207 30	77 00
Steamboats, Packets & Ferries	10262 00	8762 00	3470 00	5292 00
New Copper Coin.....	8000 00	9238 49	4726 10	4512 39
	\$957008 00	\$982654 22	826965 96	\$140887 53

\*Disbursed by Postmasters..... 814800 33

CLASSIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREGOING  
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<b>CIVIL LIST.</b>		
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
The Lieutenant-Governor.....Salary.....	\$15000	
The Chief Justice.....do.....	3200	
Assistant Judge.....do.....	3250	
Do. do.....do.....	2800	
Do. do.....do.....	2800	
Do. do.....do.....	2800	
Provincial Secretary.....do.....	2800	
Receiver General.....do.....	2400	
Financial Secretary.....do.....	2400	
Attorney General.....do.....	2000	
Commissioner of Crown Lands...do.....	2000	
First Clerk to Receiver General...do.....	1000	
Do. Financial Secretary, do.....	800	
Do. Crown Land Dep't...do.....	1000	
Second Clerk.....do.....do.....	800	
Third do.....do.....do.....	400	
Hon'ble Alexander Stewart, Pension. ....	1600	
John G. Marshall.....do.....	1200	
William Q. Sawers.....do.....	1200	
Henry W. Crawley.....do.....	1200	
John Spry Morris.....do.....	1200	
Commissioner of Crown Lands for contingencies....	200	
	52050	
<i>Carried forward.....</i>		\$52050

4 APPENDIX No. 3.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE.

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$52050	
<b>CIVIL LIST, Continued.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
First Clerk Provincial Secretary's Office.....	\$1400	
Second do.....do.....	450	
Third do.....do.....	450	
First Clerk Receiver General's Office, additional..	200	
Second do.....do.....	1000	
First Clerk Financial Secretary's Office, additional	200	
Third Clerk Crown Land Department, additional	80	
Fourth do.....do.....	600	
Fifth do.....do.....	400	
Private Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor.....	1250	
Contingencies to Provincial Secretary's Office.....	500	
Do.....Receiver General's Office.....	200	
Do.....Financial Secretary's Office.....	300	
Clerk of Crown.....	400	
Messenger of Council.....	160	
		7590
<b>CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.</b>		
<i>Authorised by Law</i> .....	1600	
<b>CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		12100
<b>CORONERS' INQUESTS.</b>		
<i>Authorised by Law</i> .....	1400	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$55050	19690

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$55050	19690
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES.</b>		
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
Acting Collector of Customs at Halifax.....	1000	
Commission on Excise Duties.....	7400	
Do.....Light Duty.....	1600	
	10000	
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
FOR HALIFAX DEPARTMENT.		
Acting Collectors of Customs, additional.....	200	
Controller of Customs.....	1000	
Warehouse Keeper.....	1000	
Landing Waiters.....3.....	2600	
Clerks.....7.....	3840	
Guagers.. ..2.....	1200	
Tide Surveyor.....1.....	626	
Shipping Officers.....3.....	1644	
Warehouse Lockers...12.....	5407	
Weighers.....3.....	1720	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen.....	6463	
Messengers and Truckmen.....	590	
Incidental Expenses.....	800	
	—27,090	
ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.		
Annapolis, Controller and Registrar,.....	80	
Do.....Protective Officer,.....	60	
Bridgetown, Controller and Collector.....	80	
	—	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$220 27,090	65050 19690

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....\$27090	65050	19690
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES.</b>		
<i>ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, Continued</i> ..... 220		
Clementsport, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Margaretsville, do. .... 80		
Port Williams, do. .... 80		
Chute's Cove, Protective Officer..... 40		
Thorne's Cove, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Wilmot, do. .... 80		
Do. Protective Officer..... 60		
	720	
<i>CAPE BRETON COUNTY.</i>		
Cow Bay, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Lingan do. .... 80		
Louisburg do. .... 60		
Do. Protective Officer..... 60		
Mainadiou do. .... 60		
North Sydney, Controller and Collector..... 200		
Do. Boatmen ..... 340		
Sydney, Controller and Registrar..... 200		
	1080	
<i>COLCHESTER COUNTY.</i>		
Five Islands, Controller and Collector ..... 80		
Do. Protective Officer ..... 60		
Londonderry, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Tatamagouche do. .... 80		
Truro do. .... 80		
Old Barns, Protective Officer..... 60		
Shubenacadie do. .... 40		
	480	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$29370	65050	19690

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$29370	65050
REVENUE EXPENSES, <i>Continued.</i>		
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
Advocate Harbor, Collector and Controller..	80	
Amherst do. ....	80	
Do. Protective Officer.. ..	60	
Do. do. ....	60	
Joggins, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Parrsborough, Controller and Registrar.....	200	
Pugwash do. ....	80	
Wallace, Controller and Collector.....	80	
	720	
DIGBY COUNTY.		
Bear River, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Belleveau Cove, Protective Officer.. ..	60	
Church Point, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Digby, Controller and Registrar.....	200	
Montegan, Protective Officer.....	60	
Port Gilbert, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Sandy Cove do. ....	80	
Westport do. ....	80	
Petite Passage Protective Officer.....	60	
Weymouth, Controller and Collector.....	80	
	860	
GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.		
Cape Canso, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Guysborough, Controller and Registrar.....	200	
Port Mulgrave, Controller and Collector.....	80	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$360 30950	65050
		19690



HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....\$360 30950	65050	19690
REVENUE EXPENSES, <i>Continued.</i>		
St. Mary's River, Controller and Collector... 80		
Straits of Canso, Protective Officer..... 60		
Isaac's Harbor Collector and Controller.....80		
HANTS COUNTY.	580	
Cheverie, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Hantsport do. .... 80		
Maitland do. .... 80		
Noel, Protective Officer..... 60		
Walton, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Windsor, Controller and Registrar..... 200		
Do. Protective Officer & Landing Waiter 300		
	880	
HALIFAX COUNTY.		
Tangier, Controller and Collector..... 80		
INVERNESS COUNTY.		
Cheticamp, Protective Officer..... 60		
Margaree, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Port Hood do. .... 80		
Port Hawksbury, Controller and Registrar. 80		
	300	
KING'S COUNTY.		
Canada Creek, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Do. Protective Officer..... 40		
Cornwallis, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Do. Protective Officer..... 60		
Do. do. .... 40		
French Cross, Controller and Collector..... 80		
<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$380 32790	65050	19690

APPENDIX No. 3.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE. 9

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.	
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$32790	65050	19690
REVENUE EXPENSES, <i>Continued.</i>	380		
Harborville, Controller and Collector.....	80		
Horton, do. ....	80		
	540		
LUNENBURG COUNTY.			
Chester, Collector and Controller.....	80		
LaHave do. ....	80		
Lunenburg, Controller and Registrar.....	400		
Do. Protective Officer, Ovens.....	60		
Mahone Bay, Controller and Registrar.....	80		
	700		
PICTOU COUNTY.			
Pictou, Controller and Registrar.....	1000		
Do. Warehouse Keeper, Clerk, &c.....	400		
Do. Boatman and Protective Officer.....	260		
Do. do. ....	220		
Do. do. ....	220		
	2100		
QUEEN'S COUNTY.			
Liverpool, Controller and Registrar.....	300		
Do. Surveyor of Shipping &c.....	360		
Port Medway, Controller and Collector.....	80		
	740		
RICHMOND COUNTY.			
Arichat, Controller and Register.....	200		
Do. Protective Officer and Land'g Waiter	100		
Do. do. ....	60		
Do. do. ....	60		
	420		
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$37290	65050	19690

10 APPENDIX No. 3.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE.

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....\$37290	65050	19690
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES, <i>Continued.</i></b>		
SHELBURNE COUNTY.		
Barrington, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Do. Protective Officer..... 60		
Cape Sable Island do. .... 60		
Ragged Islands Controller and Collector.... 80		
Shelburne do. and Registrar.. 140		
Do. Protective Officer..... 60		
	480	
SYDNEY COUNTY.		
Antigonishe, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Little River do. do. .... 80		
Harbor AuBouche, Protective Officer..... 60		
	220	
VICTORIA COUNTY.		
Baddeck, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Do. Boatmen..... 60		
Great Bras d'Or, Controller and Collector... 80		
Great Bras d'Or, Boatmen..... 60		
Do. Protective Officer ..... 40		
Do. do. .... 40		
St. Ann's do. ... 80		
	440	
YARMOUTH COUNTY.		
Beaver River, Controller and Collector..... 80		
Pubnico do. do. .... 80		
Tusket do. do. .... 80		
Yarmouth do. and Registrar.....1000		
<i>Carried forward</i> ..... \$1240 38430	65050	19690

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....\$38430	65050	19690
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES, <i>Continued.</i></b>		
YARMOUTH COUNTY, <i>Continued</i> .....1240		
Do. Searcher..... 400		
Do. Surveyor of Shipping &c..... 400		
Pubnico, Protective Officer..... 60		
Tusket, do. .... 60		
— 2160		
Trade Returns..... 200		
Contingencies..... 500		
Rent of Customs Department.....1000		
Light Duty Collection, Strait of Canso.....1700		
— 3400		
		43990
<b>JUDICIARY EXPENSES.</b>		
<i>Authorised by Law</i> .....	1400	
<b>POORS' ASYLUM.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
Commissioners of Poor, Halifax.....8000		
Do. support of School ..... 100		
		8100
<b>RATIONS TO TROOPS.</b>		
<i>Authorised by Law</i> .....	100	
<b>DISTRESSED SEAMEN.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		200
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$66550	71980

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$66550	71980
<b>STEAMBOATS, PACKETS AND FERRIES.</b>		
<i>To be voted on usual Conditions.</i>		
Steamer between Windsor, St. John and Annapolis.....		3000
Do. Halifax and Newfoundland, calling at Sydney going and returning .....		1500
Do. Pictou and Prince Edward Isl'd		800
Do. Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake.....		1000
Do. Halifax, Yarmouth and Boston	2000	
	—————	\$300
Packet between Guysborough and Arichat...		200
Do. Windsor, Horton & Parrsboro'..		100
Do. Westport and Montegan.....		100
Do. Pictou and Magdalen Islands...		400
Do. Weymouth Bridge and Sandy Cove.....		80
	—————	\$80
<b>COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.</b>		
Ferry between Low Point and Sydney Mines		40
Do. Lingan and Bridgeport.....		20
Do. North Bar & town of Sydney		20
Do. at Sydney River town of Sydney		10
Do. do. do.		10
Do. Little Bras d'Or.....		80
Do. Mira River Entrance.....		20
Do. Grand Narrows .....		16
Do. do. ....		16
	—————	232
<b>COLCHESTER COUNTY.</b>		
Ferry at Mouth of Shubenacadie River.....		40
Do. do. ....		40
To assist Ferryman to purchase new Boat...		40
	—————	120
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$9532	66550 71980

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$9532	66550
		71980
<b>STEAMBOATS, PACKETS &amp; FERRIES, <i>Continued.</i></b>		
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
Ferry at Wallace Harbor.....	40	
Do. Pugwash Harbor.....	20	
Do. Between Amherst and Minudic.....	60	
	— 120	
DIGBY COUNTY.		
Ferry at Petite Passage.....	30	
Do. do. ....	30	
Do. Grand Passage.....	20	
Do. do. ....	20	
Do. Bear River.....	20	
	— 120	
GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.		
Ferry at Clay Head.....	30	
Do. Liscomb Harbor.....	20	
Do. do. ....	20	
Do. between Carter's and McPherson's..	40	
Do. Port Mulgrave and Port Hawkes- bury.....	40	
Do. at St. Mary's River.....	20	
Do. do. ....	20	
	— 190	
HALIFAX COUNTY.		
Ferry at Sheet Harbor.....	50	
Do. Ship Harbor.....	40	
Do. do. ....	40	
Do. Necum Teuch.....	40	
Do. North West Arm.....	40	
Do. Sambro.....	20	
	— 230	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$10192	66550
		71980

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....\$10192	66550	71980
<b>STEAMBOATS, PACKETS, &amp; FERRIES, <i>Continued.</i></b>		
COUNTY OF HANTS.		
Ferry between Hantsport and Kempt... .. 30		
Do. Londonderry and Douglas... .. 80		
	110	
COUNTY OF INVERNESS.		
Ferry between Port Hawkesberry and Port Mulgrave..... 40		
Do. McMillan's Point & Auld's Cove..... 100		
Do. at Margaree River..... 20		
	160	
COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.		
Ferry at LaHave River..... 50		
Do. do. .... 50		
	100	
COUNTY OF PICTOU.		
Ferry at Pictou Harbor..... 30		
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.		
Ferry at mouth of Grandique River..... 60		
Do. do. do. .... 60		
Do. between McPherson's and Car- ter's Landing..... 40		
	160	
COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.		
Ferry at Sable River ..... 40		
Do. Jordan River..... 40		
Do. between Cape Sable Island and the Main..... 80		
Do. at Port LeHerbert..... 40		
Do. do. .... 40		
	240	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$10992	66550	71980

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....\$10992	66550	71980
<b>STEAMBOATS, PACKETS &amp; FERRIES, <i>Continued.</i></b>		
VICTORIA COUNTY.		
Ferry between Washabuck and Baddeck..... 20		
Do. at Big Harbor..... 70		
Do. do. .... 70		
Do. at Southern Bay..... 30		
Do. at Great Bras d'Or..... 60		
Do. at Little Narrows..... 10		
Do. at St. Ann's Harbor..... 30		
290		
		11282
<b>DEBT.</b>		
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
Interest due Savings Bank depositors..... 20000		
Do. holders of Railway Debentures.....240000		
Commissions to Messrs. Barings ..... 2100		
	262100	
<b>MILITIA.</b>		
<i>Authorised by Law</i> ..... 8000		
<i>To be Voted</i> ..... 12000		
<b>POST COMMUNICATION.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> ..... 68750		
<b>RETURN DUTIES.</b>		
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
On Exportation..... 13100		
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$349750	164012



HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be Voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	349750	164012
<b>EDUCATION.</b>		
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
Superintendent of Education.....	1200	
Teacher Normal School .....	800	
Do. do. ....	800	
Do. Model School.....	800	
School Books .....	2400	
Contingencies .....	400	
Fuel, &c.....	400	
	6800	
<b>COUNTIES.</b>		
Common Schools.....	45380	
Grammar Schools.....	6800	
	51280	
	58980	
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
King's College.....	1000	
St. Mary's College.....	1000	
Horton Academy.....	1000	
Sackville Academy.....	1000	
Board of Education, Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces.....	1000	
St. Francis Xavier's Academy.....	1000	
Pictou Academy.....	1000	
Halifax Grammar School.....	600	
Infant School, Halifax.....	200	
Union School.....	120	
Repairing Model School.....	50	
Insurance Normal and Model Schools.....	65	
Teacher of Music for Normal School.....	100	
	8135	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	408730	172147

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	408730	172147
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
Chairman of Board and Department.....	3650	
Light House Service.. ..	45000	
Sable Island.....	4150	
Schooner "Daring".....	4580	
Hospital for Insane.....	19500	
Government House.....	4130	
Provincial Penitentiary.....	8370	
Provincial Building.....	5670	
<hr/>		
<b>NAVIGATION SECURITIES.</b>		95050
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
To aid in removal of Lobster Rocks, Yarmouth..	1000	
Improving Navigation, Tusket River...	400	
Erecting Low Water Wharf, Annapolis..	2000	
Breakwaters on usual conditions :		
French Cross, Co. Kings.....	600	
Bolson's do. ....	200	
Port George, Co. Annapolis.....	600	
Gros Cocq, Co. Digby.....	200	
Metoghan River, do. ....	200	
Saulnierville, do. ....	200	
Neil's Harbor, Victoria.....	400	
Cape Negro.....	100	
To remove Bar, entrance Liverpool Harbor, on condition that \$4000 are raised for the same service by private subscription.....	2000	
Toward erection of Breakwater at McAuley's Cove, Cow Bay, on condition that \$6000 are raised for same service by private subscription	2000	
<hr/>		9900
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	408730	277097

18 APPENDIX No. 3.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE.

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	408730	277097
<b>LEGISLATIVE.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.		
Expenses of the President and Members of the Legislative Council.....	5712	
Travelling Expenses.....	800	
Chaplain.....	100	
Clerk.....	800	
Law Clerk and Clerk of Parliament.....	600	
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod .....	300	
Reporting and Publishing Debates.....	350	
Messengers.....	260	
Contingencies.....	1000	
Postage of Members.....	700	
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.		10622
Expenses of Speaker and Members of Assembly...	14688	
Travelling Expenses.....	6770	
The Speaker.....	800	
Chaplain.....	100	
Sargeant-at-Arms .....	300	
Assistant Sargeant-at-Arms.....	180	
Clerk .....	1200	
Clerk-Assistant .....	800	
Chirman of Committees.....	160	
Messenger.....	160	
Postage of Members.....	2000	
Contingencies.....	1330	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	408730	28488
	408730	316207

APPENDIX No. 3.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE. 19

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	408730	316207
<b>INDIANS.</b>		
Relief to Indians.....	1200 00	
<i>Upon Certificate that one half the following amounts have been assessed and paid by County.</i>		
Overseers Poor, Aylesford.....	9 70      4 85	
Do. Clare.....	18 40      7 20	
Do. Shelburne.....	39 45      19 70	
Do. Cornwallis.....	63 40      31 70	
Dr. Chipman, Bridgetown.....	21 00      10 50	
Dr. J. E. Jones, New Glasgow.....	22 50      11 25	
Dr. Weeks, Dartmouth.....	51 35      25 67	
Dr. J. K. Wilson, Barrington.....	39 45      19 73	
		1333
<b>PUBLIC PRINTING.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		8000
<b>GOLD FIELDS.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		16000
<b>AGRICULTURE.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		5000
<b>RAILWAY EXPENSES.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		100000
<b>RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		4000
<b>ROAD COMPENSATION.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		320
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	408730	450860

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	408730	450860
<b>RELIEF.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
<i>Overseers Poor on usual conditions :</i>		
District No 1, Pictou.....	145 00	
Truro.....	88 13	
Windsor.....	109 10	
Cornwallis.....	95 77	
Wilmot.....	72 90	
Aylesford.....	62 40	
Horton.....	40 85	
Clare.....	156 00	
Liverpool.....	9 00	
Port LaTour.....	28 00	
Nine Mile River.....	199 95	
Yarmouth.....	16 00	
Angus McEachern, Inverness.....	49 00	
Dr. Hugh Cameron do. ....	47 50	
Dr. Henry Kirkwood, Pictou.....	11 60	
	<u>1131 20</u>	
Cornelius Sullivan, Co. Cape Breton...	80 20	
Dr. Samuel Muir, Truro.....	60 00	
Dr. Slayter, Halifax.....	181 00	
Lunatic Paupers.....	5000 00	
Halifax Visiting Dispensary.....	200 00	
	<u>5521 20</u>	
		6652
<b>IMMIGRATION.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		5000
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	408730	462512

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	408730	462512
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....	128000	
SPECIAL GRANTS.		
LaHave to Mills Village.....	2400	
Road between Liverpool and Annapolis, \$300 in Queen's County and \$300 in the County of Annapolis.....	600	
Kempt Road, Yarmouth.....	400	
Church Point to Corbury.....	200	
Corbury towards Yarmouth.....	200	
Main Post Road Co. Kings.....	300	
Canada Creek, Road and Bridge.....	400	
To complete Causeway near Avon Bridge...	800	
Towards opening new Road from Noel via Kennetcook to Elmsdale Station..	200	
Opening new road towards Sherbrook Settle- ment, Co. Lunenburg.....	200	
New Road from Musquodoboit to connect with the Railway at Lower Stewiacke.....	800	
Main Post Road from Truro to the Gulf Shore	800	
Main Post Roads, Pictou, \$400 in the West- ern District and \$400 in the Eastern District....	800	
Wallace Bridge.....	1000	
Bridge Salmon River, between Guysborough and Cape Canso.....	1000	
Plaster Cove to Whycocomagh.....	750	
Port Hawkesberry towards Lennox Passage..	750	
New Road from Whycocomagh towards Baddeck.....	400	
12000		140000
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	408730	602512

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Authorised by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	408730	602512
<b>MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.</b>		
Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	2000	
Travelling expenses Executive Councillors.....	400	
Keeper of Provincial Building.....	320	
Seal Island, to aid Vessels in distress.....	120	
Mud Island, do. ....	80	
Commissioners for signing Province Notes.....	400	
Fuel and Crier Vice Admiralty Court.....	50	
British American Association.....	1000	
Revising the Statutes.....	2000	
Legislative Library.....	800	
A. & W. McKinlay, binding Journals &c.....	1200	
John Bowes & Son, Binding &c.....	56	
R. M. Burke, for one pound Province Note, acci- dently burnt, on satisfactory proof of the fact...	4	
James Cordwell, for Province Notes destroyed by fire, on satisfactory proof of the fact.....	80	8510
	408730	611022

*Statement of Expenditure of 1862, and Estimate of 1863, for the under-mentioned Services.*

Specification.	Expenditure, 1862.	Estimate 1863.
Civil List.....	60556 66	59640
Agriculture.....	2360 00	5000
Coroners' Inquests.....	1320 00	1400
Criminal Prosecutions.....	1585 70	1600
Crown Land Department.....	10017 37	12100
Distressed Seamen.....	250 00	200
Debt, Savings' Bank and Special Loan.....	26152 85	20000
"    Railway Interest.....	243497 00	242100
Drawback of Duties.....	13364 06	13100
Education.....	66581 10	67115
Indians.....	1506 65	1333
Judiciary Expenses.....	1474 43	1400
Legislative Expenses.....	32295 60	39110
Miscellaneous.....	28490 25	8510
Militia.....	20000 00	20000
Navigation Securities.....	4408 82	9900
Public Printing.....	7481 15	8000
Public Works.....	95198 46	95050
Poors' Asylum.....	8000 00	8100
Post Communication.....	68305 76	68750
Revenue Expenses.....	53513 56	53990
Railway Expenses.....	101925 23	100000
"    Construction.....	5000 00	4000
Relief.....	975 58	6652
Rations to Troops.....	109 20	100
Roads and Bridges.....	110000 00	140000
Road Compensation.....	284 30	320
Steamboats, Packets and Ferries.....	8762 00	11282
Gold Fields.....	27047 70	16000
New Copper Coin.....	9238 49	.....
Immigration.....	.....	5000
	\$1009701 92	\$1019752

*Revenue of 1862, as compared with the Estimate.*

Heads of Revenue.	Estimate 1862.	Collected 1862.
Customs and Excise Duties.....	670000	830126 57
Light Duty.....	32000	31164 50
Secretary's Office for Fees.....	4000	4442 68
Royalty on Coal.....	28000	34517 62
Board of Revenue.....	1000	551 78
Crown Lands.....	22500	16601 69
Gold Fields.....	20000	2421 81
Hospital for Insane.....	15000	15876 59
Canada, New Brunswick and P. E. Island.....	4700	5378 93
Great Britain, for Sable Island.....	2000	2008 88
Railway Revenue.....	120000	139106 71
Post Office Revenue.....	40000	45100 62
	\$959200	1127298 38



## ABSTRACT A.

*Liabilities of the Province for Services of 1862.*

Agriculture.....	1240 00
Board of Works.....	16051 14
Civil List.....	14910 00
Crown Land Department.....	3606 40
Distressed Seamen.....	250 00
Drawbacks.....	1842 24
Education.....	11614 00
Indians.....	444 32
Militia.....	5204 00
Miscellaneous.....	13973 11
Navigation Securities.....	1064 41
New Copper Coin.....	4512 30
Post Communication.....	21505 43
Poors' Asylum.....	2000 00
Public Printing.....	4481 15
Revenue Expenses.....	21399 25
Roads and Bridges.....	3495 86
Road Compensation.....	77 00
Railway Revenue.....	7425 23
Do. Construction.....	500 00
Steamboats, Packets and Ferries.....	5202 00
	\$140887 53

## ABSTRACT B.

*Liabilities of the Province for services previous to 1862.*

Agriculture.....	560 00
Indians.....	80 00
Militia Arms.....	730 95
Do. do. Credited General Revenue. 1859.....	3269 95
Miscellaneous.....	500 00
Navigation Securities.....	225 00
Poors' Asylum.....	100 00
Revenue Expenses.....	229 48
Road Compensation.....	12 95
Steamboats, Packets and Ferries.....	80 00
	\$5788 33

*Financial Secretary's Office.* }  
 19th March, 1863. }

# APPENDIX No. 4.

## MILITIA.

### ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1862.

*Office of Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Halifax, December, 31st, 1862.*

My Lord.—

In the following Report, made by your commands, I am aware that the subject of the Local Forces is treated at considerable length.

In a public document of this nature it was thought that a full recapitulation of all details, together with more general remarks concerning the present and future state of the service, would be better than a narrow statement of mere statistical facts.

Lest Your Lordship should consider that the Report consists too much of the repetition of matters with which you are cognizant, and on which you have already issued such frequent orders and directions, I have most respectfully to submit that to exclude all subjects that have been under your consideration as Commander-in-Chief would deprive me entirely of the materials of my Report.

I have, &c.,

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,

Colonel and Adjutant-General Militia.

His Excellency

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.,

Commanding-in-Chief N. S. M.

*Office of Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Halifax, December 31st, 1862.*

My Lord.—

I have the honor to submit the following Report on the state of the Militia and Volunteer Forces of this Province.

The progressive organization of the Militia has been encumbered and embarrassed with many and great difficulties.

The pre-existent organization, if organization it could be called, had to be all but cancelled before any attempt could be made to re-construct it with any prospect of ultimate success; as a preliminary measure circulars were issued in December 1860, respecting the future qualifications of Militia officers, stopping all appointments and promotions until certain conditions of efficiency in drill could be fulfilled by the applicants. Returns of the officers of Battalions were also called for.

Such of these returns as came in unequivocally proved that not a Militia Battalion in Nova Scotia had the officers requisite to form the basis of a reintegration; of the officers that were returned certainly nine-tenths were long past service from age.

In some Battalions it was only with great difficulty that any officers at all could be found, and when found, they were too frequently incapable of acting, yet unwilling to resign.

It was palpably evident that the delicate duty of causing these old officers to resign had to be undertaken; but this could not be effected promptly and arbitrarily. A precipitate and immediate dissolution of the whole service as it stood was at one time contemplated, but this summary measure would have been unjust to the few remaining officers who were able and willing to serve; and even striking off the names of those officers only who were manifestly incapacitated by advanced age would have deprived the service of the proffered aid of many willing and zealous officers, who in my preliminary correspondence, conducted under your commands, expressed themselves most anxious to give any assistance in their power in organization and enrollment, although they reported themselves unfit for field-duties, and were perfectly cognizant of the difficulties which they would have to encounter in consequence of the want of an effective staff, and the lack of the co-operative aid of subordinate company officers.

In point of fact it becomes my duty to remind Your Lordship that the active patriotic exertions of many commanding officers, who would in Her Majesty's Regular Forces be considered to be very far beyond that period of life when any duty could be expected from them, proved to be of incalculable subsidiary value to this department: the names of several of these officers having been submitted to Your Lordship's favorable consideration, eliciting your unqualified approval, and many of them on the consummation of their services have received further proofs of your distinguishing appreciation of their merits by being permitted to retire with rank.

Notwithstanding the disintegrated and utterly disorganized state of the Militia service of this Province, many unpaid adjutants and company officers have also afforded their voluntary aid in doing their utmost to further the reconstruction of that service; and it has also been frequently my duty to submit their names to Your Lordship's consideration and approval.

Under orders received, it has been my unremitting and constant endeavor to re-establish the service according to Your Lordship's views in favor of its permanence and ultimate success, on a basis which will stand the test of time. An ephemeral, temporarily successful re-organization could have been planned and carried out which would have been superficially more creditable; but such a precipitancy would have seriously compromised the reputation and permanency of the service, and endangered its falling into retrogression.

Such a proceeding would also have sacrificed an opportunity which is not likely to recur: the public feeling in England and the public spirit in this loyal colony are equally attracted to the contemplation and consideration of our local defenses, and measures of a merely temporary and ostentatious nature are not likely to secure the approbation or respect either of the mother country, of this colony, or of foreign nations, and the apparently irretrievable state in which the Militia service had fallen can be turned to advantage in reinstating it with the experience of the causes of its deteriorated condition.

Although Your Lordship has been thoroughly conversant with all proceedings carried on under your orders, and although nothing has been done without reference to you as Commander-in-Chief, unless previously determined by your decision as a precedent for conclusion, the previous and subsequent particulars of report are most respectfully submitted as a recapitulation of what has been effected, and as an official anticipation of the future requirements of the service.

The recorded correspondence of my office, conducted under Your Lordship's commands, suffice to prove the difficulty of inculcating that most important principle, which must ever be the foundation of all permanently successful military details of organization, that particular, individual convenience and claims must always give way to the general good of the service, when the former and latter do not happen to be coincident; but it affords me much pleasure to be able to report that the frequent decisions that Your Lordship has been called upon to make, very often conflicting with the preconceived notions of the applicants, have been invariably acqui-

esced in cheerfully, and with a proper and subordinate spirit, after due professional explanation given by your directions.

In attending to the contemplated restoration of the Militia service, the regulations approved as best adapted to accomplish the object have been adhered to. Youth, a reasonable amount of practical elementary education, intelligence, physical ability, and willingness to attend training, the proof of actual attendance being furnished by the instructor's diaries, being the required qualifications of all candidates for promotion or first commissions, commanding officers being held responsible for the social standing and moral character of their nominees, and being also answerable to Head Quarters, should they decline to forward applications for commissions or promotion on unreasonable or irrelevant grounds.

In a few instances it has been represented that it will be difficult if not impossible to get officers for Battalions of the required educational standard, but I am not prepared to submit to Your Lordship's consideration any desirable modification on this point; officers unable to make out a return or incapable of writing an ordinary despatch or report, would be useless in command, and would not be conducive to the reputation of the Provincial service.

It is to be hoped, however, that such representation will turn out not to have been founded on true educational estimates; should however particular localities be defective in the means of furnishing commissioned officers who are able to conduct an ordinary correspondence in their own language, it will become my further duty to represent the matter, and to recommend that such districts be made subject to enrolment by civil county authority, assisted by such officers as may be found to possess the reasonable and necessary acquirements to be appointed in command, the training and mustering of the men when requisite being conducted by the military staff.

#### ENROLMENT AND TRAINING.

**ENROLMENT.**—There are no substantial reasons for submitting to Your Lordship that any recommendation hitherto approved by you be departed from prematurely.

Military organization, in all its ramifications, implies a chain of acknowledged responsibility residing primarily in a senior officer, but shared by all his subordinates downwards as far as the junior lance corporal of a regiment, and whether it be a large force or a smaller body which has to be got into discipline and military subordination and order, unless the aggregate labor in its minor details be judiciously and practicably distributed by superior authority amongst the various grades, no exertion on the part of individuals, however zealous and energetic, can successfully supply co-operative defect.

Paid enumerators might, for the time being, keep up a crude system of enrolment, which would answer for a limited period, but without proper surveillance, their continued effective services could not be confidently relied on; neither would it be creditable to the officers of the Militia force, that they should turn over the whole of this important duty to officials over whom they could exercise little or no control.

Under the liberal provisions of the act of last Session two enumerators are allowed per company, who are, on certificated completion of their duty, exempt from certain statutory liabilities, these enumerators may be non-commissioned officers.

A captain and two subalterns being the complement of officers in a company, it follows that in a company fully officered there would be five persons for conducting company enrolments, providing that the officers would share the duty; in addition to these however, the non-commissioned officers as hereafter shown should not be exempt from a participation in the performance of this occasional service.

Should it be found that the squad or section system can be successfully adopted, it will have the very great advantage of bringing the officers into closer contact with their men, by which their mutual interest in the defen-

sive service of the country will be much increased, and the former will be learning a practice, in military consequence only subordinate to training, it is almost impossible to conceive that any service whatever can be carried on with zeal and energy where periodical enrollers go their rounds with all the authoritative, inquisitorial, domiciliary, precision of the tax gatherer, to enforce a service which is most honorable in its nature, and if properly and honorably exacted would in most cases be honorably, cheerfully, and loyally acquiesced in by all concerned.

Of course there will be exceptional instances of contumacy and some indifference, but unless the whole weight of collective authority, intelligence, and zeal be brought to bear with proper powers conceded, and this zeal and intelligence be headed by the officers themselves, there will be but little reliance to be placed in the severity of executive enactment carried out exclusively by paid agents.

I am the more confirmed in this opinion, which I respectfully lay before Your Lordship, as it has come to my knowledge that many of the best men of the Volunteers get disheartened and fall off in their attendance at drill on account of the discontinuance of their comrades to muster for training, and unless something less odious than mere coercion be adopted in the Militia service, the men may be forced to muster indeed, but it will only be by the constant exercise of power against inclination, penalties will of course be required for contumacy and indifference, but these should be suppressed and the zealous and willing be encouraged by the example and activity of superiors and comrades.

These remarks are made in consequence of its having transpired that many officers are inclined to consider that enrolment should be no part of their duty; in connection with this subject I have to submit to Your Lordship that had this duty been annually exacted from the officers, properly assisted by their subordinates in past years, the service could never have subsided into such a deplorable and effete state as that in which it was found when I had your commands to assume the office which I have the honor to hold. Irrespective of military training, there would at any rate have been some kind of organization to commence work upon, as it was, with some exceptions, what was left of the old service has proved exceedingly impedimentary to its reconstruction; had the threatened war occurred a few months ago, it would have been necessary entirely to ignore the existing Militia, and to levy a body of able men without time to arrange equitable and systematic details.

Hence the necessity of establishing a permanent current plan of future enrolment which will be found to work readily and effectively on any emergency however sudden and unexpected.

There may be better expedients, but the best that presents itself is, in case the condition of any Battalion be at any time such that the commanding officer and company officers cannot satisfactorily carry out the annual enrolment, the sheriff or some civil officer should be empowered to do it at the county expense, and that such civil officer, although exempt from taking command in the field, should exercise the functions of a deputy lieutenant in England, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, forwarding recommendations for commissions, &c.

#### SQUAD OR SECTION SYSTEM.

By the proposed subdivision of men and the distribution of enrolment duty, squads or sections will not consist of more than twenty men on the average, contiguous squads forming a subdivision in case of the temporary absence of officers and non-commissioned officers of squads; these small bodies surely their officers could inspect, muster or enrol, when called upon to do so without any unreasonable trouble to themselves or any great inconvenience to their men.

A competent staff of non-commissioned officers would materially assist the company officers in the performance of their duty, in warning men, noting absences and in aiding in conducting the general routine regularly.

It is possible that many may decline to serve either as commissioned or as non-commissioned officers, thereby throwing all the onus of duty on a few, and I have to bring to Your Lordship's consideration whether commanding officers should not have some power of enforcing the acceptance of non-commissioned officers stripes and duty by qualified persons, with the alternative of paying a pecuniary fine sufficient to remunerate substitutes for performing the required duty.

In too many instances there has been a difficulty in getting full complements of commissioned officers; such a measure might cause competent gentlemen to seek commissions rather than be subject to serve as non-commissioned officers.

I have however substantial reasons to conclude that the rising reputation of the Militia service, under Your Lordship's administration as Commander-in-Chief, is effectually overcoming the apathy which was found generally to exist.

**TRAINING.**—The regulations concerning Militia training are in the course of being successfully carried out, all officers having to pass examinations in company drill before obtaining commissions either on appointment or promotion.

By this means the most active and zealous officers will be placed at the head of the seniority lists of Battalions,—a consummation which cannot fail to conduce to the ultimate credit and efficiency of the service.

This training is being carried on by means of the Military staff employed by the Province.

The staff, all ranks included, permanent and temporary (the latter consisting of instructors from the Line engaged for limited periods), is kept up at a less cost than the permanent staff of a single Militia Battalion in Great Britain.

I have to report that their discipline and general conduct, as well as their attention to duty during the last twelve months, have been satisfactory; instances of misconduct or neglect are never overlooked, and I have had to bring but few such instances to Your Lordship's notice in the course of my duty.

The rifles are under Colonel Laurie's supervision, whose duty it is to report on them to the Imperial authorities; but the staff have orders to report to me on the state of the arms at their posts, on their arrival and previous to their departure, and they have also directions personally to assist in keeping them in order.

As attendance at drill slackens in the summer season, it was thought better to submit to Your Lordship the expediency of reinforcing the Militia staff for the increasing autumn work, by taking advantage of the services of seven instructors from the Line, conceded by the considerate liberality of Major-General Doyle, commanding the troops in this Province, rather than to increase the staff and its permanent expense; these non-commissioned officers have only the complement added to their regimental pay, so as to make their pay and allowances equal to those of our own staff, who have to receive a higher rate of pay than the Line, in consequence of their detached duty, and their living out of barracks causing them to be put to much greater expense.

Four Instructors remain out of six, who were selected from twenty, who were sent out to the Province by the Imperial military authorities last winter. These also receive complementary pay.

The whole staff were assembled at Head Quarters for drill and discipline last summer. This will be indispensable every year.

The duty of inspecting the Volunteers has devolved on Colonel Laurie during the past year. According to his reports, which have been submitted from time to time to Your Lordship, general improvement is taking place in the training of both officers and men. From the same authority, however, it becomes my duty to add that some of the former do not yet manifest that competent proficiency in company drill which might be reasonably expected;

and it is worthy of consideration whether it would not be advantageous also to apply the Militia test of examination to future Volunteer appointees, the elected captains, until approval, being empowered to administer the oath of allegiance as acting captains.

In connection with the subject of training, and the improvement of officers in practical military acquirements, I have again to remark on the very noticeable fact that as soon as instructors are removed from stations, training is almost invariably discontinued, and after a few months' absence they have a great part of their work to do over again. Unless the men turn out more frequently under their own officers, it may be anticipated that many of the Volunteer corps of this Province will not become effective and capable of taking the field with credit, without much preparatory training of their officers in camp or quarters.

The officers must be aware that it takes much more time and trouble for them than for their men to learn their duty at drill, for an officer must be completely trained as a private before he can assume his post on parade as an officer; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that many officers who are behindhand at drill are too frequently unable to improve because of the unwillingness of their men to muster under them for training and exercise. Officers of the Line have the advantage that their men are obliged to endure their preliminary blunders should they unfortunately happen, whereas Volunteer officers are open to the criticism of their subordinates, and to the aberrations of their temper and patience; so that unless officers exercise extraordinary diligence and attention whilst they have instructors they cannot hope to be very proficient.

The Volunteer Battalion Companies at Halifax, as might be expected, show a state of training superior to that of most of the country companies, although two or three could be named which are certainly little, if anything, behind the best drilled metropolitan companies.

Two of the staff, the sergeant-major and a staff sergeant, are retained at Head Quarters, being constantly employed either with arduous office work or with metropolitan training. It becomes my duty to bring to Your Lordship's favorable notice the conduct, zeal, energy, and very superior ability of Sergeant-Major Brechin, both in field duties and in all the other departmental duties of my office.

I have to submit that metropolitan training is much retarded by too frequent small musters.

The remedy for this state of things is in the hands of the Volunteers themselves. The present system adopted by them is to have "company nights" for drill, the respective companies choosing their own nights. Some of the companies muster very well, others indifferently; consequently the time of the staff is much wasted at times with little result.

I have frequently reverted to the practices observed in the Line, and taken occasion to compare them with our Volunteer and Militia system, not only in military arrangements, but also in all the details of correspondence, and in nearly every particular, military experience, although useful as a general guide in practice, has had to be very considerably modified; and in not a few instances its dictates have been departed from where that could safely be done, to suit the requirements of the Volunteer system, which in time of peace is conducted on principles to which Her Majesty's regulations for the army, the articles of war, and the mutiny act, are manifestly inapplicable.

It is the practice of the army to drill by companies; but commanding officers, should it happen to be more convenient, would certainly have the discretionary power to form divisions composed of men of different companies for drill and target practice. In a regiment formed of professional soldiers this arrangement becomes seldom expedient or necessary, but in the case of the Volunteer Battalion, if the officers and men could be induced to attend more frequent drill under the staff instructors without any distinction of companies, a much greater amount of military instruction would be afforded. By naming particular evenings for each company, many from various causes must

find it inconvenient to attend; and as it is evident that companies are formed of certain classes respectively having different occupations, this in itself may account for indifferent musters on the part of particular corps who are limited to one night a week. Nothing tends to discourage Volunteers so much as poor musters, the injurious effect of which would be very much modified if not removed, were the Metropolitan Volunteers able to calculate on a good numerical muster of men of all companies on any drill night when their inclination may lead them to attend.

Esprit de corps is of course necessary and useful, but this would by no means be injured by this change, on the contrary it would afford the men of particular companies many more opportunities of instruction without the inconvenience of being circumscribed and limited to certain evenings; this is one of those important matters over which "General" or "Regimental orders" can exercise no control, but which I feel is not beyond my province to advert to, as it is intimately connected with the more or less effective administration of the services of the staff.

By consulting the Schedules Appendix Your Lordship will have an opportunity of informing yourself of the amount of instruction afforded by the staff.

The total returned effectives are entered as having attended drill, although the rolls have generally been checked by the staff; commanding officers who sign them are primarily responsible for the accuracy of these returns.

During the year 1863 the instructors have orders to furnish nominal diaries by which it will be shown how many drills every Volunteer and Militia officer has attended under the staff, and the results will be compared with the effective rolls as they come in.

In my office is a record of the aggregate daily attendance of Militia officers and Volunteers who have attended drill during the past year, this being far too voluminous to constitute a part of this report, a monthly total statement is appended, by which the number of staff employed can be compared with the number attendant on their instructions during the periods given.

It is impossible to get the general musketry returns of the Province into any shape whatever, many volunteers having not fired at all, many more having only partially fired, whilst not more than two-thirds have fired their sixty rounds, and hardly any two posts in the Province have corresponding ranges; the unavoidable absence of many Volunteers will always cause this difficulty, which will I fear have to be acquiesced in as irremediable, and the annual competitions will have to be the principal test of our proficiency as marksmen.

I need not revert to experience to show that musketry and prize shooting is likely to exercise great influence on the zealous and active youth of the Province, in stimulating them to acquire and maintain those military qualifications which enable them to compete at the useful contests which occasionally take place; several Militia officers entered the lists at the Truro meeting, and should there be another annual gathering this year for the same purpose there is reason to anticipate that many more qualified Militia officers and non-commissioned officers will be on the ground.

It is, perhaps, not beyond the legitimate objects of this Report to mention that if some small money prizes were added to the more valuable principal prize it would tend to increase the numbers of competitors, and as a consequence the general interest in the rising importance of rifle shooting in a National and Military point of consideration.

In the time of peace the Militiamen of this Province are not likely to be subject to many days training in the year. I have adverted in this Report to the unquestionably established fact that it is much easier and takes much less time to train men for the ranks than officers to command; it follows, therefore, as an undeniable sequence, that the latter should devote more time to training than the former, and that great pains should be taken with them by the staff.

Should the men, however, be called out for the limited period likely to be



allowed by law for their training, the details of elementary drill prescribed by the book of field exercise are too numerous to practice with effect.

In taking this subject into consideration it should not be forgotten that the field exercise and evolutions of the army is compiled for a standing army of professional soldiers, a great number of whom have never handled fire arms before they entered the service, and who have years of constant uninterrupted practice of the minutest details, in order to secure exact precision in every particular, comprised in five hundred and thirty-seven pages of drill instruction.

Our militia conditions are the reverse; whilst there are but few young men in the Province unacquainted with the use of a fowling-piece, excepting in the case of Volunteers, we can but expect to have very limited and desultory periods of training, unless when men are drafted into camp or quarters in time of actual war.

If the officers take sufficient instruction in the details of drill, notwithstanding the limited training to which the men are likely to be subjected, it will be by no means impossible to teach them to load and fire with celerity and effect, and by selecting only the simplest movements, they may be taught nearly all that could be required of them in the field, leaving squares and formations against cavalry to the last, it being obvious that the Province is ill adapted to cavalry operations, which would not be likely to be employed here or in New Brunswick at the opening of war.

It is not likely that any serious attempt would ever be made by hostile forces to penetrate far into the interior of this Province, but very troublesome and destructive local incursions might be made.

Trees and timber are plentiful in all parts of Nova Scotia, and it may be safely asserted that the axe and the forests are elements of Provincial defence hardly inferior to fire-arms and the bayonet. Instructors should take pains to give officers and men a correct idea of the construction of abatis, and of the best positions to place them in, such as on the defended side of destroyed bridges and of fords, and in defiles which cannot easily be outflanked, and through which an advancing army must pass; intelligent officers should also be prepared to instruct their men in making fascines, the materials for which are superabundant on all sides.

A company of riflemen, promptly assisted by their unarmed comrades, the efforts of the latter being properly superintended and directed, could give a very good account of opponents much superior in numbers.

It is unnecessary to advert to artillery training and organization, that important subject being now under your Lordship's consideration.

I have the honor to submit that the issue of service pouches to the Militia and Volunteers might I think be dispensed with, except in cases of special application being made by the latter. The issue of the old pouches already made in most instances only serve to embarrass and encumber commanding officers, as but very few of them have been converted and taken into use. The Imperial authorities might be applied to to resume the possession of those which have been issued and are not converted and in use. More than eighty per cent of them are laid aside in various parts of the Province, and although commanding officers certify annually as to their state, noting deficiencies, &c., and are responsible by bond for them, some anxiety is felt about them.

Many of the Volunteers provide their own accoutrements. It would be better in future to limit their choice to the regulation pattern, the Imperial Government affording them the means of purchasing new ones; or providing themselves with them, by making a sufficient deposit on them to ensure care and safety, this deposit being either on waist belts, ball bags, and bayonet scabbards only, or on the complete sets, according to requisition.

This department could conduct the financial detail, lodging the requisite deposit in a public bank, and certifying to the same to the ordnance department on the face of requisitions.

The Province would have to be primarily responsible for loss, holding commanding officers responsible to the Province. On any volunteer leaving

his corps, should subordinate bond have been exacted by his captain, the latter would have to refund on accoutrements delivered, officers and men should be made mutually responsible by law on this point, without appeal to Head Quarters, captains being liable to the Q. M. G. from contingent allowance.

The expenses of the Volunteers adverted to in a subsequent part of this Report as a reason why they are not of greater strength. If the Imperial Government would sanction the issue of new accoutrements instead of the old ones, either in part or complete, on a reasonable deposit by the recipients, with full guarantee by the Province in case of loss or material damage, it would much conduce to the efficacy of the Provincial armament, and would ensure regulation and uniformity of pattern henceforward, excepting in instances where Volunteers have already procured their accoutrements.

Some similar mode might be adopted for supplying the first class Militia with new waist belts, ball bags, and bayonet scabbards, the Province becoming responsible to the Imperial Government, and the former taking precautions against loss.

I feel it to be due to the service, and as far as is legitimate in the performance of military duty, to myself, most respectfully to submit that I should be very unwilling to continue to be responsible for these old accoutrements, some of which are already lost, because it is not possible to influence the indifference and consequent carelessness with which they appear to be regarded by both officers and men, almost without exception. Under Your Lordship's orders it has been my frequent duty to have to refuse the most pressing applications to return them, and on account of their being numbered with the arms, the latter cannot be issued without them.

Not having regular troops to deal with, with officers practised in all the details of regular inspection and report, assisted by subordinates thoroughly conversant with this kind of duty, without intending to imply any censure, I have not entire confidence in the accuracy and exactitude in inspection and report in every instance; although I believe that deficiencies are as yet but small and unimportant, I should not like to extend my responsibility over a longer period with accoutrements bearing a value by the recorded bond of the recipients much beyond their real worth.

The old system of issuing arms and accoutrements was singularly intricate and inconvenient. Were the latter issued subject to repayment on loss, or penal treatment in default, and the men obliged to appear with them once a year at annual company or battalion muster; or in case of legitimate absence were obliged to satisfy their officers that the accoutrements are where they should be, the Province would not be subject to much risk, nor to suffer material loss.

Commanding officers might also have some discretion in not permanently issuing accoutrements to transient persons, not being householders or residents in their districts, the numerical complement being kept in the county or regimental store, or at head quarters.

Under Your Lordship's directions such aid as the Militia Grant of the current year could afford, has been extended to the encouragement of drill buildings. A very good and spacious structure of this nature has been completed at Pictou, and another of the same class is in course of building at Truro; several smaller ones are completed or constructing in other parts of the Province. It is needless to point out the very great advantages of having these conveniences for winter training in this climate, and the ultimate good effects which are likely to accrue from them; the energy manifested in this particular argues well for the determination of officers and men, and for the permanence of the military institutions of the Province.

A grave difficulty which has often been represented to Your Lordship here presents itself again, there is no Provincial accommodation for arms or any kind of military stores.

It might be inconvenient to the Province to undertake to make a large outlay in erecting at once a great number of armories and stores, but a

development of this most necessary part of the military requirements of the country could be commenced at a comparatively insignificant cost, by beginning to build substantial and suitable structures at a few of the principal towns in the Province; such a proceeding would have the advantage of distributing the requisite expenditure so that it would be less felt.

Whatever may be done with regard to any buildings of this nature, either now or at any future time, it is preferable, both on account of convenience and future expense, that such buildings be substantial and suitable in every respect, although few in number to begin with, rather than that they should be many in number and indifferent in kind.

The arming of the whole of the first class of the Militia, under the old system with the Enfield rifle, and allowing each individual to take this delicate weapon home with him, can hardly be contemplated under any circumstances, so that unless some provision be made for armory accommodation in the different counties, putting arms at the disposal of the Militia forces, will be impossible, unless the Province chooses to go to the expense of purchasing arms of so inferior a description that they may be safely distributed again in that manner.

**CLOTHING.**—An undress red serge overall having been approved for the Militia, a thousand suits, according to sealed pattern, were ordered from England, which are to be issued to Volunteers on requisition and payment by their commanding officers; these suits are now stored in Halifax, but the tradesmen's prices have not yet come to hand.

Perhaps there is no subject on which it is more difficult to reconcile diversity of opinion than that of military uniforms, when the matter is left to the choice of the men, as was the case with the Volunteers in their initiatory state, they not only are frequently long in deciding, but they do not invariably decide with the best taste, or with a due regard to expense, which is often added to by subsequent alterations.

But the worst effects of making regimentals a matter of choice on the part of the men, is the incongruous colors and costumes which are thus introduced.

The expense of a limited number of uniforms of a particular color and pattern is also enhanced.

There is very conclusive evidence that the strength of the Volunteers in this Province has been materially influenced by the great expense of uniforms, and on this account some corps which have been long enrolled are not yet uniformed, and some of the Volunteers whose uniforms are now nearly worn out, would probably not provide themselves again unless they could do it more cheaply.

Should the Provincial forces be called into service and be brigaded with the troops of the Line, great diversity in costume and color would objectionably distinguish the former.

These and other no less important considerations induced your Lordship to issue your commands to Colonel Laurie and myself to take the matter of Militia and Volunteer uniforms into consideration, and to submit the results of our deliberations.

In recommending the red overall for Militia and Volunteers, and blue for Artillery, which were approved, the expense, climate, convenience, and comfort of the men were chiefly held in view.

In consequence of the great variation of temperature in the British North American Colonies, it was conceived that a dress was requisite which could be worn with comfort at all seasons, without the expense and inconvenience of having to supply two sets of clothing; the red overall was, therefore, recommended, because—whilst it can be worn as a loose cool dress in summer—in the winter time it will admit of any required warm clothing underneath it. That it is adapted to the comfort of the men in this climate, is sufficiently proved by the fact that many laborers adopt a somewhat similar style of dress from choice.

The stiff military collar was rejected, because men do not look well in it

who are not "set up" by a long course of recruits drill, without which that habitual gait and carriage, peculiar to the regular soldier, cannot be attained. It is proverbial and true that the military uniform sits awkwardly on any man who has not been well drilled, and is uncomfortable to persons not accustomed to wear it, and even in the regular service the constant tendency during late years has been to do away with all the stiff and tight parts of the soldier's dress.

Another and not an inconsiderable advantage of the loose overall is, that it can be converted into a useful article of ordinary wear when it is done with as a uniform, with no more expense than removing the shoulder cords and buttons; this is important in the case of Volunteers who purchase their own regimentals.

A better and handsomer overall could be procured at the same or less expense by adopting the more substantial serge which was sent out by the Imperial authorities as a sample, and which would have been preferred but for the conditions annexed to supplying it, which would have delayed us many months; probably these difficulties arose from the manufacturers, who would not choose to keep any considerable amount of the stuff on hand. Should the same or a similar style of clothing be permanently approved, the particulars could be contracted for in London, and the contractor be empowered to keep a sufficient quantity of the materials on hand to meet any likely demand on the part of the Province, which could not suffer loss, as the serge, being of very superior quality and fast color, would always be saleable.

Insurmountable objections were found to be in the way of importing materials to be made up in the Province; hence, if clothing for the Militia be at any time required in large quantity, the great advantage of having a dress which is sure to fit any ordinary sized man without alteration. I may remark that the Government red serge above alluded to is greatly superior to the white serge which used to be supplied to Highland Regiments for their fatigue jackets.

It becomes my duty to draw your Lordship's notice to the fact that just complaint has frequently been made that the limited circulation of the Royal Gazette retards the general publicity of the orders, regulations, etc., which have to be inserted in that paper, in order to give them proper official authority, and that very considerable expense has to be incurred in advertising in the numerous daily journals in consequence.

The Army List, which was published by authority, had not my personal revision, on account of very great press of other business. The publication of promotions and Militia appointments has been suspended by Your Lordship's orders, until the reorganization of the greater part of the battalions assumes form, when the reconstructed battalions are to appear in Army List form, as an "extra," with official authority, and under your directions it will be my care that a proper revision is made, so that all orders and regulations made previous to the issue appear in a compendious and complete form, and every Militia and Volunteer Officer may have ready means to acquaint himself with his duties.

**FINANCE.**—Being responsible for this department also, by Your Lordship's commands and the requirements of the service, I have endeavored, under your directions, to conduct expenditures as economically as the financial circumstances of the Province require, with as much practical effect as could be produced by the means placed at your disposal.

A proper record of all items has also been kept, audited and published annually together with the journals of the House of Assembly.

I had to conduct this departmental duty for two years without the assistance of a clerk, together with a constant correspondence with all parts of the Province, interrupted by tours of inspection and other field duties. Colonel Laurie has, during this year, relieved me of nearly all my field duties, and I have, as before-mentioned, had the assistance of two clerks,

who, being on the staff, are also available for Metropolitan field duties, but, on account of the increased labor involved by the Militia organization both office hours and work necessary to be done out of the office, have much increased.

Payments of sums over four dollars were formerly discharged by cheques payable to order, which were produced to the public auditors as vouchers.

The auditors objecting to this, in compliance with what was understood to be their wishes, payments of any kind are not made until after vouchers, in printed form, endorsed, are received; this system has now been current since the conclusion of the first quarter of 1862, and it can be continued so long as no great number of men are under daily pay; in such a case ordinary military procedure would have to be adopted, by means of pay lists and company ledgers, officers signing to quittance and credit, and soldiers to debt, the books being subject to the responsible inspection of superior officers.

In the annexed tables Your Lordship will find a general statement of the expenses of the various branches of expenditure.

The aggregate of the exact particulars of the accounts, extending over the four quarters, will doubtless be published in the customary mode.

I shall be happy to conform to orders in conducting correspondence and financial business, as long as it is supposed to conduce to the benefit of the service in which I have the honor to be engaged, although field duties are much more congenial to me.

For specific statements of statistic particulars of work done, I have the honor respectfully to refer Your Lordship to the following tables.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

And most humble servant,

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR, Col.

A. G. M.

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#### NOTES TO APPENDIX AND SCHEDULAR STATISTICS.

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It is recommended that all Volunteer corps which have been authorized and recorded, but have failed to organize, and have ceased to correspond for a period of six months, be forthwith struck off the strength of the local forces of the Province.

It will be observed that some Volunteer corps are below the effective strength prescribed by regulation; there are two reasons for not at present recommending their premature reduction,—1st, that as staff instruction will be necessary for the Militia at their posts, even a small muster of Volunteers will conduce to the acquisition of military acquirements; and, secondly, that there is reason to assume that some of these corps will revive in connection with the Militia.

It is most desirable that the Militia and Volunteer services of this Province should go "hand in hand," that in the matter of training they should cordially co-operate, otherwise the trouble and the expense to the Province will be doubled, and the efficacy of the instruction afforded will be most seriously deteriorated. No more can be done on this point than to appeal to the discrimination of the two services, and their sense of the value of superior military qualifications and knowledge to the local forces of the Province at large, reminding them that Volunteer appointments do not disqualify the holders from Militia promotion, and that the spirit and mean-

ing of all regulations and orders hitherto issued is to secure promotion to professional competency, providing no objections intervene of prohibitory nature in other respects.

The orders issued by Your Lordship from time to time, form a chain of regulations having a definite object in view, the chief being a desire to do away with any thing approaching to a fallacious return of paper men, or paper qualifications. The stringent orders issued and complied with, show a decrease in the returns of effective Volunteers, manifesting the state of that service in a way which is highly creditable to the officers making returns, and showing that their duty has been done at the risk of injuring the military reputation of their subordinates.

It would be invidious to bring to Your Lordship's notice particular instances, but I may state generally, that, although returns might be more punctual, the officers generally appear to have done their duty in this respect impartially and without respect of persons.

I may, however, state that on account of an accident at the Mines in Pictou County, we are deprived of upwards of one hundred effectives, their commanding officer having very properly declined to report them as such, on account of discontinuance at drill.

Also that some companies have been returned with few effectives, which are likely to re-organize with better returns hereafter.

As an omission in the body of the Report, I may add that it is my recommendation that as soon as armory accommodation can be provided at Head Quarters all rifles and arms which have been issued for a given time should be recalled for inspection at Head Quarters, and re-issued after being put into proper repair.

The schedular statement of work done monthly by the staff does not show the total amount of it, as the returns have not been hitherto nominal but numerical; and the staff being moved from station to station precise statistics have been impossible in the initiatory state of the service; but in 1863 nominal returns will be exacted, which will show the respective drills individually attended by both Militia officers and Volunteers of all ranks, and the latter will be stringently checked; all of the instructors have been moved more than once, and some of them three times, in the course of twelve months. It may safely be assumed that an aggregate of between three and four thousand Militia officers and Volunteers have received two months training during the year. This statement is founded on the instructor's diaries, and is irrespective of any training under Volunteer officers.

The financial schedule is of course but an abridgement; items and vouchers are in the Hon. the Financial Secretary's office for audit.

The stationery bills are undoubtedly heavy; part of them, however, belong to last year. I have already stated that necessity has obliged me to have recourse to many newspapers for circulating orders, circulars and advertisements. To select only one or two of them for this purpose would be invidious.

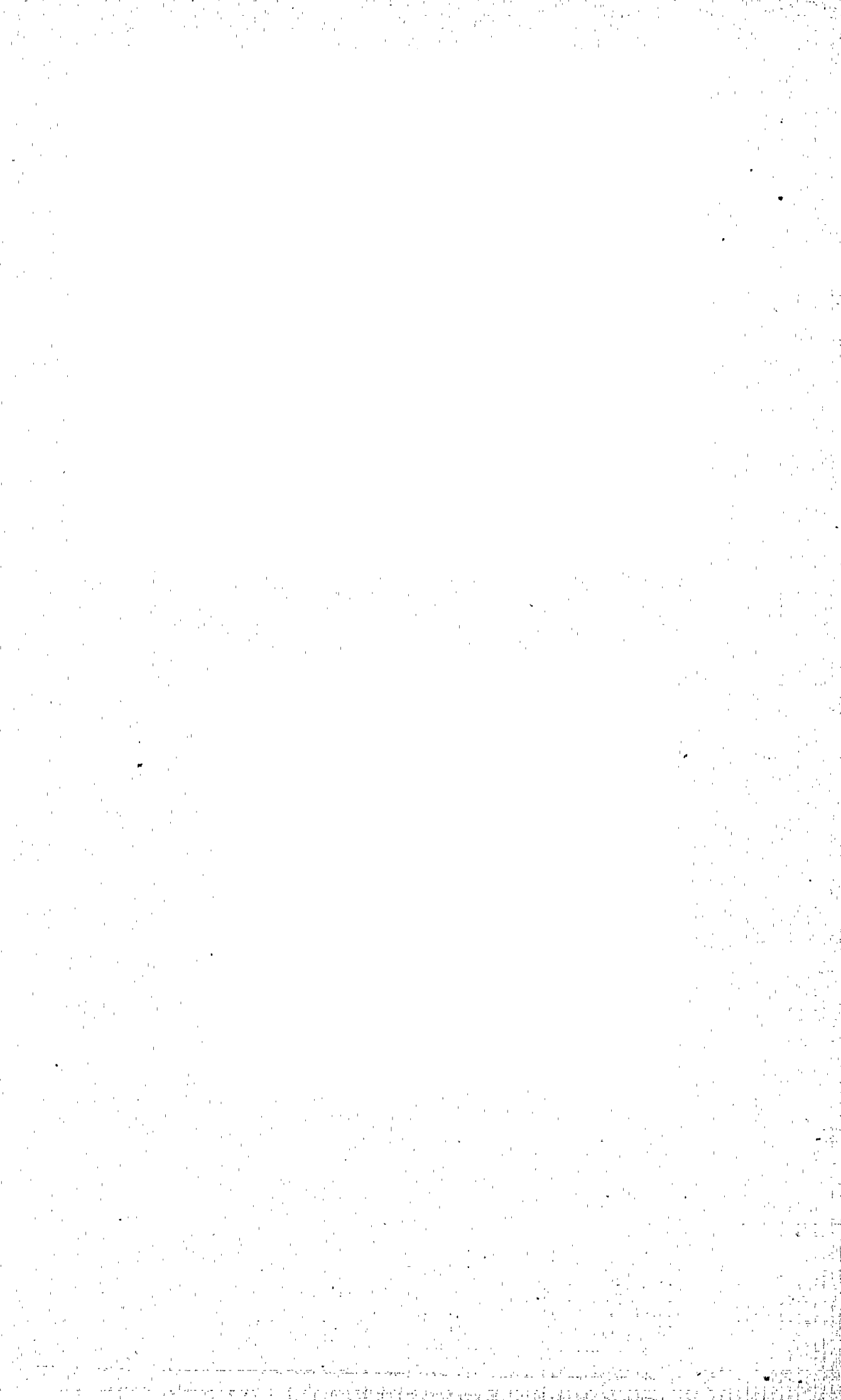
Constant correspondence with more than a hundred different Militia and Volunteer stations has also consumed much paper.

With respect to the numerical return of the Militia of the first class already sent in, I have to observe that the returns have been collected with difficulty, and that I have reason to conclude that they are below actual strength.

## MILITIA ACCOUNTS.

*Extract from the above for the year 1862.*

Sums paid.	Amount.	Total.
Staff Sergeants' pay.....	\$5013 97	
A. G. M.—Pay, and allowance for horse.....	1110 00	
Travelling expenses for Staff.....	780 99	
Staff Sergeants' clothing.....	730 76	
	<hr/>	\$7635 72
Contingent and Armory allowance to Volunteer } corps for 1861.....	1232 50	
Commissariat Department, for Military Stores } and Ammunition.....	7547 54	
	<hr/>	8780 04
Books and Stationery for the year, for office, } Militia Staff.....	411 50	
Publishing and Advertising, M. G. O., includ- } ing \$423 07 for 1861.....	1765 93	
Telegraphic Despatches.....	94 01	
	<hr/>	2271 44
1,460 gross, N. S. M. Buttons.....		962 83
Freight of Ammunition and Military Stores.....		709 85
Towards erecting Drill Buildings, repairing, &c....	170 00	
Gas Light, Halifax Drill Building.....	170 70	
	<hr/>	340 70
Colonial Prize Cup.....		240 00
Rent for office 7 months.....		84 22
Miscellaneous sums not included in the above, } as per accounts rendered quarterly, with } vouchers, and to be published in public acts. }		656 74
		<hr/>
		\$21681 54
CREDITED.		
1st April, for Ammunition.....	\$598 83	
1st July " ".....	141 62	
1st Octr. " ".....	312 74	
21st. Dec. " ".....	247 83	
	<hr/>	\$1301 02
Buttons, N. S. M., in office, paid for.....		962 83
Expended .....		19417 69
		<hr/>
		\$21681 54





LOCAL FORCES

Return showing the number of Corps, the No. that are subdivided, the No. that Examination, No. under Training, No. of 1st Class Enrolled

MILITIA.

Table with columns: No., Corps, Subdivided and No. of Battalions, Commanding Officers, No. of applications for Commissions, No. Officers and Cadets under training, No. who passed examination, No. of 1st Class Men enrolled, Ranks in possession. Rows include units like 1st Halifax Regt., 2nd do., 3rd do., etc.

Total..... 851 817 105 4322 200

NOTE.—Regulations have been issued concerning the subdivision of Battalions being beyond strength.

OF NOVA SCOTIA.

are to be subdivided, Commanding Officers, No. of applicants, No. passed Militia, and Effective and Non-Effective Volunteers, 1862.

VOLUNTEERS.

Table with columns: No., Corps, Effectives (Commission'd Officers, Non-Comm'd Officers, Rank and File), Non-Effectives (Commission'd Officers, Non-Comm'd Officers, Rank and File), Arms in Charge (Enfield Rifles, Artillery Field Guns), Targets in Charge. Rows include units like 1 Halifax Artillery & Rifles, 2 Pictou do., etc.

Total..... 172 247 1988 17 18 630 808 16 73

*Return of Militia and Volunteers, in Nova Scotia, January 1st, 1863.*

Name of Colony or possession.	Date of Formation of Corps.	Whether Militia, Volunteers, Military Police, &c.	Designation of each Regiment or Corps.	No. of Officers and Men.	No. of Horses.	No. of guns, Field Artillery.	Average number of days in each year in which they are called out for training.	Remarks on Organization, Recruiting, &c.
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.	Re-organized in 1882.	48 Battalions of Militia.	Halifax Co. 6 Regts. Colechester Co. 3 Regts. Pictou Co. 2 Regts. 4 Batts. Guysboro' Co. 2 Regts. Sydney Co. 2 Regts. Cumberland Co. 3 Regts. Hants Co. 3 Regts. King's Co. 3 Regts. Annapolis Co. 2 Regts. Digby Co. 2 Regts. Shelburne Co. 2 Regts. Yarmouth Co. 2 Regts. Queen's Co. 1 Regt. Lunenburg Co. 4 Regts. Cape Breton, 4 Regts. 9 Bat.	6071 2893 4055 1311 1784 3792 2932 3131 1528 886 954 1617 1561 2668 8128	none.			<p>MILITIA.</p> <p>41 Battalions enrolled—No. of 1st class men...43221 7 Battalions not completed enrollment.</p> <p>Officers passed examination ..... 105 Officers resignations of Militia commissions..... 334 Applications for Militia commissions ..... 851 Daily average attend'g drill, includ'g Volunteers 300 or 1,800 per week. Officers and Cadets of 24 batts. under training since 1st October, 1862..... 817</p>
	Organised in 1860, 1861-2	51 Effective Vol. Companies.	Total 1st class enrolled... Halifax Co. 11 comp..... Colechester Co. 3 com..... Pictou Co. 6 com..... Guysboro' Co. 3 com..... Sydney Co. 1 com..... Cumberland Co. 3 com..... Hants Co. 1 com..... Annapolis Co. 3 com..... Digby Co. 4 com..... Shelburne Co. 1 com..... Yarmouth Co. 4 com..... Queen's Co. 1 com..... Lunenburg Co. 2 com..... Cape Breton, 8 com.....	43221 667 177 186 108 63 131 67 121 181 46 39 56 132 382		6 3-prs 2 3-prs	<p>Volunteers attend much beyond the time proscribed.</p> <p>Men May be called out 6 days by act.</p> <p>an aggregate of 9 hours drill in any week will count as 3 days drill, and the like in greater or less proportion; 36 hours in 6 days or 72 hours in 12 days or 108 days in 18 days are comprised. In which the two periods of 18 days are completed. Commis. Officers. required attendance.</p> <p>8 Regiments subdivided into Battalions. 28 Regiments and Battalions to be sub-divided.</p> <p>6 Companies Vol. Artillery and Rifles effective... 286 16 artillery field guns. 45 Companies Vol. Rifles effective ..... 2070 Total..... 2356</p> <p>3 Com. Vol. Rifles in course of training non-effective.</p> <p>The Instructors are distributed for the purpose of training in the most important parts of the Province, the average period of their stay at each place being four months.</p> <p>Nominal returns will be made during the year 1863 which will show the actual attendance of Militia Officers and Volunteers at every drill.</p>	
			Total effectives.....	2356	16			R. B. SINCLAIR, Col. & A. G. M.

*Number of Staff Instructors employed, and aggregate number of Militia Officers and Volunteers Instructed in 1862.*

Month.	Staff.	No. who attended Drill.	Remarks.
January.....	11	1006	Staff put through a course of training at Head Quarters in September.
February.....	12	1164	
March.....	12	1356	
April.....	18	1375	No drill in Halifax in December, in consequence of drill building falling.
May.....	18	1560	
June.....	19	1413	
July.....	17	1452	
August.....	17	1643	
September.....	16	522	
October.....	16	1006	
November.....	21	1253	
December.....	19	786	

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,

A. G. M.

Circular (1)—Nova Scotia.

*Downing Street,  
5th. December, 1862.*

SIR,—

My attention has been called by the Secretary of State for the War Department to the necessity of subjecting every Colonial Militia to the Articles of War, and to the provisions of the Mutiny Act, in the event of its being called out for active service.

I annex copies of the provisions of the Canadian Militia Act by which this object is effected.

If no corresponding provisions exist in the Militia Act of the Colony under your Government, I have to request that you will bring under the consideration of your advisers the propriety of submitting to the Legislature a Bill for this purpose, in terms of the Canadian Act.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The EARL OF MULGRAVE.

CAP. 35. CONSOLIDATED STATUTES OF CANADA.

An Act respecting the Militia.

Section 61. "The Commander-in-Chief may call out the Militia, or any part thereof, whenever it is in his opinion advisable so to do by reason of war, invasion or insurrection, or imminent danger of any of them."

Section 76. "The Militia so called out, and every officer or man belonging to it shall from the time he has been ordered, taken, or drafted for actual service, be subject to the Articles of War and to the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and all other laws then applicable to Her Majesty's troops in this Province, and not inconsistent with this Act; except that no Militiaman shall be subject to any corporal punishment except death or imprisonment, for any contravention of such Laws, and except also that the Commander-in-Chief may direct that any provisions of the said Laws shall not apply to the Militia."

(Copy.)

No. 3.—Military.

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
7th January, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

Referring to the Circular of 5th December, 1862, I have the honor to enclose a copy of those clauses of the Militia Act by which the Militia are brought under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, in the event of their being called out for active service.

It appears to me that these clauses confer all the authority required, but should Your Grace deem any further alteration necessary, I have little doubt that my Government will be ready to bring them under the consideration of the Legislature, which will meet for the despatch of business early next month.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G.

(Copy.)

Nova Scotia.—No. 13.

*Downing Street,  
18th February, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 3, of the 7th of January last, and to observe to you that the clauses of the Nova Scotia Militia Act which you quote, subject the Militia, when called out, to such of the Articles of War as the Governor, in Council, shall consider applicable, but not to the provisions of the Mutiny Act.

Her Majesty's Government are therefore of the opinion that the Act should be altered in this respect into conformity with the Canadian Militia Act. When thus amended I shall be prepared to submit to Her Majesty the original and the amended Act, with a recommendation that they should be left to their operation.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c., &c., &c.

## APPENDIX No. 5.

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### INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

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MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The papers laid before the Legislature, during the last Session, brought down the history of the Intercolonial Railway negotiation to the period when the Delegates from the three Provinces left England in January 1862. We have now the honor to detail the steps subsequently taken until the close of the negotiations at Quebec.

On the 30th April, a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle was received by Your Excellency, and which, as it led to the discussions and arrangements that it becomes our duty to explain, we insert at length:

Nova Scotia.—No. 155.

*Downing Street,  
12th April, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

I have already acknowledged the receipt of Your Lordship's Dispatches, the one accompanied by a joint address to Her Majesty from both Houses of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, expressive of their wish that Imperial aid may be afforded to the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway between Halifax and Quebec; the other reporting that the Honorable Joseph Howe had been appointed to represent Nova Scotia in the Provincial Delegation which was intended to visit England on the subject.

Not long afterwards Mr. Howe arrived, and associated himself with the Honorable Mr. Vankoughnet, who had been appointed Delegate on behalf of Canada, and the Honorable Samuel Tilley, on behalf of New Brunswick.

I had several interviews with those gentlemen, who urged, with great ability the project committed to their charge, and eventually embodied their views in a memorandum communicated to me in a letter dated the 2nd of December, 1861. But, owing to the urgency of business connected with the threatening aspect of affairs in the United States, I was unable to bring the subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government before the Deputies were obliged to return to their homes; and other urgent matters

have hitherto prevented the adoption of a decision. The subject has now been before Her Majesty's Government, and I need scarcely assure you that they have examined it with the care due to the importance of the question, to the high authorities from whom it has emanated in the Provinces, and to the character and position of the Delegates by whom it has been so powerfully presented to notice in this country.

The length of Railway necessary to complete the communication between Halifax and Quebec, is estimated at 350 miles, and the cost, after deducting the right of way, which the Provinces will provide, is estimated at Three Millions Sterling. Such being the data supplied by the deputation, the project is, that the Imperial Government shall join the three Provinces in a guarantee of four per cent upon three millions of pounds, in which case the Provinces are ready to pass Bills of Supply for sixty thousand pounds a year (twenty thousand pounds in each Province) if the Imperial Government will do the same. The selection of the route is left solely to the British Government. Should the sum of three millions be found insufficient, nothing very definite is said on the essential point of the provision to be made for the completion of the Railway.

I much regret to inform you, that after giving the subject their best consideration, Her Majesty's Government have not felt themselves at liberty to concur in this mode of assistance.

Anxious, however, to promote as far as they can the important object of completing the great line of Railway communication on British ground, between the Atlantic and the Westernmost parts of Canada, and to assist the Provinces in a scheme which would so materially promote their interests, Her Majesty's Government are willing to offer to the Provincial Governments, an Imperial guarantee of interest, towards enabling them to raise by public loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the Railway. This was the mode of action contemplated by Earl Grey in the year 1851, and is the same method which was adopted by Parliament in the act of 1842, in order to afford Canada the benefit of British credit in raising the money with which she has completed her great system of internal water communications.

The nature and extent of the guarantee which Her Majesty's Government would undertake to recommend to Parliament, must be determined by the particulars of any scheme which the Provincial Governments may be disposed to found on the present proposal, and on the kind of security which they would offer.

I fear that this course will not be so acceptable to the Provincial Governments as that which the Delegates were authorized to propose for consideration. It is, however, the only one in which Her Majesty's Government, after anxious deliberation, feel that they would be at liberty to participate. I trust that the proposal will at all events be received as a proof of their earnest wish, to find some method in which they can co-operate with the Provinces, in their laudable desire to complete a perfect Intercolonial communication over British Territory; and it will be a source of sincere pleasure to me, if, adverting to all the different bearings of the subject, and to the condition of their respective finances, the Provincial Governments should end by finding it in their power to make use of the present offer, and to propound some practicable scheme for applying it to the attainment of the desired object.

I have addressed a similar despatch to the Governor-General of Canada and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; and I must now leave the subject in the hands of the several Provincial Governments, who will best

know, in case they prosecute the subject further, how to provide for the requisite mutual consultations.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

Humble servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

As the proposition submitted by Her Majesty's Government involved, if accepted, a Colonial liability so much larger than that which had been contemplated when the offer of the Provinces was made, the first impression left by its perusal here was, that all negotiations must now terminate, unless Canada would consent to assume a much larger proportion of the cost of the work than one-third of the whole. To ascertain if there was any probability of this being done, Mr. Howe and Mr. Tilley went to Quebec in June. They discussed the subject with His Excellency the Governor-General, and with the three members of the Cabinet who were at the Capital, and frankly explained to them, that the acceptance of the proposal was impossible, if the Maritime Provinces were expected to provide for two-thirds of the sum required. This did not seem to be expected, and Lord Monk and his Ministers expressed a desire to have the whole subject reviewed in a Conference to be held at Quebec in September, when it was understood that Your Excellency and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick were to visit that city. The following Despatch was subsequently received here, fixing the date of the Conference :

(COPY.)

*Government House, Quebec,  
15th August, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

In a Despatch which I have received from the Duke of Newcastle, dated April 12th, 1862, containing the conditions under which Her Majesty's Government propose to assist the Colonies in the construction of a railway connecting Halifax with Riviere du Loup, His Grace mentions that he had sent, at the same time, identical Despatches, to your Excellency and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

It is very desirable, in order to return a satisfactory answer to the Despatch in question, that the Ministers of the three Provinces interested—Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia—should come to a distinct understanding as to the part which each of these Provinces will undertake in reference to the execution of the proposed work. I think this end will be best obtained, by a personal conference between the members of the administrations of the three Provinces.

I am aware that it is the intention of your Excellency to visit Canada in the beginning of next month, and I expect the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick will be here about the same time.

It appears to me, therefore, that the time which I have mentioned offers peculiar advantages for holding the proposed consultation; and I shall feel much obliged if your Excellency will arrange with such members of your administration as may be deputed to assist at the conference, to attend at Quebec on Wednesday, September 10th, for that purpose.

The question of intercolonial trade will probably be discussed at the same time.

I have addressed a Despatch of the same import as this communication to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MONK.

His Excellency,  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned having been selected by Your Excellency to represent the Province of Nova Scotia, repaired to Quebec accordingly, and were invited, with Mr. Annand, who had gone to Canada on a separate mission, touching questions of intercolonial trade, to take seats at the Council Board. The Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Mitchell, and Steves, members of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, were also present. The Conference lasted three days, and was conducted with great freedom, but in a moderate and conciliatory spirit, honourable to the Provinces, and full of promise of satisfactory results.

Having discussed with the gentlemen present, the immediate question which had brought us together, and all collateral questions growing out of it — of commerce, postal subsidies, immigration and political union — the Delegates from the maritime Provinces professed their willingness to propose to their respective Governments to accept the proposition of the Duke of Newcastle, if the Government of Canada would bear one half of the expense, instead of one-third.

Looking to the extent, population, and resources of Canada, as compared with those of the Lower Provinces, this did not seem to be a disproportionate share. Looking to the facility with which they could be defended by sea and land at all seasons of the year, and to the imperative necessity for the Intercolonial Railway, as a work of defence for Canada in winter, it appeared to the undersigned that the offer was fair, if not generous.

After a day's deliberation, the Canadian Council communicated their ultimatum, which was an offer to assume five-twelfths of the liability of constructing and working the Intercolonial Railroad, provided that the other Provinces would assume the other seven-twelfths.

To accept or to reject this proposition imposed upon the gentlemen to whom it was made a very grave responsibility. To reject it, was to postpone indefinitely, perhaps forever, the construction of a work of acknowledged value, whether the defence or the development of the resources and elevation of all the Provinces were concerned; and to accept it, in the face of existing liabilities and the cost to be incurred, was a step so grave, that it could not be lightly taken. After serious and anxious deliberation, the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick decided to assume the responsibility: and it was satisfactory to us to know, that when communicated, your Excellency and the Hon. Mr. Gordon approved of the decision.

Accord, upon the main point, having been established, it became necessary to adjust some questions indispensable to the harmonious action of the three Governments, and to the further progress of the negotiation. The results of our deliberations upon these points, are included in the following Memoranda:



(Copy.)

## NO. 1 MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned, representing the three Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, convened to consider the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle of the 12th April, 1862, with reference to the Intercolonial Railway, having given the very important matters contained in that Despatch their attentive consideration, are agreed:

I. That whilst they have learned with very great regret that Her Majesty's Imperial Government has finally declined to sanction the proposal made on behalf of these Provinces in December, 1861, and at previous periods, they at the same time acknowledge the consideration exhibited in substituting the proposal of "an Imperial guarantee of interest towards enabling them to raise by public loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the Railway."

II. That, with an anxious desire to bind the Provinces more closely together, to strengthen the connexion with the mother country, to promote their common commercial interest, and to provide facilities essential to public defences of these Provinces as integral parts of the Empire, the undersigned are prepared to assume, under the Imperial guarantee, the liability for the expenditure necessary to construct this great work.

III. That the three Governments are agreed, that the proportion of liability for the necessary expenditure, shall be apportioned as follows, namely: five-twelfths for Canada, and seven-twelfths to be equally divided between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

IV. But it is understood, that the liability for principal and interest shall be borne by each Province, to the extent only of the proportion hereby agreed upon.

V. That, in arriving at this conclusion, the undersigned have been greatly influenced by the conviction, that the construction of the Road between Halifax and Quebec must supply an essential link in the chain of an unbroken highway extending through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the completion of which, every Imperial interest in North America is most deeply involved: and the undersigned are agreed that to present properly this part of the subject to the Imperial authorities, the three Provinces will unite at an early day in a joint representation, on the immense political and commercial importance of the western extension of the projected work.

J. S. McDonald,	}	Representing Canada.	
L. V. Sicotte,			
J. Morris,			
W. P. Howland,			
Wm. McDougall,			
M. J. Tessier,		}	Representing Nova Scotia.
Thos. D'Arcy McGee,			
F. Evantural,			
Adam Wilson,			
Joseph Howe,			
J. McCully,	}	Representing New Brunswick.	
William Annand,			
S. L. Tilley,			
W. H. Steves,	}		
P. Mitchell,			

Quebec, 12th September, 1862.

(COPY.)

## NO. 2. MEMORANDUM.

Agreed, at the Conference of the Delegates of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the Government of Canada:

I. If it should be concluded that the work shall be constructed and managed by a joint commission of the three Provinces, it shall be constituted in the proportion of two appointed by the Government of Canada, and one each by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; the four to select a fifth before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

II. That a joint delegation proceed with as little delay as possible to England, to arrange with the Imperial Government the terms of the loans, the nature of the security required, the amount to be paid for the transport of troops and mails, and, if possible, to obtain a modification of the terms proposed, to the extent of the interest accruing during the construction of the work.

III. That no surveys be authorized until the laws contemplated shall have been passed, and the joint commissioners appointed. That any profit, or loss, after paying working expenses, shall be divided in proportion to the contribution of the several Provinces.

IV. That such portions of the Railways, now owned by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which may be required to form part of the Intercolonial Road, shall be worked under such joint authority as may be appointed by the three Provinces. That the rates collected shall be uniform over each respective portion of the Road. That all nett gain or loss, resulting from the working and keeping in repair of any portion of the road constructed by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to be used as a part of the Intercolonial railway, shall be received and borne by the said Provinces respectively, and the surplus, if any, after the payment of interest, shall go in abatement of interest on the whole line between Halifax and the River du Loup.

VI. That Crown Lands, required for the Line, and for Stations, shall be provided by each Province.

(Signed,)

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE,

For Canada.

JOSEPH HOWE,

For Nova Scotia.

S. L. TILLEY.

For New Brunswick.

A Delegation to England, for the adjustment of financial details of great importance, and to secure the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to the arrangements made at Quebec, having been decided upon, it was very desirable that the gentlemen to be selected should be despatched without delay, as the season was advancing, and it was important that the question should, if possible, be ripened for legislation in the Imperial and Colonial Parliaments during this winter. Your Excellency not having returned from Canada, Major-General Doyle was advised to take the next step, of which the following Minute is the official Record:

## MINUTE:

At a Council held at the Government House at Halifax, on the 16th day of October, 1862.

*Present :*

His Honor, MAJOR GENERAL DOYLE, Administrator of the Government.  
 The Hon. Mr. Howe, President of the Council.  
 “ Mr. Archibald, Attorney General.  
 “ Mr. McCully, Solicitor General.  
 “ Mr. Anderson, Receiver General.  
 “ Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary.  
 “ Mr. Wier.

The following memoranda [printed on pages 5 and 6] are submitted by the Honourable the President, the Honourable the Solicitor General, and the Honourable the Financial Secretary, and entered on the Minutes as their Report from the conference at Quebec.

Whereupon his Honor the Administrator of the Government, by the advice of the Council, is pleased to appoint the Honourable Joseph Howe as Delegate from Nova Scotia, to represent the interests of the Province in England, in accordance with the resolution adopted on the 12th September by the Intercolonial Conference at Quebec.

His Honor the Administrator, addressed, at the same time, a Despatch to His Grace the Colonial Secretary, which, as it conveys the opinion of an officer of high rank and large experience, as to the importance of the Intercolonial Road, in a military point of view, we include in this Report:

(COPY.)

No. 92.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
 16th October, 1862.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

Your Grace has already, I am informed, been made aware by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada of the result of the deliberations which took place at Quebec last month, when the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with certain Delegates selected from the leading men of these Provinces, assembled there, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the proposed Intercolonial Railroad. I conceive it nevertheless to be my duty to transmit to Your Grace a copy of the Resolutions adopted on that occasion, and to inform you that, as it has been determined by the Sister Provinces to send certain members of their Governments to England, for the purpose of arranging with Her Majesty's Ministers the nature of the securities to be given to the Imperial Government, with a view to uniformity of legislation in all the Provinces, I have commissioned the Honourable Joseph Howe to proceed to England, and to put himself in communication with Your Grace, for this purpose.

So much has already been written and said upon the subject of the very great importance of this line of Railroad, and being fully aware of the favorable opinion entertained by Your Grace with reference to it, I feel I should only intrude upon your time if I was to enter generally upon the whole question; but I trust I may be excused in bringing to your notice the very essential benefit, in a military point of view, which would be derived from its construction.

I would take leave to bring to Your Grace's recollection the very great difficulty and enormous expense which was incurred in December last, when I was called upon to pass a force, consisting of upwards of ten thousand men, through the Province of New Brunswick, along the frontier of the State of Maine, into Canada, which, owing to a combination of favorable circumstances, was successfully performed, but which, in time of war, could scarcely be accomplished at all, and certainly not without great loss of life.

Although, in the event of any rupture between Great Britain and the United States, the Metis Road is being prepared for the purpose of enabling troops to proceed to Canada during the winter, out of the reach of any hostile force, it must be borne in mind that the risk of passing large bodies of men over it, during an inclement season, would, as in the former case, be considerable, the delay unavoidably great, and the expense enormous; whereas if railway communications were once established, both troops and munitions of war could at all times be rapidly and safely transported to Canada, and mutual military operations would thereby be vastly facilitated.

Under all these circumstances, the great advantages which would be derived from a Railway such as is in contemplation (provided the site be judiciously selected), cannot, in my opinion, be overestimated.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed,)

HASTINGS DOYLE,  
Administrator.

Mr. Howe being about to leave for England, the further progress of the negotiation will be described by that gentleman in a subsequent Report.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient,  
Very humble servants,

JOSEPH HOWE,  
JONATHAN McCULLY.

HALIFAX, N. S. 16th Oct. 1863.

## MR. HOWE'S REPORT.

*Halifax, February 10, 1863.*

MY LORD,

Having, in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the members of the Canadian Government, assembled at Quebec in September, been instructed by His Honor the Administrator to proceed to England to discharge the duties of the mission contemplated by that resolution, it becomes my duty to report:—

That, having communicated with the leader of the Government of New Brunswick, and ascertained that it was his intention to leave by the boat of the 17th October, I took my passage in the *Europa*, and we went on together, reaching London about the end of the month.

The Delegates from Canada, who it was assumed would come over direct from the *St. Lawrence*, were not expected for a week after; and we thought it only respectful to wait their arrival, before communicating with the public departments. The next mail from Canada brought me a note from the Honorable Mr. Sicotte, dated at Quebec 24th October, informing me that the Delegates had taken their passages, but had been unexpectedly delayed by some difficulty arising out of the militia question, on the morning of their expected departure, but that they would come on in the next boat, and hoped to join us during the following week.

Under these circumstances, I thought it proper to write to the Duke of Newcastle on the 8th November, informing His Grace that Mr. Tilley and myself were in London—that the Canadian Delegates had been unexpectedly delayed, and leaving it for His Grace to determine whether or not we should wait upon him before their arrival.

We were honored by an interview on the 13th November, and discussed, informally, the resolutions adopted by the Conference at Quebec, and the objects of our mission generally. His Grace appeared, as he had done in 1861, to enter heartily into the views and policy of the Colonial Governments in respect to the Intercolonial Road—thought the questions, to be adjusted, were of so much delicacy and importance, that a Delegation could not have been avoided, if there was to be legislation this winter; and pledged to us his cordial co-operation and aid, a pledge which was amply redeemed.

On the 17th November, the Honorable L. V. Sicotte, Attorney General of Canada East, and the Honorable W. P. Howland, Finance Minister, arrived. They paid their respects to the Colonial Secretary on the following day, and the Delegates, after mutual consultation, then commenced the business of their mission in due form.

Though the Colonial Secretary was suffering from severe illness, the Delegates were honored with several interviews, and explained to His Grace the reasons upon which all the resolutions adopted at Quebec were founded, and discussed with him all the questions which came within the purview of his own department; and I am happy to be able to report, that we ultimately obtained His Grace's cheerful acquiescence in all that had been done, and his suggestions as to the best mode of adjusting those questions which naturally came under the control of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

As His Grace's presence in town was no longer necessary, it was arranged that Mr. Howland and Mr. Tilley, the Finance Ministers of their respective Provinces, should discuss those questions with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Anderson of the Treasury; and that Sir Frederic Rogers, Under Secretary of

State for the Colonies, should form the medium of communication between the Secretary of State and the Delegates, if it became necessary to invoke his Grace's further interference.

Messrs. Howland and Tilley had several interviews with the gentlemen at the Treasury; and, subsequently, all the Delegates met Messrs. Hamilton and Anderson, and discussed with them at large the important questions involved in the guarantee. It was arranged, to our entire satisfaction, that the money should be borrowed by the British Government, and paid over to the Provinces, without any charge for brokerage or commission, other than the ordinary expenses which the British Government are required to pay. This was a very important concession, calculated to save a very large amount of commissions, which would have been lost, had we been left to borrow the money and manage the loan ourselves. Whether the debentures were to bear an interest of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 4 per cent was left an open question; but it was understood that whatever the rate, the Colonies were to get the benefit of all the money realized, either in the form of principal or premium. On this point we had nothing more to ask.

On another, of equal importance, we were met in a spirit so liberal, as to leave us nothing to desire. The Treasury proposed to give us forty years to repay the loan, by instalments to fall due at decennial periods; and the sums to be repaid at the end of the first two decades were so moderate (£250,000 at the end of ten, and £500,000 at the end of twenty years), as to bring them quite within the compass of the accumulating revenues of all the Provinces.

Upon one point only did there seem to be any difficulty, the question of a sinking fund; and that appeared of sufficient importance to warrant us in seeking an interview with the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Gladstone answered our application promptly, received us graciously, and discussed with us the whole subject in a spirit at once frank and conciliatory.

The Chancellor admitted the national character of the work, and the strong claims of the Colonies; but informed us that a guaranteed loan, uncovered by a sinking fund, was a novelty in British legislation;—that it was opposed to the principles he had always advocated, and to the invariable practice of the House of Commons. That the whole stream of precedents was against us, except in the single case of the Turkish loan, which was in the nature of a war subsidy, granted to enable the Sultan to place his army in the field at the outbreak of the Crimean war, and very amply secured. He assured us, that, even if the Cabinet could be got to consent to take down to Parliament a measure without the accustomed provision, they would be outvoted and the measure lost. Under those circumstances, although we exhausted all the arguments which naturally occur to the Colonial mind, they failed to shake the Chancellor's strong conviction, and it was evident that we must accept the guarantee, upon the only terms on which it could be given, or abandon all hopes of being able to accomplish the work.

Assuming, therefore, that provision for a sinking fund must accompany the guarantee, it appeared to be sound policy to endeavor to get the stipulation so modified as to render it but lightly burthensome. It was apparent to us all, that if, in addition to the interest to be paid, the Provinces were expected to accumulate, from the commencement of the work, a sinking fund, to be invested in three per cent consols, while money was worth, at least, six per cent in North America, that a large amount of interest would be lost, and that the burthen would be greater at the outset, and before the road was opened, than the Provinces could bear. In this view of the case all the delegates concurred, and, had not the proposition been modified, we should all, perhaps, have abandoned the negotiation.

We stated to the Chancellor, that there was a mode by which the requirements of Parliament would be met, and yet by which the Provinces might be enabled to assume the burthen. It would take four years to build the road, and, at least six more to people the wilderness, through which a large

portion of it was to pass. It was unreasonable, therefore, to expect us to begin to repay the money until the object for which it had been borrowed was accomplished. But, if ten years were allowed to elapse before any sinking fund attached, within that period the road would be built, the wilderness peopled, and the population of all the Provinces would be largely increased. They would be enlivened by the animating influences of the work itself, and would, in 1874, be in a condition to bear up buoyantly under obligations, which, in 1864, it might be perilous to assume.

We also pointed out the positive loss which must be entailed upon the Provinces, should they be compelled to invest an accruing sinking fund in the three per cents; and suggested that, as it accumulated, after the end of the first ten years, we should be permitted to invest it in bonds of any of the Colonies, bearing six per cent, or in any other securities, to be approved by Her Majesty's Government.

Upon neither of these points was Mr. Gladstone prepared to give us an answer. He said they were new to him, and he would reflect upon them, with every desire to meet our wishes, if he could; but, being new and very important, he must not be asked to decide without consideration.

On leaving the Chancellor's residence, I felt that the whole matter turned upon the concession of these two points. If they were conceded, the sinking fund was shorn of its terrors, and I was prepared to accept the proposition. If they were not yielded, then I was prepared, so far as Nova Scotia was concerned, to have closed the negotiation. Mr. Tilley took precisely the same view of our position. We hoped that we could carry both. The Canadian delegates were less sanguine. They believed that, after long delay, the decision would be against us on both, and that the whole negotiation would be ultimately unsuccessful. In this belief they left London for a short visit to Paris, Mr. Tilley and I being free to obtain these concessions, if we could.

We at once put ourselves again in direct communication with His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and made it clear to His Grace, that, in our judgments, the whole negotiation hung upon these two points. Our views were communicated to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, on the following day, we had the satisfaction to learn from His Grace that both points had been yielded by Mr. Gladstone.

As the negotiations were now virtually brought to a close, and Mr. Tilley was anxious to return home by the steamer from Liverpool on Saturday, 14th December, we arranged with Sir Frederic Rogers that the propositions, as they were now mutually understood, should be sent to us in form—that Mr. Tilley would then accept the guarantee in an official letter, leaving me to do the same, if, on the return of the Canadian Delegates from Paris, they were still dissatisfied, and indisposed to join in such a letter as, in my judgment, was required to meet the case.

The following Treasury Minute was sent to us by Sir Frederic Rogers on the 13th December:

(Copy.)

It is proposed—

I. That Bills shall be immediately submitted to the Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, authorizing the respective Governments to borrow £3,000,000 under the guarantee of the British Government, in the following proportions: Five-twelfths, Canada; three and a half-twelfths, Nova Scotia; three and a half-twelfths, New Brunswick.

2. But no such loan to be contracted on behalf of any one Colony until corresponding powers have been given to the Governments of the other two Colonies concerned, nor unless the Imperial Government shall guarantee payment of interest on such loan until repaid.

3. The money to be applied to the completion of a railway connecting Halifax with Quebec, on a line to be approved by the Imperial Government.

4. The interest to be a first charge on the consolidated revenue funds of the different Provinces, after the Civil List and the interest of existing debts; and, as regards Canada, after the rest of the six charges enumerated in the 5th and 6th Victoria, Cap. 118, and 3rd and 4th Victoria, Cap. 35 (Act of Union).

5. The debentures to be in series as follow, viz.: £250,000 to be payable ten years after contracting loan; £500,000, twenty years; £1,000,000, thirty years; £1,250,000, forty years. In the event of the debentures, or any of them, not being redeemed by the Colonies at the period when they fall due, the amount unpaid shall become a charge on their respective revenues, next after the loan, until paid. The principal to be repaid as follows:

*1st Decade, (say 1863 to 1872 inclusive)*—£250,000 in redemption of the first series, at or before the close of the first decade from the contracting of the loan.

*2nd Decade, (say 1873 to 1882 inclusive)*—A sinking fund of £40,000, to be remitted annually, being an amount adequate, if invested at 5 per cent compound interest, to provide £500,000 at the end of the decade, the sum to be remitted annually to be invested in the names of trustees in Colonial securities of any of the three Provinces prior to or forming part of, the loan now to be raised, or in such other Colonial securities as Her Majesty's Government shall direct, and the then Colonial Governments shall approve.

*3rd Decade, (say 1883 to 1892 inclusive)*—A sinking fund of £80,000, to be remitted annually, being an amount adequate, if invested at 5 per cent compound interest, to provide £1,000,000 at the end of the decade, the amount, when remitted, to be invested as in the case of the sinking fund for the preceding decade. This amount, when remitted, to be invested as in the preceding decade.

*4th Decade, (say 1893 to 1902 inclusive)*—A sinking fund of £100,000, to be remitted annually, being an amount adequate, if invested at 5 per cent compound interest, to provide £1,250,000, being the balance of the loan at the end of the decade.

Should the sinking fund of any decade produce a surplus, it will go to the credit of the next decade, and, in the last decade, the sinking fund will be remitted or reduced accordingly.

It is, of course, understood that the assent of the Treasury to these arrangements pre-supposes adequate proof of the sufficiency of the Colonial revenues to meet the charges intended to be imposed upon them.

6. The construction of the Railway to be conducted by five commissioners, two to be appointed by Canada, one by Nova Scotia, and one by New Brunswick. These four to choose the remaining commissioner.

7. The preliminary surveys to be effected at the expense of the Colonies, by three engineers, and other officers nominated, two by the commissioners, and one by the Home Government.

8. Fitting provision to be made for the carriage of troops, &c.



Parliament not to be asked for this guarantee until the line and surveys shall have been submitted to, and approved of by, Her Majesty's Government, and until it shall have been shown to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee.

(COPY.)

*Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Inter-colonial Railway Loan.*

	1st Decade.	2nd Decade.	3rd Decade.	4th Decade.
CANADA.				
To pay annually for Interest.....	50,000	45,833½	37,500	20,833½
At the end of the first ten years a principal sum of.....	104,583½	.....	.....	.....
And after the first ten years a sinking fund per annum.....	.....	16,666½	33,333½	41,666½
Per annum.....	50,000	62,500	70,833½	62,500
And at the end of first ten years a principal sum of.....	104,583½	.....	.....	.....
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
To pay annually for interest.....	35,000	32,083½	26,250	14,583½
At the end of the first ten years a principal sum of.....	72,708½	.....	.....	.....
And after the first ten years a sinking fund per annum.....	.....	11,666½	23,333½	29,166½
Per annum.....	35,000	43,750	49,583½	43,750
And at the end of the first ten years a principal sum of.....	72,708½	.....	.....	.....
NOVA SCOTIA.				
To pay annually for interest.....	35,000	32,083½	26,250	14,583½
At the end of the first ten years a principal sum of.....	72,708½	.....	.....	.....
After the first ten years a sinking fund per annum.....	.....	11,666½	23,333½	29,166½
Per annum.....	35,000	43,750	49,583½	43,750
And at the end of the first ten years a principal sum of.....	72,708½	.....	.....	.....

On receipt of this paper Mr. Tilley addressed the following letter to Sir Frederic Rogers :

*London, 13th December, 1862.*

DEAR SIR,—

As I must return home by this night's mail, Mr. Howe and I have anxiously conferred upon the subject of the Treasury Minute read to us this morning. It accurately describes the terms proposed to the delegates in the various interviews with which we have been honored by His Grace the Colonial Secretary and the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

As I understand the matter, the delegates have obtained the assent of Her Majesty's Government to every proposition they have submitted, and there is no difference of opinion except as to the single point of the Sinking Fund.

As the Interecolonial Railroad is a work in which the Imperial and Colonial Governments are assumed to have a joint interest—as, in the Provinces, we regard it as indispensable to national defence, and to the transportation to this country, in winter, of breadstuffs in case war with the United States should ever arise, I hope that Mr. Gladstone may be induced to reconsider the matter of the Sinking Fund, and that the Cabinet may be enabled to convince Parliament that, under all the circumstances of this peculiar case, a Sinking Fund should not be insisted upon. But if it is—Mr. Gladstone having consented that the Sinking Fund may be invested in our own or other colonial securities—I will not assume the responsibility of perilling or delaying this great enterprise, by rejecting what the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Cabinet may regard as an indispensable condition.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

SIR FREDERIC ROGERS.

Mr. Tilley left London on the 13th December. Messrs. Sicotte and Howland returned early in the following week. To my infinite regret, though nearly all that we had asked had been conceded, and though the single point which had not been yielded was the one which we had been assured Parliament could not yield, and a persistent demand for which must be fatal to the negotiation, still the Canadian Delegates appeared to be indisposed to agree to anything which should bind them or the Government they represented to accept the only terms which Her Majesty's Government assured us they could obtain. Having satisfied myself that the views of each delegation must be expressed in a separate paper, I read the following letter to Messrs. Sicotte and Howland, as the expression of my own, and sent it to Sir Frederic Rogers on the 19th December:

(COPY.)

*No. 10, Sackville Street, 19th December, 1862.*

DEAR SIR,

Messrs. Sicotte and Howland returned from Paris yesterday. I showed them the Treasury Minute, and discussed with them the whole subject which it covers. They will address to you, or to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, their views, in a separate paper. Nothing remains for me, therefore, but, on the part of the Government of Nova Scotia, to accept the

terms proposed, as the best that, under all the circumstances, and after full discussion, can be had.

I concur fully in all that Mr. Tilley has said, or that Messrs. Sicotte and Howland may say, on the subject of the sinking fund. It will give trouble, and must lose us some interest, however skilfully managed. I still hope that Parliament may be induced to rely upon the honor and the ample revenues of the Provinces, for the prompt payment of the instalments, as they become due; but, if that cannot be done, Her Majesty's Government having conceded every other point that we urged, I shall be quite prepared to submit the measure to my colleagues, with my strong recommendation that it be sanctioned by legislation, at the approaching session.

In closing this negotiation, which has run over two years, I am quite sure that I express the feelings of all the gentlemen who have been associated with me, when I ask you to convey to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, our acknowledgements of the urbanity, patience, and readiness of access, by which we have been enabled to discuss this great subject, in all its bearings, with the utmost freedom. To His Grace's hearty co-operation, and personal influence with the Cabinet, the Provinces will largely owe the success of the elevated Colonial policy which it has been the object of our missions to urge.

Believe me,

My dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

SIR FREDERIC ROGERS.

This letter was thus acknowledged:

*Downing Street, 31st December, 1862.*

SIR,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th of this month, and to acquaint you that it is gratifying to His Grace to learn that the negotiations which have taken place on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway, have been conducted in a manner satisfactory to the delegates sent to England by the Governments of the North American Provinces.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERIC ROGERS.

THE HONBLE. JOSEPH HOWE.

The final answer of the Canadian Delegation was not sent in until after I left London. A copy of it has been asked for by telegraph, and promised. In a few days I presume that it will be forwarded, with some official intimation as to the nature of the policy to be pursued by the Government of Canada.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

Very humble servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

His Excellency,

The Right Honorable,

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

&c. &c. &c. &c.



## MESSRS. SICOTTE AND HOWLAND'S LETTER.

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE:

## I.

The undersigned, representing the Government of Canada, as delegates specially deputed to arrange with the Imperial Government the terms of the loan to be effected upon the Imperial guarantee offered, as well as the nature of the security, concerning the construction of the International Railway between Halifax and Quebec, have the honor to submit to Your Grace the following memorial:

On the part of the Government of Canada, they must again assert what has been admitted at every period of the negotiations, both by British statesmen and Colonial Governments, that the construction of a Railway connecting the British North American Colonies ought to be regarded as a matter of Imperial concern, and, to use the words of the late Colonial Minister, "as a great national road."

A brief review of the opinions expressed by public men, and of the views entertained by the different Governments of Great Britain and of the Colonies, since 1839, is perhaps necessary now to explain fully the conditions proposed on the part of the Imperial Government, as well as on the part of the Colonial Governments.

In 1839, Lord Durham, in an answer to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, instructing him to turn his attention to the foundation of a road between Halifax and Quebec, in connection with the determination of the Imperial Government to establish steam communication between the former port and Great Britain, strongly recommended the construction of a Railway between the two cities.

During Sir Robert Peel's administration, in 1843, they caused a survey of a Military Road, but, when nearly completed, it was abandoned by the Imperial Government in favor of a Railway.

In 1846, Mr. Gladstone, then Colonial Secretary, organized a survey for the Railroad, at the joint expense of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Imperial Government.

Major Robinson, in his report, expresses himself as follows as to the nature and object of such a Railroad:

"In a political and military point of view, the proposed Railroad must be regarded as becoming a work of necessity."

"The increasing population and wealth of the United States, and the diffusion of Railroads over their territory, especially in the direction of the Canadian frontier, renders it absolutely necessary to counterbalance, by corresponding means, their otherwise preponderating power."

"It is most essential that the Mother Country should be able to keep up the communication with the Canadas at all times and all seasons. However powerful England may be at sea, no navy could save Canada from a land force."

"Weakness invites aggression, and as the Railroad would be a lever of power, by which Great Britain could bring her strength to bear in the contest, it is not improbable that its construction would be the means of preventing a War at some more distant period."

The expense of one year's War would pay the expense for a Railway two or three times over.

In 1848, Earl Grey in transmitting the report of Major Robinson to Lord Elgin, stated in his despatch:

“ I have perused this able document with the interest and attention it so well merits, and I have to convey to you the assurance of Her Majesty's Government, that we fully appreciate the importance of the proposed undertaking, and entertain no doubt of the great advantages which would result not only to the Provinces interested in the work, but to the Empire at large, from the construction of such a Railway; but great as these advantages would be, it is impossible not to be sensible that the obstacles to be overcome in providing for so large an expenditure as would be thus incurred, would be of a very formidable kind.”

“ Before, therefore, Her Majesty's Government proceed to consider the question, as to whether any steps should be taken to carry this plan into effect, it is necessary that we should be informed how the several Provinces would be prepared to co-operate in its execution.”

Lord Elgin declared in his answer to that despatch: “ It is obvious that as soon as Railway communication is extended throughout the Provinces, a smaller Military force than is now requisite will suffice for their protection.”

“ But looking to the anxiety which Your Lordship has repeatedly expressed, that a diminution in the expenditure incurred by Great Britain on this account should be effected at the earliest period, I am prepared to go a step further in this direction, so confident am I that the mere undertaking of the work in question will tend to raise the Colonists from the despondency into which recent changes in the commercial policy of the Empire has plunged them—to unite Provinces to one another and to the Mother Country, to inspire them with that consciousness of their own strength and of the value of the connection with Great Britain, which is their best security against aggression—that I would not hesitate to recommend that an immediate and considerable reduction should take place in the force stationed in Canada in the event of the execution of the Quebec and Halifax Railway being determined on.”

In 1851, Lord Stanley, in the House of Lords, reviewing the scheme propounded by Earl Grey, stated in a speech which was accepted by the colonies as the expression of the opinions and feelings of the people of England. “ He held, therefore, that the establishment of a line of communication between Halifax and Quebec for a distance of about 700 miles through an exclusively British territory, rendering two points, and two points essential for the power of this country, which are now separated by a vast extent of wilderness on the one side, and by a difficult, and for a great portion of the year, frozen coast on the other, rendering their communication from being what they now are, most uncertain, most difficult, and most dilatory—rendering it rapid, easy and constant—that, he said, was an object itself of primary importance to the interests, and to the Imperial power of this country on the continent of America.”

“ But it was also a matter of incalculable importance that we should open to the teeming thousands and millions we were pouring out from this country, where they were unable to obtain a livelihood, that we should open to them a home in a healthy climate, and within a very limited distance from our own shores, which did not exceed a twelve days' passage by steam, and the rapidity of that passage was every day increasing, it was of the highest importance whether we looked at it as affording a relief for our pauperism, or an increase of our power in those regions, that we had eleven or twelve millions of acres of unoccupied lands, fertile, and possessed of great mineral wealth, and which at the same time would be the means of extending our Military power, and securing the permanence of our empire in America. This was no ordinary case of a Railway project where the question very properly might be, would the line pay or not? but it is a Railway which even in a pecuniary sense, he had sanguine expectations would pay, if they took into consideration not merely the traffic on the Railway, but the adjuncts they would raise by the formation of it.”

“ But he said if it would not pay one shilling for the £100 in a pecuniary point of view for the next ten years to come, the interposition of this Country, not for the purpose of involving itself in an enormous and needless expense, but for the purpose of aiding with its credit, if not by more than its credit, those who were anxious to the utmost of their power, and even beyond their power, not for a local but for an Impérial object, this was a subject well worthy of the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, and was not to be looked upon as a matter of pounds, shillings and pence.

“ Now, he felt that to grant our aid was a wise, a sound, and even an economical course in the end, even though, in the first instance, it would involve an outlay, and sure he was that it would confer immense benefits on the Colony, and bestow incalculable advantages on this Country itself, and confirm its territorial power in North America.

“ And if the Noble Earl would only say which course he should be prepared to take, and if the Government would give any sanction and assistance for the execution of what these Colonies could not accomplish unassisted, although he believed a comparatively small aid on the part of the Government, or its liberal guarantee for the capital required, on account of which guarantee they would never be called upon to pay a single shilling, such an amount of assistance from the Government, he firmly believed, would enable the great work to be carried to a successful completion, and equally certain he was that unless our Government and our Parliament did interfere, these advantages would be indefinitely postponed, the communication between two most important points would be permanently cut off, the stream of emigration would continue to be directed as it was now directed from this country and Ireland, not to our own colonies, but to the territories of the United States; the communication between Halifax and Quebec would ultimately be through the United States, be wholly dependent upon them, and liable at any moment to be cut off in the case of hostilities; while the United States would be able to reap all the advantages of the transit in times of peace.

“ Now we had the option whether we should give to the United States these great advantages, and, at the same time, deprive the subjects of this country of the opportunity of receiving a useful and most valuable population settling in our colonies, and by their emigration relieving the overburdened Mother Country of its surplus labor; or whether we would, by a prompt and liberal course of action, which would ultimately cost us nothing, enable our dependencies to complete that which would cement a stronger union between our North American possessions, and to teach them to feel that they were regarded by the Imperial Government and Parliament as an integral portion of the Empire. On the other hand, we beg to recall to your Grace's recollection the facts that—

The Legislature of the Colonies and their Governments have always represented the Road as a necessary means for the defence of the country and as a work of national concern.

On the 6th January, 1849, the Legislative Council of New Brunswick passed a series of resolutions, from which the following extracts are made:

“ Viewing the relative positions of the North American Colonies, and the great importance, in a national point of view, of improving the facilities for mutual intercourse, we consider it a matter of the greatest moment for the permanency of British interests on this continent, that a Railway should be laid down to connect the lower Provinces with the interior of Canada.

“ We believe that no other measure can be devised which will so certainly consolidate the Colonies, and perpetuate our connection with Great Britain; while without it we fear that our position, as Colonies, will be of short duration.

“ We think the plain broad question on this subject is: Do the people of England wish to retain the North American Colonies, or not? If they do, the Trunk Railway is indispensable, and should be completed at any cost.”

On the 1st May, 1858, the Legislature of Nova Scotia addressed Her Majesty as follows:

“ This great enterprise, of national no less than colonial importance, has been, through many years, pressed upon the consideration of your Majesty’s Government.

“ The benefits of the measure, both in its national and colonial relations, are acknowledged.

“ The gigantic work has been facilitated by the efforts and expenditure of the provinces, but its accomplishment is beyond their unaided resources, and on the efficient assistance of your Majesty’s Government depends the great result.”

In 1858, the Legislature of Canada passed the following resolutions:

“ 1. That the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, connecting the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with Canada, has long been regarded as a matter of national concern, and ought earnestly to be pressed on the consideration of the Imperial Government.

“ 2. That during several months of the year, intercourse between the United Kingdom and Canada can only be carried on through the territory of the United States of America, and that such dependence on and exclusive relations with a foreign country cannot, even in time of peace, but exercise an important and unwholesome influence on the state of Canada as a portion of the Empire, and may tend to establish elsewhere that identity of interest which ought to exist between the Mother Country and her colonies.

“ That while the house implicitly relies on the repeated assurance of the Imperial Government, that the strength of the Empire would be put forth to secure this Province against external aggression, it is convinced that such strength cannot be sufficiently exerted during a large portion of the year, from the absence of sufficient means of communication, and that should the amicable relations which at present so happily exist between Great Britain and the United States be ever disturbed, the difficulty of access to the ocean during the winter months might seriously endanger the safety of the Province.

“ 4. That in view of the speedy opening up of the Territories, now occupied by the Hudson Bay Company, and of the development and settlement of the vast regions between Canada and the Pacific Ocean, it is essential to the interests of the Empire at large, that a highway extending from the Atlantic Ocean westward should exist, which should at once place the whole British possessions in America within the ready access and easy protection of Great Britain, whilst, by the facilities for internal communication thus afforded, the prosperity of those great dependencies would be promoted, their strength consolidated, and added to the strength of the Empire, and their permanent union with the Mother Country secured.

In 1861, the Colonies pressed again upon the Imperial Government the advantages and necessity of constructing the Railway.

Their Delegates strongly urged that—

“ Without that Road the Provinces are dislocated, and almost incapable of defence for a great portion of the year, except at such a sacrifice of life and property, and at such an enormous cost to the Mother Country, as makes the small contribution which she is asked to give towards its con-



“struction, sink into insignificance. With that Railroad we can concentrate  
 “our forces on the menaced parts of our frontier; guard the citadels and  
 “works which have been erected by Great Britain at vast expense, cover  
 “our cities from surprise, and hold our own till reinforcements can be sent  
 “across the sea, while without the Railway, if an attack were made in winter,  
 “the Mother Country could put no Army worthy of the National honor,  
 “and adequate to the exigency on the Canadian frontier, without a positive  
 “waste of treasure far greater than the principal of the sum, the interest of  
 “which she is asked to contribute or rather to risk.

“The British Government have built expensive citadels at Halifax, Quebec  
 “and Kingston, and have stores of munitions and warlike materials in  
 “them, but their feeble garrisons will be inadequate for their defence, unless  
 “the provincial forces can be concentrated in and around them. An enter-  
 “prising enemy would carry them by *coups de main* before they could be  
 “reinforced from England, and once taken, the ports and roadsteads which  
 “they have been erected to defend, would not be over safe for the naval  
 “armaments sent out too late for their relief.

“That the subject should be looked upon and dealt with mainly to the  
 “consideration of permanent connection between Great Britain and the  
 “Provinces, and the relative positions of England and the United States  
 “in the event of hostilities between them.”

The Imperial Government gave a final answer to all these demands and  
 considerations, by the Despatch of Your Grace of the 12th April, 1862, in  
 which Your Grace says :

“I much regret to inform you that, after giving the subject the best con-  
 “sideration, Her Majesty's Government have not felt themselves at liberty  
 “to concur in this mode of assistance. Anxious, however, to promote, as  
 “far as they can, the important object of completing the great line of Rail-  
 “way communication on British ground, between the Atlantic and the  
 “westernmost parts of Canada, and to assist the Provinces in a scheme  
 “which would so materially promote their interests, Her Majesty's Gov-  
 “ernment are willing to offer to the Provincial Governments an imperial  
 “guarantee of interest, towards enabling them to raise, by public loan, if  
 “they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for construct-  
 “ing the Railway.”

The Colonies held in consequence a conference at Quebec, in September,  
 and then by their delegates agreed :

“1. That whilst they have learned with very great regret that Her Ma-  
 “jesty's Imperial Government has finally declined to sanction the proposals  
 “made on behalf of these Provinces in December, 1861, and at previous  
 “periods, they at the same time acknowledge the consideration exhibited  
 “in substituting the proposal of 'An Imperial Guarantee of Interest tow-  
 “ards enabling them to raise by Public Loan, if they should desire it, at  
 “a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the Railway.'”

“2. That with an anxious desire to bind the Provinces more closely to-  
 “gether, to strengthen their connection with the Mother Country, to pro-  
 “mote their common commercial interests, and to provide facilities essential  
 “to the public defences of these Provinces as integral parts of the Empire,  
 “the undersigned are prepared to assume under the Imperial Guarantee  
 “the liability for the expenditure necessary to construct this great work.”

“3. That in arriving at this conclusion the undersigned have been greatly  
 “influenced by the conviction that the construction of the Road between  
 “Halifax and Quebec, must supply an essential link in the chain of an  
 “unbroken highway extending through British territory from the Atlantic  
 “to the Pacific, in the completion of which every Imperial interest in North  
 “America is most deeply involved.”

## II.

The Colonies have declared their willingness to assume the whole liability of the cost of the Road, provided they are assisted in raising the requisite funds for its construction at a moderate rate of interest by the Imperial Guarantee. It may fairly be said that the proposal now is not of a Loan of Imperial moneys to the Colonies for Colonial purposes only, but of a mode, involving no actual liability to the Imperial Government, to facilitate the construction of a great National work in the interest of the Empire as well as of the Colonies.

The only question involved as regards Great Britain is the sufficiency of the security offered by the Colonies to cover this distant liability resulting from the Imperial Guarantee.

If their past condition, compared with the present, does not establish fully their ability to repay the Loan in the periods proposed, such a comparison would only prove, more strongly than any other fact, that this admittedly necessary work of military defence ought to be executed by the Imperial Government alone. But to make evident the ampleness of the security offered by the Colony, it is sufficient to compare the Revenue of the Colony in 1842, when the first Imperial Guaranteed Loan was effected, with the Revenues in 1861.

In 1842, it was £            sterling, in 1861, it is £            sterling, after deduction of the cost of collection.

After several interviews with your Grace, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when the conditions of the Loan, the nature of the security, and the arrangements of a Sinking Fund were discussed without coming to any positive understanding, the Delegates have now been officially informed that the Imperial Guarantee will be given on certain conditions stated in the annexed Document.

The Delegates regret to state that, in their opinion, some of these conditions are of a nature to render the Imperial Guarantee of no advantage, and other to render its availableness so remote, or encumbered with such difficulties, that the Colonies could not accept it, as an assistance towards an undertaking, and a measure to provide facilities essential to the future defence of the Provinces as integral parts of the Empire.

The stipulation that the Loan is to be the first charge after the interest of existing debts, seems to them shaped so as to operate against the payment of other debts coming due before the repayment of the Loan.

The annual repayment of the Loan renders the period of payment much shorter than the period proposed, and besides the loss it involves, it deprives the Colony of a large sum which, employed during such a period towards internal improvements, would afford a greater security than this annual payment by the development of the resources and of the wealth of the Country. In any arrangement, the Colonies ought not to be fettered by conditions of payment through any form of Sinking Fund, which would make this Imperial Guarantee an impediment to future internal improvement, while, by increasing the rate of interest and by the expenses and loss incurred in its management, the Imperial Guarantee would thus cease to be of any real aid and advantage.

The investment of these annual payments into Colonial Securities will not give a better security than the engagement of the Colonial Government to pay a fixed sum at a fixed period.

These investments into Colonial Securities, as Her Majesty's Government shall direct and the Colonial Governments shall approve, will lead to difficulties which, if not of a graver character than those that have already arisen out of the disposal of the Sinking Fund, created for the first Imperial Guarantee, fully satisfy the Delegates that these arrangements are not more favorable than the former.

The experience of Canada is strongly adverse to a Sinking Fund. It created annoyances and difficulties, made the rate of interest higher than she would have paid by borrowing on her unassisted credit.

The Delegates are informed that it is of course understood that the assent of the Treasury to these arrangements presupposes adequate proof of the sufficiency of the Colonial resources to meet the charges intended to be imposed upon them.

When after more than 20 years negotiations the offer of an Imperial Guarantee was made, the Colonies had some right to believe that the sufficiency of their Revenues to meet these increased charges was known and acknowledged, as all information which they could give are already in the possession of the Treasury, and which are set forth in the fullest detail in the statistical table annually published by Her Majesty's Government. No Survey, no Legislation can take place before the Colonies are made aware that adequate proof has been made of the sufficiency of their revenues to meet the intended charges, and it would be important for the Colonies to be informed, at the earliest period, what further proof is wanted.

The 8th condition is, that fitting provision is to be made for the carriage of troops, &c. &c.

If it is meant that the troops are to be carried free of any charge, the Delegates must observe that when this was offered by the Colonies, it was as a part of the scheme then proposed, that England should contribute half the costs of the construction of the Road.

When it is now proposed that the whole cost should be borne by the Colonies, it cannot be expected that they must also relieve the Imperial Government from all expenditure attending the transport of troops, &c.

All these conditions presuppose that the Imperial Government has no interest to serve or no policy to uphold in the construction of this great Railway, that the Colonies must be treated as any other Government asking a Loan from the Imperial Treasury. Proof is required as it is enacted from any unknown debtor, as to the sufficiency of his means to meet his engagement. With an ordinary debtor, when this sufficiency is established he may do what he pleases with the moneys borrowed. But in this instance the funds are to be applied to an undertaking admitted by all to afford an immense development to the wealth of the Creditor, enabling him to maintain more efficiently his power and supremacy, with the control even of directing the location of this work where in his opinion it will secure all these advantages most efficiently, although the costs to the Debtor may be much increased and the pecuniary advantages made much less, if not a great loss thereby.

The Treasury proposes another condition which must greatly delay all the arrangements, and may, after all the expenses attending the requisite Surveys, the trouble and the difficulties of carrying the necessary Legislation in the different Colonial Legislatures, render all this trouble, all this expenditure, all this Legislation, useless and of no avail, leaving certainly a strong feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of the inhabitants of the Colonies.

The Imperial Government is not to be asked for this guarantee until the line and the surveys shall have been submitted to and approved by Her Majesty's Government, and until it shall have been proved to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee.

The proposed guarantee is limited by the Treasury to three millions of pounds. It is possible that the Railroad may cost half a million or more above this fixed sum of three millions, and this by the fact of a selection of route chosen for its military advantages, and upon considerations certainly as Imperial as Colonial. And then the Colonies, before obtaining this guarantee, must prove to parties not always shewing too much confidence in their wealth, that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee.

Another period of many years will probably elapse before the discussions upon this point close.

The Schedule presupposes that the rate of interest is fixed by the Treasury at 4 per cent, while it was demanded by the Delegates after consultation

with the fiscal agents of the Province, that the rate should be fixed at 3½ per cent, and that the Debentures should bear that rate of interest.

The surveys and the selection of the route must be settled as preliminary proceedings to any legislation prepared to carry out the offer of the Imperial guarantee in the Colonial Legislature.

By the proposal of the Treasury it is only after the surveys and after the selection of the route that the Provinces can act in regard to this guarantee, if the cost is established at no more than three millions, and when information is given to the Colonies that their resources are judged sufficient to bear the charge.

If the cost of construction is above three millions, proof must be made to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee. Pending the discussion which may follow during a long period to establish this fact or this possibility, no action, no legislation can be adopted.

### III.

Some of these conditions and demands are a strange commentary upon the official statement made by Earl Grey in 1848. "Her Majesty's Government fully appreciates the importance of the proposed undertaking, and entertain no doubt of the great advantages which would result, not only to the provinces interested in the work, but to the Empire at large, from the construction of such a Railway, but before proceeding to consider the question whether steps should be taken by Her Majesty's Government to carry this plan into effect, it was necessary that they should be informed how the several provinces were disposed to co-operate in its execution."

These demands rather ungracefully unsay the eloquent words of Earl Derby, "That to grant an Imperial aid was a wise, a sound, and even an economical course in the end, even though in the first instance it would involve an outlay, and sure he was that it would confer immense benefits to the Colonies, and bestow incalculable advantages on this Country itself, and confirm its territorial power in North America."

The question of the Public Defences of the Colonies as integral parts of the Empire, the question of the maintenance, of the extension of the political and social influence of England, over the whole of her immense possessions in North America, the economical questions of so vast magnitude to the welfare of the Nation, the question of unemployed capital, of surplus labor, underlie every link of the great and national road, which Canada is anxious to build by the largest and most liberal contribution, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

She had a just right to ask the co-operation of Great Britain, and when she only demands for an advance of guarantee, which can, by no eventualities, involve the liability of a single half-penny, to use the language of Earl Derby, she has certainly fair grounds to expect a prompt and liberal course of action.

If the different groups of population, spread over British America, and which will numerate at least 12 or 15 millions in twenty-five years, are allowed to proceed in different directions, to have no common tendencies, without any centralization of their political existence, no other bond but their disjointed interests fostered by different commercial policies, and settled upon principles of localities, they must continue weak and powerless, and an easy prey for the powerful republic girdled round these Colonies.

Bind all these small communities by closer intercourse, make a whole, strong by its unity of interests, of tendencies, of political organization, of common views: create by commercial relations mutual interests amongst themselves and with, England, direct the minds towards a general and comprehensive policy you will thus benefit the industry, the wealth of England, extend your power of civilization, and lay the foundation of large and important states friendly and grateful.

The Canadian Government does not press this undertaking, because it is popular with their people. On the contrary, they have to encounter a strong and popular opposition, but fully appreciating the strength and the importance it will eventually give their Country, and more particularly the facilities it will provide for the public defences of their part of the Empire, they have not hesitated to adopt a policy, which appeared to them sound, highly national and conducive to the greatness and the defence of the Empire at large.

As a measure of defence Canada will cheerfully bear her share of the large burden imposed by the construction of the road. But if the policy of the Imperial Government, in relation to this work, is practically a declaration that they are not disposed to treat it as a measure of national concern and of public defence of a portion of the Empire, the enterprise will not become more popular.

The views and the policy involved and following out of the conditions attached to this, so distant liability of the Imperial Exchequer, are so much at variance with the views and the policy entertained by Canada, that the undersigned have considered themselves bound to review these so long pending negotiations, and to contrast the views of the Colonies as to the military and Imperial character of the work, with the Imperial policy refusing to contribute towards it, and arranging not an advance of money, but of a simple guarantee which the work alone would sufficiently protect, in a manner illiberal, obstructive, and which refuses to acknowledge any corresponding duty on the part of the Mother Country.

They will hasten to submit to their Government the conditions and arrangements proposed by the Imperial Government, to carry out the offer of an Imperial guarantee, with the hope that upon the pressing instances of the Colonies, this aid of an Imperial guarantee will be given in the manner explained by the delegates at their different interviews with Your Grace and the Treasury.

These conditions urged by the delegates and detailed in the annexed paper, in enabling the Colonies to borrow the requisite funds at the low rate of 3½ per cent, would render the Imperial guarantee a real and tangible assistance, accepted as an equivalent to the contribution of the Imperial Government towards a work of national concern and a measure of public defence. The actual and future wealth of the colonies are ample and sufficient securities of the Imperial Exchequer against the possibilities even the most remote, of any loss, and a satisfactory proof that the road would be constructed if these conditions were accepted.

London, 23rd December, 1862.

(Signed)

L. V. SICOTTE,  
W. P. HOWLAND.

It is proposed by the Delegates—

1. That the loan shall be for £3,000,000 sterling;
2. That the liabilities of each colony shall be apportioned as follows:

£1,250,000 for Canada,  
£875,000 for New Brunswick,  
£875,000 for Nova Scotia.

3. The debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent;
4. The interest shall be paid half yearly in London, on the first of May and on the first of November;

5. That the sum borrowed shall be repaid in four instalments :

£250,000 in 10 years,  
 £500,000 in 20 years,  
 £1,000,000 in 30 years,  
 £1,250,000 in 40 years.

6. The net profits of the road shall be applied towards the extinction of the debt :

7. That the loan shall be the first charge upon the revenue of each colony after the existing debts and charges ;

8. That the Imperial Government shall have the right to select one of the engineers to be appointed to make the surveys for the location of the road :

9. That the selection of the line shall rest with the Imperial Government :

10. That if it is concluded that the work is to be constructed and managed by a joint commission, it shall be constituted in the following proportions : Canada shall appoint two of the Commissioners, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia each one ;

These four shall name a fifth before entering upon the discharge of their duties :

11. That such portions of the railways now owned by the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which may be required to form part of the Intercolonial Road, will be worked under the above commission ;

12. That all net gain or loss resulting from the working and keeping in repair of any portions of the roads constructed by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to be used as a part of the Intercolonial Road, shall be received and borne by these Provinces respectively, and the surplus, if any, after the payment of interest, shall go in abatement of interest of the whole line between Halifax and Riviere-du-Loup.

13. That the rates shall be uniform over each respective portion of the road ;

14. That Crown Lands required for the Railway or Stations shall be provided by each Province.

(COPY.)

MR. TILLEY TO SIR F. ROGERS.

*Provincial Secretary's Office.*

*Fredericton, N. B., January 5th, 1863.*

DEAR SIR,

Just before leaving London I received the copy of the paper you read to me at the Colonial Office on the morning of the 13th December last, as embodying the terms on which the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Gladstone would be prepared to propose to Parliament an Imperial guarantee of the Railway loan of £3,000,000.

In the letter accompanying the memorandum you state that the 4th clause is not altered so as to meet my objections, as Mr. Hamilton thought it best that I should receive the paper as it stood, and that I could make my observations upon that section.

As worded, the provisions of section 4 if embodied in an act of our Legislature, would change the character of our debentures now outstanding. Such a measure could not be sanctioned by the Government or Legislature, and I am confident it will not be insisted on when understood by Mr. Gladstone. The proposed loan must stand as a first charge on the conso-

culated revenue after the civil list and existing legal liabilities including *principal* as well as *interest*.

During one of the interviews with which Mr. Howe and I were favored by Mr. Hamilton, it was understood that if the Imperial guarantee was given, the debentures would be issued by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and these Commissioners would act as trustees of this loan and sinking fund. This arrangement is only indirectly referred to in the memorandum transmitted to me on the 13th December. You will please obtain the sanction of the Treasury to an additional section containing this proposal.

It is possible that these matters have all been arranged by the Canadian and Nova Scotia delegates before leaving, and the necessary records made. If so an answer to this letter will not be necessary.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

Sir FREDERIC ROGERS,  
Colonial Office.

(COPY.)

Nova Scotia.—No. 4.

*Downing Street,*  
*24th January, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a memorandum which Messrs Sicotte and Howland, the Delegates from Canada on the subject of the Inter-colonial Railway have addressed to me on their departure from England.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

(COPY.)

Nova Scotia.—No. 10.

*Downing Street,*  
*31st January, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

With reference to my despatch No. 4, of the 24th of January, I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship a copy of a minute by the Secretary to the Treasury upon two questions raised in the annexed letter from Mr. Tilley, the delegate of New Brunswick, on the subject of the proposed loan for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, viz., the mode in which the loan should be raised, and the extent to which it should form a first charge on the Provincial revenue.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor  
The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

With reference to the two questions raised by Mr. Tilley on the stipulations embodied in the memorandum relating to the proposed Loan for the construction of an Inter-colonial Railway, the Treasury considers that an answer should be sent to the following effect:

1. Her Majesty's Government never contemplated acquiring a precedence over existing engagements of the Colonial Governments, whether for interest or principal; but the assent of the Treasury to the arrangement, as stated in Article V. presupposes adequate proof of the sufficiency of the Colonial revenues to meet the charges imposed upon them, which charges would comprise not only the Civil List and the accruing interest of any existing debt standing in priority to the proposed Railway Loan, but also any payment of principal standing in the same priority which may fall due within the period at the expiration of which the Railway Loan is required to be fully liquidated, as well as the current interest and the decennial accumulations for extinction of principal of the proposed Railway Loan.

No statement of revenue or liabilities which would afford this evidence has yet been exhibited to Her Majesty's Government.

2. In the event of the proposed arrangement being carried into effect, the Treasury will not object to issue the debentures upon the precedent of the Canada Guaranteed Loan of 1843, under the hands of the Lords Commissioners, and to authorize one of their officers to act as trustee, together with a nominee of the Colony; for the investment, in their joint names, of the instalments remitted from time to time on account of sinking fund, provided such a course should be deemed advisable by the Colonial Governments.

(Signed)

G. A. H. 23rd Jany. 1863.



## APPENDIX No. 6.

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### NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

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No. 53.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,  
12th June, 1862.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to inform your Grace, that, being anxious personally to inspect the Gold Fields now in operation, I applied to Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Milne to provide me with a passage in one of Her Majesty's Steamers, and the Admiral having kindly placed the *Medea* at my disposal I embarked at 7 p. m. on Thursday, the 29th of May, and returned to Halifax late on Monday, the 9th of June, having, during this time, visited the Gold Diggings at Isaac's Harbor, Country Harbor, Wine Harbor, Sherbrooke, Tangier, and Lunenburg.

I regret that, in consequence of the lateness of my return, I shall be unable to send my report to your Grace by this mail; but I will do so by the next.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c.

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No. 57.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
21st June, 1862.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

In fulfilment of my promise, which I made in my despatch No. 53, forwarded by last mail, I now send to your Grace my report on the various Gold Fields, taking them consecutively, in the order in which I visited them.

1. Isaac's Harbor is situated on the eastern shore of Country Harbor, in the County of Guysborough; it is well sheltered, and convenient for ordinary vessels, but ships of almost any size can find good anchorage within little more than half a mile of the Diggings. The quartz veins extend on both sides of the harbor, and quartz rocks are abundant; but I saw few sights, and no specimens worth mentioning.

On the west side of the harbor, the diggings run about one mile back through a very rough country, the lead being nearly east and west. A Crusher was expected, and it was hoped that it would be at work shortly. On the east side of the harbor, the diggings also extended some distance. There were about 140 men at work, and it was supposed that that number would be considerably increased as soon as seed time was over. On the

east side of the harbor I found a party of old Californian diggers employed in washing, and apparently with good success, as I observed numerous sights in their trough during the time that I was watching their operations; the site of their claim is on a small stream running into the harbor; but it does not appear likely that these washings will extend much beyond the limits of their claim.

2. Country Harbor is navigable for four or five miles above Isaac's Harbor, and small schooners will be able to lie alongside a wharf, which is now building from the lower end of the diggings.

Very few claims were being worked at the time of my visit—most of the miners being absent planting their crops; but it was expected that they would soon return. I found about 70 men employed; and from one claim, close to the river, I saw some very good specimens taken out, fine gold apparently pervading the whole of the quartz. One shaft has been sunk to the depth of 25 feet, which has been worked all the winter. The quartz, however, taken from it did not shew any sights. No Crusher has, as yet, been erected, and it is difficult to obtain any reliable information as to the value of the diggings. The Gold Fields both at Isaac's and Country Harbor were only discovered late last autumn, and are as yet less fully developed than any of the others.

3. Wine Harbor I found greatly changed since my visit last year; and the prospects held out seem fully to justify the opinion as to the richness of these diggings, which I expressed to your Lordship at that time. The diggings have greatly extended; and most of the claims on the Peninsula, between Wine Harbor and Indian Harbor, have been taken up. Between 300 and 400 men were steadily at work; but here, as at the other diggings, the number is expected to increase largely as soon as seed time was over. Three small claims on what is called "Hattie's Lead" have proved extremely rich. These claims were among the first opened at Wine Harbor, and were in operation at the time of my visit last year.

Besides a large quantity of quartz still uncrushed, and which has the appearance of being very rich, these claims have each produced, by hand-crushing, about \$8000 worth of gold. The depth to which these claims have been worked, is about 40 feet; their areas are only 20 feet along the lead by 50 feet across.

There are several other leads which promise very well, especially that which is called the Middle Lead. No Crusher has, as yet, been erected; but one has arrived, and would shortly be at work.

Wages were from 3s. 9d. to \$1 per day; and the price of living in a lodging-house is \$2.50 per week; but men living in their own shanties can board themselves for \$1.50 per week. Beef was selling at 3d per lb., veal 2d, eggs 6d per dozen, a 10 lb. codfish 4d, and lobsters 2d per dozen. Numerous houses had been erected—some of them of a large and substantial description. The depth of water in Wine Harbor will not admit of its being made available for ships, there being only 6 feet of water over the bar; but fair anchorage can be obtained in Indian Harbor, within a short distance of the diggings, and a road will shortly be made across the landing to Wine Harbor—a distance of about 1½ miles. I received the most satisfactory accounts of the conduct of the miners; and all seemed contented, and in good spirits.

4. The Sherbrooke diggings are situated about 9 miles from the sea, on the west side of St. Mary's River; and schooners, not drawing more than 10 feet, can lie alongside the wharf at the landing. This Gold Field was discovered late in the autumn; and the progress which has been made is perfectly astonishing. Two substantial wharves have been constructed at the landing; and I found three or four vessels discharging their cargoes. From these wharves a good road had nearly been completed, at Government expense, to the centre of the diggings—a distance of about 1½ miles,—and it has since been decided to extend it to the present extremity of the Gold Field—about 1½ miles further.

The whole of the country on which the diggings are situated, is extremely rough and desolate; for a short distance from the banks of the river the ground is covered by a thick forest; after which there is a large open space through which the fire has passed, leaving nothing to be seen but the charred stumps of the trees, and large rocks and boulders, with which the ground is thickly strewed. At present, the diggings extend over an area of about three miles in length, by one in breadth. About 120 houses and stores—some of them large and commodious—have already been erected; and there is a great appearance of spirit and animation about the place.

Numerous leads of quartz run through the field, and many of them are apparently rich in Gold. Two tons of quartz, taken from the "Hewitt Lead," I was informed, on being crushed, produced Gold worth about \$120 per ton. Mr. Hewitt himself, told me that he and the Company to which he belonged (10 in number) had sold rough Gold—which they had obtained by hand-crushing—to the amount of between \$1600 and \$2000; and besides this, they had about 50 tons of quartz which they valued at over \$3200; and should their calculations prove correct, their earnings would have exceeded \$4 a head per day.

A ton of quartz, taken from the Drysdale Lead, produced Gold to the amount of \$150; and several of the other leads have produced at the rate of about \$100 per ton. One small Crusher was at work at the time of my visit, and the charge for crushing was \$8 per ton; but, as yet, the miners do not seem to have much confidence in it, and prefer crushing their quartz by hand—an operation which is very tedious, and, at the same time, wasteful, as they are unable to extract a large proportion of the fine Gold. As a proof of this, I, myself, found numerous particles of Gold in some of the tailings, from which all the Gold was supposed to have been extracted. There are several Crushers now in the course of erection; and I trust that when they are completed, the competition will reduce the price of crushing, and that the miners will soon gain confidence in them.

Wages are about the same as at Wine Harbor; but provisions rather dearer, though the price of board is from \$2 to \$3 a week.

5. Tangier.—These diggings did not present the same appearance of life and animation which I observed on my different visits last year; but I attribute this very much to many of the persons holding claims being still absent on their farms; and also the unwillingness of many to continue their operations until they are able thoroughly to test the yield of quartz which they have already raised.

Three crushing machines have been erected, one of which, a small Stamper, was in active operation, and seemed to work well. The yield obtained from some of the leads is satisfactory, though not as great as that obtained from some of the best at Wine Harbor and Sherbrook. The general average of the quartz—taking bad and good—that had been crushed by this machine, would yield about \$18 to the ton; but some of the leads have proved almost barren, which, of course, reduces the average of the whole: the highest return was from the North Lead, one ton of which produced \$167. The Ferguson Lead has averaged \$50, and the South Lead \$45 to the ton.

The other two Crushers were not at work. A Stamper, which had been erected on the river, does not give satisfaction to the miners, and they have ceased to employ it. The other—an American invention—has broken down, and does not appear to answer. Some new houses have been erected, and the diggings have slightly extended. I saw some very good specimens of Gold, and although there was not a great deal of work going at the time of my visit, there being only 400 persons on the ground, I have every confidence that this Gold Field will still maintain its position, and prove profitable to those engaged in working it.

Tangier was the first place where Gold digging commenced; and most of the ground having been taken up at an early period, the claims are generally laid off in small areas, which now causes considerable inconvenience, not only on account of room to work to any large extent, but also on account of the difficulty about drainage.

6. The Lunenburg diggings have greatly improved since last year, and have a very thriving appearance. One hundred and fifty houses have been built, and among them are several very good lodging-houses, and stores. Six hundred persons were living on the ground, about 350 of whom were miners. The shore washings have not proved so profitable this year, and I only saw one party at work on them; but the dirt that they were washing seemed to yield well. Attention is now chiefly directed to the quartz mining: the veins are extremely numerous, and appear rich; but they are very small, and I fear the expense of getting out the quartz will consequently be heavy. Difficulty will also be experienced by the mode in which almost all the parties are working their claims. Instead of sinking a shaft and working from that; they are working from the surface, and are thus forming large tanks, in which the water must necessarily collect. Considerable inconvenience is already being experienced from this cause; and I trust that they will thus be induced to change their mode of working before the evil is irremediable. The object which induces them to adopt this mode of operation, is their anxiety to realize at once some returns from their labor. The practice, however, is a suicidal one, and, if continued, must soon render the claims unworkable almost on account of the amount of water which will thus be accumulated.

A crushing machine has been erected, and an attempt was made to work it during the time that I was there; but the machinery was defective, and the attempt failed. The Crusher is an American patent; and I fear that it will cause disappointment, as none of those that I have seen of the same pattern have succeeded.

After carefully inspecting these diggings, and obtaining all the information in my power, I fully anticipate that the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia will ultimately prove a profitable investment for capital, judiciously expended. At present, those employed are generally persons utterly unacquainted with mining operations, and but few of them possess the means which are necessary to meet the vicissitudes incidental upon all mining operations; and being deficient both in skill and capital, it is only those who are fortunate enough to secure very rich claims, who are likely to realize any great return for the labor they are expending. But of the fact, that Gold, in paying quantities, can be found in many of the quartz veins of this Province, I think there can be no longer any doubt. The want of good Crushers and a successful process of amalgamation, are the greatest difficulties which the miners in this country have at present to contend with. Numerous Crushers have been erected, but they are almost all defective in one respect or another. The American machines, of which I have seen four or five, have all of them, up to the present time, proved failures—having either been broken to pieces by the velocity with which they revolve, or else been defective in other respects. The Stampers are most of them too small, and are, therefore, unable to perform sufficient work to enable them to crush at reasonable prices; \$8 to \$10 per ton being the price charged by most of the machines that I have seen—a price which precludes the working of any but very rich quartz.

The best machine which I have yet seen is that erected by Mr. Belt, a gentleman who has had considerable experience in Australia, and who now represents an English Company who have taken claims in this Province. This Crusher has been erected at the Laidlaw Gold Field, about 12 miles from Halifax. It has 12 stampers, and has crushed 26 tons in the 24 hours, at a charge of \$4 per ton. I had a conversation with Mr. Belt the other day, when he informed me, that he had no longer any doubt, that most of the quartz in this country would yield a profit. At Laidlaw's, he considered that one ounce per ton would pay well to work. Since then, I understand that one lot of quartz, amounting to 113 tons, in which little visible Gold could be seen, after passing through his machine, produced 97 oz.

As yet, from the want of good Crushers, only a very small proportion of the quartz raised has been tested, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to

form any correct estimate of the amount of Gold that has been obtained; but, yesterday, I saw two bars of Gold which had been purchased at Sherbrooke and Wine Harbor, and I understand that, at least, 150 oz. will be sent home by next steamer.

Under these circumstances, I trust I am not over sanguine in thinking, that there is now little or no doubt that this Colony will soon rank as one of the gold-producing countries of the world.

It is, I can assure your Grace, very satisfactory to me to speak of the exemplary conduct of the miners. Crime and drunkenness are almost unknown at the diggings; and, with the exception of some slight disturbance which occurred at Tangier the other day, I have not heard of any disorder or irregularity taking place.

The most remarkable feature of the Gold discoveries in this Province has been the entire absence of that excitement so common in all other Gold Fields; seed time and harvest are regularly attended to; and the work upon the diggings is not permitted to interfere with these necessary operations. Whether this judicious conduct will be continued when the mineral wealth of the country is more fully developed, it is impossible to say; but so far, it has been of great advantage to this country, as it has prevented any diminution in the production of the necessaries of life, or any perceptible increase in the price of food.

Up to the present time there has been no great influx of persons from abroad; and the gradual development of the richness of the Gold Fields is chiefly due to the inhabitants of the country. Some few have arrived from the United States and the neighboring Provinces; but they are chiefly persons destitute of capital, and without any practical knowledge of mining operations. This, I fear, is likely to produce some discouragement, as many of them will undoubtedly prove unsuccessful, and, returning to their homes, they will spread unfavorable reports of the Gold Fields; while their failure should more properly be ascribed to their own want of capital and skill in obtaining it.

Undoubtedly, some of the quartz leads are not productive; but this has been the case in all quartz mining, and it is not every one who handles the shovel and the pick who will make his fortune; but it is equally certain that a large number of the quartz veins are rich in gold, and will pay handsomely for working, provided skill, capital, and labor are combined in seeking for it.

Since writing the above, considerable excitement has been caused by the success of the Chebucto Company on the Laidlaw diggings, \$4000 worth of rough gold having been taken out of their claim in one day; this success will, I doubt not, give a stimulus to the gold diggings, and will probably induce an influx of people from abroad.

For persons of small means wishing to emigrate to the gold fields of Nova Scotia, my own belief is that they would be more likely to succeed by combining in companies of from 8 to 12, and working together on one common claim, which would preclude the necessity of hiring labor. They should, however, not have less than £40 or £50 a piece after paying the expenses of their passage out.

It should be borne in mind that unless a claim is thoroughly opened before the month of December it would be impossible to work it during the winter, and no other work can be obtained at that season of the year.

The work is very severe, and it may be thought that the rate of wages as compared with those in Australia is small, but the difference is fully made up by the cheapness of living in this country.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c.

## REPORT.

*Chief Gold Commissioner's Office,  
Halifax, January 23, 1863.*

TO THE HONORABLE THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:

SIR.—I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the following report in reference to mining operations in the several Gold Fields of this Province, during that part of the past year, more especially, in which these operations have been regulated by the provisions of the Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature.

By the Act referred to, "All rules, regulations and orders of Council relating to the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia," were superceded, and a basis laid by the Act for their future management. In the administration of this Act, however, a vast amount of preliminary proceedings had to be taken, in reference to the limits of the several Gold Districts necessary to be proclaimed, the preparation of reports and plans respecting private lands required for mining purposes, with a view to ordering their re-vestment in the crown, and for ultimately settling the rate of compensation to be paid to the proprietors.

It became, therefore, indispensably necessary, upon my appointment to office, that I should immediately make a personal visit to the several localities where mining for Gold was in operation. In making this tour, in which I had the advantage of your counsel and assistance, much valuable information was obtained. A personal acquaintance was made with the officers in charge of the several districts. Negotiations were commenced, and, in many instances, amicably completed, with the proprietors of the land required for mining purposes; and arrangements were made for the construction of the necessary roads—so far, at least, as the funds probably forthcoming from the revenues of the mines in the respective districts would warrant.

No time was lost in taking the requisite steps in order to the proclamation of such Gold Districts as it was thought necessary to lay off; and accordingly, at the earliest period possible, the following were proclaimed, viz.: Tangier, Waverly, Oldham and Lawrencetown in the County of Halifax; Wine Harbor, Sherbrooke and Stormont, in the County of Guysborough; Ovens, in the County of Lunenburg; and Renfrew, in the County of Hants.

Before entering into a statement of the results of the Gold Mining operations of the past year in this Province, I would invite attention to the characteristic features of these districts.

The following general descriptions are chiefly compiled from the reports of the Deputy Gold Commissioners, furnished under instructions from this office. Though these are unavoidably, very imperfect, it is hoped they will afford useful and interesting information. And it is but justice to those officers to say, that they have exerted themselves in a most commendable degree, and have spared no pains in obtaining the information required of them, for the purpose of illustrating the natural features of the districts under their charge.

In the monthly statistical returns furnished by each Deputy Commissioner, information has been obtained in reference to the number of men employed on the mines, the quantities of quartz raised and crushed, and the average yield of Gold per ton of quartz, which is of great importance to the practical miners in the several districts; and yet, such information might lead to mistakes, if viewed as indicating the value of our Gold Fields. The value of an auriferous quartz lead depends not only upon the yield of Gold

per ton, but very much upon the cost per ton of raising it. The yield of gold per ton may be relatively very high, and the vein so thin as to render the working of it unprofitable; and again, a very low yield per ton may be highly profitable, if the quartz vein is thick and easily worked. It is therefore presumed, that the following account of the different gold districts, will afford some guide to the mining public in this respect, and form the basis for more complete descriptions hereafter.

### TANGIER.

The earliest discovery of gold in the Province, made known to the public, occurred during the summer of 1860, at a spot about twelve miles north from the head of the Tangier Harbor, on the north-east branch of the Tangier river. The discoverer, John Pulsiver, of Musquodoboit, was induced, from what he had heard of the gold-bearing quartz of California, to search for the same substance amongst the rocks on the upper waters of the Tangier river; and, while in company with some Indians whom he had hired, Mr. Pulsiver, found several pieces of gold in quartz, in a brook at a place now known as the Mooseland Diggings. This discovery being known, a number of persons gathered to the spot from various parts of the Province, during the summer and the succeeding autumn, for the purpose of prospecting; but gold not being found in remunerative quantity, the place was abandoned before the close of the year.

In the month of October of the same year, Peter Mason, a fisherman and landowner near the head of the Tangier Harbor, was passing through the woods, about half a mile from his own residence and on his own land. He stooped to drink at a small brook, noticed a particle of shining yellow metal in a piece of quartz, which was there very abundant, and having picked it up and examined it, he concluded, from what he had heard of the discovery of gold up the river, that he also had found the precious metal. Upon this fact becoming known, a number of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Tangier flocked to the locality, and commenced a search for the supposed source from which the specimen had been derived. Owing to the ground being frozen, and Mr. Mason's unwillingness to allow any one to prospect on his land, but little was done towards discovering any further evidence of the existence of gold, until April following.

On the 11th of April, 1861, pursuant to instructions received, William Anderson, Esq., Deputy Surveyor, proceeded to Tangier, and formally took possession of the District on behalf of the Government, and immediately commenced laying off mining lots of 1,000 square feet, measuring fifty feet across and twenty feet along the supposed course of the leads. Nearly one hundred of these lots were soon leased, at the rate of \$20 annual rent, paid in advance; and in a short time some six hundred men were actively engaged on the ground, in the operations of prospecting and mining for gold. The reported success which numbers immediately met with, occasioned a continued increase in the work; until the discoveries made in other parts of the Province were the means of attracting large parties thither.

The average number of miners employed in this district during the quarter ended 31st December, is about 70.

There are at Tangier about twelve distinct quartz leads, actually proved to be auriferous, varying in thickness from three inches to three feet; the most valuable of which are supposed to be the South, Leary, and Nigger-leads.

The South lead consists of two distinct veins,—the larger being from four to six inches, and the smaller from two to three inches in thickness. They have been traced about 1,500 feet; and a number of shafts have been sunk on both veins, nine of which have been pretty constantly worked since the first discovery. These vary in depth from sixty to ninety-five feet. Several shafts, commenced on these veins, although yielding well, have been abandoned, in consequence of there being no regulations to compel a proper system of work and drainage.

The working of this lead has been quite remunerative. The yield per ton is from half an ounce to six oz.; and Mr. Anderson says: "I may safely average the yield at 3 oz. 7 dwt. per ton." The veins increase in richness as they descend.

The larger of the two veins has a much more rapid underlie than the smaller, and although fifteen feet apart at the surface, they are found at a depth of 81 feet only four feet apart. The quartz of both veins has a highly transparent appearance, and contains much iron pyrites; native copper, and arsenical pyrites also occur.

The "Nigger" lead has been traced upwards of 2,500 feet, and ranges from 10 to 14 inches in thickness. The deepest sinking is upwards of 60 feet, and is the only deep shaft on the vein. For the depth of 40 feet it is nearly vertical. Below the depth of 50 feet there is a very rapid underlie.

The finest specimens of Gold yet found in the district, or perhaps in the Province, have been taken from this vein, several having been sold for upwards of \$100; but much of the quartz taken from it has not yielded sufficient to pay the expense of mining and the cost of crushing. It should be stated, however, that it was principally obtained from near the surface. Several tons taken from the deepest working shew heavy nuggets, and are expected, when crushed, to prove highly remunerative. Six tons raised from another shaft, at the depth of 22 feet, yielded 1 oz. 6 dwts. per ton. The quartz is highly crystalized, and contains much iron pyrites, calc spar, carbonate of iron, and, near the surface, oxide of iron.

The Leary lead has been traced upwards of a thousand feet, and has been worked on the whole of that distance. It is from 5 to 7 inches thick, the deepest sinking is about 50 feet, and for that distance it is vertical. The average yield may be estimated at 1 oz. 11 dwt. per ton.

The Wallace lead at Strawberry Hill consists of two veins, of ten and five inches, respectively, in thickness, and are separated by about 4 feet of intervening rock. The veins are nearly vertical. At a depth 15 feet a yield of 1 oz. 5 dwts. per ton was obtained, while that from the surface yielded little.

At Mooseland, where the first discovery, as before stated, occurred, a company has carried on operations during the past summer, which have partially resulted in the development of that locality. Numerous leads, from 3 inches to 2 feet in thickness, have been exposed by open trenches, but no sinkings have been made.

No correct estimate of the yield of Gold at Mooseland can be furnished, owing to the unsuccessful working of the company's crushing mill. Some fine specimens of Gold have, however, been obtained. The difficulty of access to this section of the district, from the want of roads, has prevented its resources being fairly investigated.

By the table compiled from the Deputy Commissioner's return, it appears that from 707 tons of quartz crushed during the past year, 865 oz. of Gold were obtained, being an average of about 1.22 oz. per ton. The Commissioner remarks, however, "that this is below the real yield, as much visible gold is usually removed by the miners from the quartz before it is sent to the crusher, and no satisfactory account of this can be obtained. Some of the richest of the quartz is hand-mortared;" and he gives it as his opinion that in estimating the quantity of gold obtained, "one third ought to be added to the whole of what has been crushed at the mills now in operation."

By adding one sixth to the quantity reported, the amount obtained would be over 1000 oz., and this would give an average of more than 12 oz. per miner engaged in the district throughout the year.

#### WINE HARBOR.

Gold was first discovered in this district by Joseph Smith, in the latter part of July, 1860, at or near the Barasois, on the southwest side of Indian Harbor, at the point where the "Barasois Lead," touches the shore



at which place he found a few small specks of gold in the sand. In the latter part of the month of July in the following year, while prospecting on the north-eastern shore of Wine Harbor, he found a small piece of gold-bearing quartz in front of what was allotted to him as his free claim, which led to the discovery of the "Smith Lead."

The number of prospectors on the ground from that time rapidly increased, and, on the 26th of September, 200 men were at work on the spot, at which time the locality was formally taken possession of by the Government, and placed in charge of a Deputy Surveyor, under similar regulations to those adopted at Tangier.

The leads, which have actually proved auriferous in this district are seven in number, and are denominated the "Smith," "Middle," "Major Norton," "Barasois," "Halliday," "Wiscassett," and "Gillespie" Leads. Mining operations have, however, been principally confined to the Smith and Middle Leads.

The Smith Lead, from which the largest quantity of Gold has been obtained, comprehends at the surface five veins of quartz, from one to three inches in thickness, and from three to six inches apart, running in a band of slate about three feet thick, and quite soft, with hard whinstone on each side; but at the depth of fifty feet, which is the deepest sinking on the lead, the slate has nearly disappeared, and the whinstone becomes much harder,—and here there are seven veins of about the same size as at the surface. The richest quartz taken out of this lead was at the depth of thirty feet, where its average yield is six ounces to the ton. Five tons from the Hattie claim gave 125 oz. The average yield at fifty feet is about 3 ounces. It dips to the south at the surface, about one foot in ten, and at a depth of fifty feet it is nearly vertical, or one foot in twenty. In area No. 24, Block B, from a distance of 200 feet east from the free claim, it sinks at the rate of about one foot in eight, and does not re-appear on the surface within a distance of 1,000 feet, neither has it been struck within that space. It seems also to sink in the same manner from a point 400 feet west of the free claim.

The "Middle Lead" may be considered second in quality, and contains from three to five veins of quartz, from one to four inches thick, from two to twelve inches apart, running in whinstone, with the exception of the largest one, which has a band of slate six inches thick on its south side. The deepest shaft on this lead is 48 feet, where the quartz yields 2½ oz. per ton, which is richer than at the surface.

The "Major Norton" lead is about two feet thick, and does not appear to be rich at the surface. A few tons of the quartz have been crushed, but have only yielded three or four dwts. per ton. A number of veins run near the main lead, and on each side of it, varying in thickness from one to ten inches, which are rich in ores generally found in auriferous quartz, but have not been tested.

The Barasois lead contains twelve veins of quartz, varying from one to ten inches in thickness, and from one inch to three feet apart, running through bands of slate and whinstone. This lead has not been sufficiently tested to prove its value. A few tons taken from the surface yielded 15 dwts. per ton.

The Halliday lead contains four veins of quartz, from one to four inches thick, and from two to fifteen inches apart, running on each side of a band of slate, fifteen inches thick. Two sinkings of fifteen feet have been made on this lead. Only two of the veins have been found auriferous, and these not sufficiently so to be remunerative.

The Wiscassett Lead comprehends seven veins of quartz, from one to four inches thick, and from one to six inches apart, running through a band of slate four feet in width. The deepest sinking is thirty feet, at which depth the yield is 1½ oz. per ton. The slate, quartz and dirt from the surface of this lead, when crushed, yielded nearly half an ounce per ton.

The "Gillespie Lead" contains six veins of quartz from one to six inches thick, and from three to six inches apart, running through bands of slate and whinstone. This lead was but recently discovered. The slate, quartz

and dirt from the surface of this lead, yielded 5 dwts. per ton. No sinking has been made on it.

The dip of the strata in this district is generally one foot in twenty to the south. The Wiscassett Lead is nearly vertical, or about six inches in twenty feet. The course of the leads would appear to be from south 63° to 65° east. In general, they crop out at the surface about the distance of three hundred feet, and then sink both to the east and west.

### SHERBROOKE.

The discovery of gold in this district occurred under the following circumstances:

In the summer of 1861, Nelson Nickerson, of Sherbrooke, having, by a visit to Tangier, gained the information necessary to enable him to distinguish quartz from other rocks, returned home, and, while engaged in making hay in a small meadow about a mile and a-half west of the north-west arm of the St. Mary's River, he noticed quartz rocks scattered over the land in different places, that had become exposed to view by the action of extensive fires which had raged through the forests at different times within the previous twenty years. By examining and breaking quartz he found gold, and was so much encouraged by the quantity thus obtained, that it became the principal business of himself and family for some time, which, however, they managed to keep secret.

About the first of October his neighbors began to suspect that he was obtaining the precious metal somewhere in the forest. He and his family were closely watched, in their movements, from that time, until about the fifteenth of the month, when he was discovered, by the sound of his hammer. On the 18th of October, 1861, when this fact became generally known, over two hundred men assembled on the ground, who on that day, as is generally supposed, obtained gold by breaking quartz to the amount of \$400 worth.

A surveyor was immediately sent to the ground, with instructions to lay off areas and receive applications for leases, and in a short time active mining operations were in progress. Previous to the first of March, 1862, the number of applications for leases of mining areas, of various sizes, but principally for class No. 1, was 69; during the month of March, 116; in April, 207; and since that time to the end of the year, 88; or 480 in all.

The Deputy Commissioner remarks, "Many of the areas were taken up by parties on speculation, and never worked; some by persons who, on working a week or a month or two, exhausted their means, and not having obtained gold, abandoned the mines, and circulated injurious reports in reference to them. Others, who had the energy and capital to continue their operations, are generally doing well, and some of them are making fortunes.

The number of the principal distinct quartz leads in this district, the depth to which each has been mined, the maximum and average yield of gold per ton, are exhibited in the following table:

Name of Lead.	Depth of Sink- ing.	Maximum yield of gold.	Average yield of gold.
Cummings.....	20 feet.	2½ oz.	1½ oz.
Aikens.....	30 "	7 "	1½ "
Hayden.....	30 "	7 "	3½ "
Drysdale.....	30 "	8 "	2½ "
McKay.....	32 "	7 "	4½ "
Blue.....	40 "	9½ "	4½ "
Hewitt.....	60 "	12 "	4 "

The Hewitt lead is about vertical, others dip at different angles, some south and others to the north. The Blue lead dips northerly. It has been traced on the surface over 400 rods, and its general course is south  $75^{\circ}$  east.

The following additional information in reference to the auriferous quartz leads in this gold field will enable the practical miner to form an estimate of their value.

The Cumminger lead varies from one foot to two feet in thickness, having a band of slate six feet thick on its northern side, and a dip of  $45^{\circ}$  north. The north side of the lead yields from one to three ounces of gold, and the south side about five dwts. per ton of quartz.

The Hayden lead consists of a number of small veins running closely together, varying from one to four inches in thickness.

Aikins' lead is from two to three inches thick—dip nearly vertical.

Drysdale lead is thin at the surface, not being over half an inch; but at a depth of about fifteen feet it is six inches thick—dip nearly vertical.

McKay lead has a dip of  $50^{\circ}$  south, and in the Oriental Company's claim varies from three to six inches in thickness, while on the adjoining claim to the west it shews a thickness of one foot. Powerful water pumps are required to keep the shafts in this lead clear of water, as the rock is much shattered and the water flows through it too freely.

Blue lead.—Some workings on this lead have been highly remunerative. The quartz, as the name indicates, is of a deep blue color, and the lead dips  $40^{\circ}$  north, having a band of soft slate on its north side, and varies in thickness from four inches to one foot. The quartz obtained from some of the sinkings has yielded little.

The Hewitt lead is composed of two veins, separated by a thin seam of slate. The larger vein is denominated barren, as the yield from it is not over six dwts. per ton, and is one foot thick. The smaller one varies from three inches to six inches in thickness. The Hewitt claim on this lead has produced more profitable returns than any either to the east or west of it. Its position is vertical.

The leads worked in this field, in general, increase in thickness with the depth; but it cannot be said that the quartz increases in richness as the depth increases. But, in general, where gold is found in a lead at the surface, it is also found equally distributed to the depth as yet mined; and where it does not exist on the surface, it is seldom found below.

#### ISAAC'S HARBOR, STORMONT DISTRICT.

Gold was first discovered at Isaac's Harbor on the 14th day of September, 1861, by Joseph Hynes, under the following circumstances: A young man by the name of Elias Cook had been at Wine Harbor mining, a short time previously, and had obtained some specimens of gold-bearing quartz. On his return to Isaac's Harbor he observed a similarity in the rocks of the latter place to those of Wine Harbor, and, in company with Allan McMillan, commenced a search for gold, but found none. At length Cook dropped one of the Wine Harbor specimens, and McMillan, in searching, picked it up. They immediately returned home with the exciting intelligence that they had discovered gold, upon which a number of the inhabitants at once repaired to the spot; but after a fruitless search of several hours, returned disappointed. Joseph Hynes, however, on the afternoon of the same day, resumed the work of prospecting, and on what is now called the "Free Claim," in the west division, obtained several fine specimens of auriferous quartz. On the same evening, John Latham and others found several pieces of gold-bearing quartz from the Burke Lead.

In the east division the first discovery of gold was made by two Indians, on what is now called the "Mulgrave Lead," a short time after the discovery on the west side.

At Isaac's Harbor the Mulgrave Lead stands first in importance as being the most highly remunerative. It is characterised as being richest at or near the surface. Fifteen shafts have been sunk on this lead, varying in

depth from fifteen to sixty feet; and the result invariably shows that beyond the depth of fifteen feet the lead diminishes in thickness, and the quartz rapidly deteriorates in quality, and soon becomes entirely destitute of gold. Hopes are entertained, however, that deeper mining will develop an increased thickness of the lead, and a richer quality of quartz. In Gallagher's pit, where the greatest depth has been attained, viz., sixty feet, there are at the bottom five small leads, all converging to the main lead, at an angle which will unite them with the main one, at about seventy feet from the surface; and it is supposed that at the junction the lead will be increased in dimensions, and the quality of the quartz greatly improved. This supposition is founded on the fact that in a few of the other claims similar small leads have appeared after the large one had become diminished in size, and inferior in quality; and in every case after the lesser junction of the leads with the main one, the lead has improved. The average yield from this lead is 1 oz. 13 dwts., and the largest 5 oz. 6 dwts. of gold, per ton of quartz.

**VICTORIA LEAD.**—This lead consists of one main lead; and in some places two, and in others three, minor leads. These minor leads are arranged vertically, and therefore do not unite with the main one. Three shafts only have been sunk, and these exhibit the main lead as varying in thickness from four inches to two feet. The several veins are all gold-bearing, except in the claim located below high water mark, in which but one is auriferous; and there appears to be no diminution in their thickness, or the richness of the quartz, at the depth of forty feet, which is the deepest sinking on the lead. The average yield from this lead is 1 oz. 7 dwts., and the greatest 2 oz. 12 dwts., per ton.

**BURKE LEAD, WEST DIVISION.**—This lead, so far as can be ascertained from the limited extent to which it has been mined, presents irregularities not seen in either of the above described. In the shafts that have been sunk, the lead is found to extend but a few feet in a horizontal direction, when it terminates abruptly, and is only found again several feet in advance of the point at which it ceased. Three shafts have been sunk on this lead, in one of which it has not been discovered. In the others it was found at the surface, and proved rich to the depth of ten feet, below which it diminished in thickness, and the quartz gradually became inferior in quality, until at thirty feet.—the greatest depth attained.—it was found to be wholly unproductive of gold. The average yield from this lead is two oz., and the greatest 6½ oz., per ton.

**FRASER LEAD.**—On this but one claim has been opened, in which the lead was discovered at about eight feet from the surface of the rock. Its aspect is entirely different from that of any other lead in this district. It spreads out horizontally, and presents a succession of gentle elevations and depressions, which give it an undulating appearance. Although the tunnel now working in this claim is about twelve feet wide, it does not embrace the lead in its horizontal breadth, which is therefore unknown. Forty tons of quartz from this claim yielded one hundred and twenty oz. of gold.

From the foregoing description of the several leads, it will be seen that in all except the Victoria lead, the result of mining operations seem to shew a diminution in the value of the quartz as the depth increases; and yet some of the deeper shafts afford indications of a richer quality of quartz at a greater depth than has yet been attained.

#### COUNTRY HARBOR, STORMONT DISTRICT.

Although mining operations were carried on to some extent during the early part of the season in this locality, they are now entirely suspended, until the return of the spring, when it is the intention of a number of the parties holding mining areas to commence work again.— There are here a

number of quartz leads which have been proved auriferous, varying from one to ten inches in thickness.—Mining has principally been carried on in this district on a cliff that rises to some height on the eastern side of the river, which empties into the harbor. Numerous quartz veins crop out on this cliff. Two tons and a quarter of quartz taken from one of them—three inches in thickness—and from which the best “sights” had been culled, yielded 11 oz. 2 dwts. of gold.

The course of the leads at Country Harbor vary largely from that of any other worked in the Province, those cropping out at the water level having a course of N. 32° W. and that of the leads on the height being about N. 52° W.

The mines are advantageously situated, being near the head of a good harbor, and will, very probably, in the course of another season, attract more attention than hitherto. A crushing machine has been erected in the vicinity of the mines, and upwards of thirty areas of class number one have been leased.

### RENFREW.

The discovery of Gold at Tangier, Lunenburg and Waverley, induced several of the inhabitants of the Nine Mile River Settlement, to make explorations among the rocky barrens in their neighborhood. Quartz veins were discovered in the summer of 1861, by John McPhee, near William Thompson's mill; but the discoverer, probably from the want of experience, does not appear to have found gold. Towards autumn, William Thompson accidentally found small particles of gold in a piece of loose quartz in the bed of the brook near his mill. This discovery, although made public, attracted very little attention at the time. Towards the end of April, 1862, Andrew Parker, who was attending Thompson's mill, noticed that a small vein of quartz on the bank of the brook contained gold in unusual quantity. The news soon spread through the adjacent settlements and elsewhere, and a few days afterwards a rich lead was found on a brook about a half mile distant from the first discovery. A rush of gold seekers took place, and on the 29th day of April arrangements were made with the proprietors of the land to allow mining areas to be laid off and leased. It was proclaimed a gold district without delay, and Renfrew immediately became the scene of active prospecting and mining operations. In a few months three crushing machines were in the course of construction, and, by the first of November, two were in operation, and a fourth is now being erected.

The auriferous quartz leads in this district may be described as follows:

1st. The “Free Claim Leads” are two in number; their course appear to be nearly east and west, but have only been traced across two areas; one is two inches and the other is five inches thick. The quartz of the former is much the richest. A yield of 73 oz. 4 dwts. was obtained from 17 tons, 12 cwt. of quartz taken from these leads. At the depth of 40 feet the larger lead disappeared.

2nd. On the ninth range of areas a lead exists which varies in thickness from 8 inches to a foot. The deepest sinking on it is 9 feet. It dips 75° south; and the maximum yield from it is 4 dwts. per ton.

3rd. A lead from 14 to 20 inches thick passes through the tenth range of lots. From a shaft 18 feet in depth on this lead, 22 tons of quartz were taken, which yielded 27 oz. of gold. A ton from another pit yielded 19 dwts.

4th. Another lead, one foot thick, runs through the eleventh range. A small yield was obtained from a ton of quartz taken from a sinking of 20 feet on this lead.

5th. Area No. 343, on the Peeper lead, is one of the richest hitherto worked in the Province. From a trench 80 feet in length, and from 6 to 8 feet deep, 83 tons of quartz were taken, which yielded 180 oz. of gold. It appears to have been disturbed near the Peeper claim, as its course there is about S. 85° E. while the uniform course of the adjacent leads is about N. 80° E. This lead has not been discovered west of area No. 343; and a

lead found to the east in the line of its course is quite different in appearance, and yields but little gold.

6th. The Shubenacadie lead, which varies from 6 to 9 inches in thickness, has produced the best sights and specimens found in the districts. Thirteen and a half tons, taken from a shaft ten feet deep on this lead, yielded 11 oz., four ounces of which were obtained from specimens when mining.

7th. There are a number of other leads in this district, which have actually proved auriferous, some of which are of such recent discovery that the quartz has not been tested, but which promise to be highly remunerative. Ten tons of quartz, taken from the Hay lead, which is about 6 inches thick, is supposed to have yielded over an ounce per ton.

From the manner in which mining operations have been conducted at Renfrew, no evidence is furnished in support of the theory that quartz veins become richer as the depth increases. No care has been observed by the miners in keeping the quartz, taken from the surface, and that from the bottom of the shafts, separate. They have crushed all together, and have no knowledge of which has been the more productive.

In reference to the profits derived from mining in this district, during the past season, the Deputy Commissioner remarks—"The past affords little to encourage the laborer, the small farmer, or the mechanic, to engage in gold mining on his own account. In not more than five cases has the expenditure, probably, been paid, even at a moderate rate for labor, by the gold procured. Even those whose claims have yielded moderately well, find, when the time spent in prospecting, the expense of erecting a log house, and mining a few tons of quartz, is taken into account, that the expenditure is more than they can expect to obtain from the yield of the quartz after paying the cost of crushing. Operations are then suspended, the miner being afraid, and perhaps unable, to expend more, but still unwilling to surrender his claim. Such is the position of many of the lessees of mining areas in this district."

I may add that the above remarks are equally applicable to all the other gold districts.

### OLDHAM.

The discovery of gold in this field, illustrates the manner in which similar discoveries have been made in various other districts. The information respecting the gold regions of Australia and California, brought home by such of our people as had returned from those countries, was, in many instances, the real cause which led to searching for gold in this Province. It being made known that in Australia gold was found in rocks similar to those of the metamorphosed district of Nova Scotia, attention was turned to these, and the discovery of gold in our quartz veins was the result.

In the spring of 1861, when public attention throughout the Province was excited by the confirmation of the report of the discovery of gold at Tangier, two men, Edward Horne, of Elmsdale, and Samuel Isner, of Gay's River, who had, in their hunting excursions, observed a large boulder of white quartz in a densely wooded tract, about three miles east from the Truro road, determined to examine it, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contained gold. Having procured the assistance of some friends, they proceeded to the spot, and commenced operations, which resulted in finding some small sights; but as none of the party had ever seen gold in quartz before, they were doubtful as to whether what they saw was in reality the sought-for metal, until some time after, when examined by parties having experience in gold seeking, who pronounced it genuine. The report of the above parties' operations becoming public, several persons commenced prospecting in the neighborhood.

Amos Hough found gold, about the 1st of September, in a brook about a mile and a-half south-westerly from the first discovery; and, at the same time, it was found a mile east from Hough's diggings, by Edward

McDonald and Donald McKenzie, who brought it to the notice of the Government; and, after an investigation, the free claim was awarded to Isner and Horne.

During the winter of 1861-62 mining leases were applied for in the district. Areas were laid off, and on the 25th day of April, 1862, the Commissioner gave formal possession to the applicants of the areas applied and paid for.

The auriferous lead of quartz in this district are not known by any distinctive names, but generally by the number of the principal areas through which they run. The leads which have proved to be gold-bearing, are thus distinguished in the following table:

No. of area through which the lead runs.	Thickness of lead.	Depth of sinking.	Maximum yield per ton.	Average yield per ton.
No. 366	5 to 6 inches.	23 feet.	Ooz. 19 dwts.	0 oz. 11 dwts.
" 1	2 leads each 12 in.	12 "	1 5	0 10
" 108	15 inches.	6 "	Not known.	.....
" 113	9 "	11 "	" "	.....
" 106	2 leads each 6 in.	8 "	" "	.....
" 105	2 inches.	23 "	1 14	1 5
" 117	6 to 10 inches.	10 "	1 0	1 0
" 314	6 inches.	8 "	1 10	1 0

By the foregoing statement it appears that mining in this district has as yet been conducted to a very limited extent, the deepest sinking being only twenty-three feet. The average yield is low; but it should be remarked that the richest quartz has invariably been obtained from the deepest part of the shafts.

The lead which passes through area 108 is perpendicular, and is probably in the vicinity of an anticlinal axis, as the leads lying south of it dip about 80° south, while those north have a northern dip about the same angle. The general course of the leads at Oldham is N. 82° E.

The "Barrel Lead," so called, on account of its waved or ribbed shape, and which runs through area 314, has the richest uniform yield, the lowest being 14 dwts. and the highest 1 oz. 10 dwts. to the ton. The deepest sinking on this lead is eighty feet. It varies in its course, and has a dip of 60° N.

#### OVENS.

The first discovery of gold in this district was made by James Dowling, Esq. on the 13th day of June, 1861, in a vein of quartz three-quarters of an inch thick, on the promontory called the Bluff, under which the caves called the "Ovens" are formed.

In the following month John Campbell, by making search, discovered gold on the shore among the sand, and from this source the greater part of the gold obtained in this district has been procured.

Quartz mining at the "Ovens" has hitherto been unsuccessful. The indispensable necessity in this description of mining—efficient crushing and amalgamating machinery—has not as yet been supplied to the satisfaction of the miners.

The leads of quartz at the surface are generally small, being composed of

a number of very thin veins. The quartz, although reported to have proved in numerous instances highly auriferous by hand mortaring, has not been known to yield gold in paying quantities when subjected to the crushing machine.

Some three or four areas are still being worked, and it is hoped, from the latest account of the operations, that in the ensuing spring a revival of the business will take place. The deepest sinking in the mines is thirty-three feet, none other being deeper than twenty-three. The leads increase in size, and are reported to increase in richness also, as the depth increases. Veins, which were but three-quarters of an inch at the surface, have, at a depth of twenty feet, increased to a thickness of five inches.

The alluvial washings on the shore, although, to a great extent, exhausted in the summer of 1861, have, in general, been remunerative in 1862. The quantity of gold reported to be obtained gives a slight average over an ounce per month to the miners employed; and it may be assumed that this is rather under than over the amount procured. The Deputy Commissioner estimates the whole quantity of gold obtained from the shore washings, since its discovery up to the end of the year, at two thousand ounces.

### WAVERLEY.

This district is separated into two divisions by the Shubenacadic chain of lakes, which are known as the east and west divisions.

The first discovery of gold in this district, brought to the notice of the public, was made by Alexander Taylor, on the 23rd of August, 1861, in the west division, on the eastern edge of Muddy Pond, on the Waverley farm, the property of the late Charles P. Allen. The specimens obtained during two days' search—broken from surface boulders lying about the same spot—were sold in Halifax for \$80.

From the proximity of this place to the city, a large number of people were immediately upon the ground, and a number of claims were applied for. A movement was at this time made, by several merchants of the city, to form an association to prospect this and other districts, on a larger scale than had up to this time been done, and arrangements were made by which the Association obtained the privilege of search on the Waverly farm until the first of May, but were not successful in the discovery of any sufficiently auriferous quartz lodes to warrant the taking up of any large area.

On the first of May a vein of gold-bearing quartz was exposed by the original discoverer, at the place where the first specimens were found, and in ten days new applications were made for over fifty areas of class number one.

Though as many as a hundred areas of class number one had been leased up to the 31st of December last, very little work had been done in prospecting this division of the district.

The principal lead is that known as the Taylor vein, which was first found in the free claim, selected by Alexander Taylor as discoverer. In it a shaft has been sunk to a depth of forty feet, which embraces the Taylor vein, and another three feet to the north. The great body of the quartz raised has, however, been taken from an open trench; the quantity crushed up to the end of the year was thirty-six tons, and yielded sixty-four ounces of gold. The Taylor vein is from ten to twelve inches thick, and has a dip to the north of one in five. Gold, in small nuggets, shows frequently in this vein, as much as thirteen ounces having been broken out by hand in raising the quartz crushed. I, however, think this yield too high to be taken as an average. Only a small portion of the quartz from the north lead, above referred to, has been taken out, the yield from it having been found insufficient to pay cost of crushing.

On the claim east of the free claim two shafts have been sunk on the Taylor vein, one ninety feet; the other twenty feet, deep. The yield from these has not been quite so large as from the free claim, but the last quantity crushed gave nearly one and a quarter ounces to the ton.



The rock between these leads and south of the principal lead is a hard slate, that to north of the north lead is a blue quartzite.

Several other gold-bearing leads have been found on these areas, but they have not been sufficiently tested.

The area, next adjoining on the south, belonging to the Wolfville Company has lately been opened, and several veins discovered, the principal of which is 7 inches thick, and 18 tons of quartz from it has yielded 26 ounces. The dip of this vein so far as exposed, is much greater than on the Taylor lead, being nearly one to one.

The Nova Scotia Gold Company's operations, on the same ridge of ground, on the side of Lake Thomas, though so far not very extensive, have been conducted in a skilful manner, and have resulted in the discovery of a large number of veins, all of which have more or less proved auriferous. In a width of about 80 feet, in which several drifts have been run, over twenty veins, varying from 3 inches to 18 inches, have been exposed. No fair test has yet been made of the quartz obtained from these veins. This Company now holds in one block an area of about 40 acres, and arrangements are being made to have the same thoroughly tested.

Some prospecting has been done on the west side of Muddy Pond by several parties, but no veins of any consequence have yet been discovered. The general course of the veins in this division is north  $74^{\circ} 48'$  east. The quartz crushed from this division, up to the end of the year, was one hundred and forty-nine tons, which yielded one hundred and forty-seven ounces of gold.

Gold was first discovered in the eastern district by James Skerry, on the 14th of September, 1861, on that high ridge of land on the east side of the main post road leading to Truro, known as Laidlaw's Hill, immediately opposite and within three quarters of a mile of the place where the discovery was made in the western division. The attention of the discoverer was first attracted by some loose boulders, which, on being broken, gave sights of gold. These boulders were imbedded in gravel, which at this spot was about three feet deep. On clearing this gravel away, there appeared what at first was supposed to be a very thick vein of quartz. A width of about six feet was exposed, and in breaking up the quartz—which at this point was very rich—that peculiar barrel formation, so called, which has since excited so much curiosity, was disclosed.

I cannot better convey an idea of the appearance of this formation, than by the following quotation from an able paper on Gold Mining and Gold Discoveries, read before the Society of Arts by J. Arthur Phillips, Esq. F. C. S. an eminent London engineer:

"The most remarkable deposit of auriferous quartz hitherto found in Nova Scotia is undoubtedly that of Laidlaw's farm. The principal workings are here situated near the summit of a hill composed of hard metamorphic shales, where openings have been made to the depth of some four or five feet upon a nearly horizontal bed of corrugated quartz, of from eight to ten inches in thickness. This auriferous deposit is entirely different from anything I had before seen, and when laid open presents the appearance of trees or logs of wood laid together side by side, after the manner of an American corduroy road.

From this circumstance the miners have applied the name of "barrel quartz" to the formation, which, in many cases, presents an appearance not unlike a series of small casks laid together side by side and end to end.

"The rock covering this remarkable horizontal vein is exceedingly hard, but beneath it, for some little distance, it is softer and somewhat more fissile. The quartz is itself foliated parallel to the line of curvature, and exhibits a tendency to break in accordance with these striae.

"The headings, and particularly the upper surface of the corrugations, are generally covered by a thin bark like coating of brown oxide of iron, which is seen frequently to enclose numerous particles of coarse gold, and the quartz in the vicinity of this oxide of iron is itself often highly auriferous."

Mining operations in the barrel formations, so far, have been confined with a slight exception to one range of areas, and these do not in any instance embrace their full width. It has not been found further east than the point of discovery. It has been traced west 800 feet, and along this line it becomes overlaid with rock varying from two to five feet in thickness, and this again is in some places covered with earth to a depth of ten feet. The quartz hitherto raised has been from open cast. Two shafts have been sunk to the north of the small stream running from Lake Willis to Lake William, about 800 feet apart, the upper one to a depth of 36 feet, the lower to a depth of 55 feet, but in neither has the quartz formation, peculiar to this section of the district, been reached, and doubts are entertained as to whether it will be found north of the gully forming the bed of the stream. No means have been used to ascertain how far it extends towards the south.

The general course of the ridge of the "barrel" is north  $77^{\circ} 15'$  east.

About six thousand five hundred and ninety-two tons of this quartz has been raised during the year, 3,592 tons of which have been crushed and yielded 1,360 ounces of gold.

#### LAWRENCETOWN.

The discovery of gold in this district was made in the spring of 1861, by William Crooks, and shortly after the commencement of operations at Tangier, when an undue excitement prevailed throughout the Province in reference to these discoveries, which gave Lawrencetown at that time a prominence that has not been sustained by the results of subsequent operations.

There are several quartz leads in the district, which have proved to be auriferous, varying in size from two to fourteen inches; but, so far, mining them has not given profitable returns.

There being no Deputy Commissioner in charge of this district, no correct returns of the gold obtained can be procured. At Mr. Teare's crushing machine, one hundred tons of quartz have been crushed, the yield of which cannot be ascertained. One lot of nine hundred pounds yielded four and three-quarter ounces, and the smallest yield was three dwts. to the ton. The quartz crushed at this mill, was obtained from forty distinct veins, running through a space of one hundred and fifty feet, every one of which proved auriferous.

The quantity of gold obtained in this district during the year may be safely estimated at seventy-five ounces.

Placer washing has been tried in this district to some extent. On the slope which rises on the western side of the river to a height of one hundred and fifty feet, the bed rock is covered with from five to twenty feet of gravel and boulder clay. In several places gold was obtained on the surface by washing the gravel, and it was anticipated that richer deposits would be found lying next the bed rock; but these anticipations have not been realized. In every instance the gravel next the surface has been found to contain more gold than that below; and thus, the expectations based upon the results of gold mining in other countries, have been disappointed. Still, it may be said, that although mining operations in this district during the past year have not been profitable, they have not, on the other hand, been conclusive of failure, and it is yet probable that they may be resumed with vigor in the spring.

The distances from, and the means of communication between, the several districts and Halifax, may be stated as follows: Tangier, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbor, Isaac's Harbor, and the Ovens are all accessible by water; and between those fields and the capital, sailing vessels run regularly the whole season from April to Christmas.

Tangier is about fifty miles east of Halifax, either by land or water. A coach runs twice a week to and from this district.

The distance to Sherbrooke by water is about 100 miles, and by land 53 miles by railway, to Brookfield, and thence by coach (twice a week) 83

miles=136 miles in all; or by railway to Truro 61 miles, and thence by daily coach via New Glasgow 96 miles=157 miles in all.

Wine Harbor mines are situated three miles east from the mouth of St. Mary's River, which is about 90 miles by water from Halifax, and by land they are distant from Sherbrooke 13 miles, and consequently are accessible by the same land routes.

The distance by water to Isaac's Harbor is about 110 miles, and by land about 15 miles further than Sherbrooke, and the same routes by land are available, by leaving the road to the latter place at the Forks, a distance of 10 miles from Sherbrooke and 25 from Isaac's Harbor.

The Ovens' district is distant west from Halifax by water 45 miles, and by land 70. Coaches run to and from it three times a week, and sailing packets at all seasons of the year.

Lawrencetown is 12 miles east from Halifax either by land or water. Communication by coach twice a week.

The Waverley district is distant from Halifax, by Dartmouth Ferry and post road, 11 miles, and by railway 11 miles to Rocky Lake Station, and thence by coach 2½ miles.

Elmsdale Station, 30 miles by the railway, is distant from the Renfrew diggings about 10 miles, and from Oldham 3 miles. Carriage conveyance from this station or from Horne's Road Station (2 miles nearer Halifax) is always obtainable to either of the districts.

The accounts of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the Gold Fields during the year shew that the amount received for rent was, (*see Appendix A 1*).....\$29,469 51  
And the expenditure was..... 25,631 70

Leaving a balance to the credit of the mines of..... \$3,837 81  
The salary of the Chief Commissioner was paid by the Receiver  
General, which, up to the 31st December, was..... 1,416 00

This, deducted from the above balance, reduces the nett proceeds to..... \$2,421 81

The receipts from the 1st of January to the 30th of April were paid to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and amounted to \$11,972 25, and the disbursements made by him during the same period amounted to \$6,301 59. (*Appendix A 2*)

It should be borne in mind, however, that the greater portion of instalments, paid as a quarter's rent in 1861, were made by the law to cover the entire rent for a year, and a large proportion of the disbursements made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1862 was for services performed in the previous year.

At the close of 1862 nearly all the accounts against the department were settled and paid.

The amount paid proprietors for land in the year was large, amounting to \$9,166 52. The construction of roads formed a large item in the expenditure also, being \$4,840 15.

These two services can, under no conceivable circumstances, bear so heavily upon the revenue this year as in the past. And, in reference to the future expenditure on roads in connection with the gold fields, I consider it questionable whether the expense should not be provided for out of the ordinary road grants made to the respective counties in which the gold districts are situated. The opening of these roads have, in several instances, been important county improvements.

No royalty has yet been collected on the gold obtained, neither can it be demanded under the law until the expiration of the first year from the respective dates of the leases, consequently the whole revenue received has been in the shape of rent. By an inspection of the Deputy Commissioners' books a large amount would appear to be due, on account of unpaid rents, but, as a great proportion of this is for unworked areas which although not formally surrendered are virtually abandoned, no safe estimate can be made

as to what portion of these arrears can be collected. The difficulty of collecting rent for unproductive claims has assumed such a form, that it can no longer be a question as to whether the terms of the law should not be largely modified in this respect in favor of the miner. After the expenses of the purchase of lands and surveys are provided for, royalty on the gold *obtained* is the only source from which revenue should be derived; and, if the Legislature adopt measures by which the collection of royalty will be secured, and abolish the rent, a boon will be conferred upon the miners, and a more rapid development of the mines will in consequence follow.

In regard to the results of the mining operations of the year, it can at best only be said to have been a year of experiments, and although in many instances large sums have been unprofitably expended, yet, in every district where mining operations have been sufficiently extensive to be considered a fair test, some parties have realized handsome returns for their outlay in the past, and entertain high hopes and expectations in regard to the future. Many, it is true, have learned that it is imprudent to risk their all in the business, when the utmost they can command is a few hundred pounds or perhaps as many dollars. Still, the operations of the past season have decidedly proved that, by the judicious and skilful application of capital in the gold fields of Nova Scotia, fair profits may be anticipated. It is true nothing extraordinary has been discovered; as yet no nugget of great value has been found: but, when the average yield of the quartz obtained from the ordinary leads is 1 oz. 17 dwts. 7 grs. per ton, and we consider the rate of wages, the price of provisions, and of all materials necessary for mining; and, that owing to the geographical position of the country, whatever may be the rush to the gold fields, or the demand for labor, no rise in prices can take place above that of the general markets of the adjacent countries, there can be but little room to doubt that our gold mines will, ere long, become the basis of a new but permanent and profitable branch of industry, and one which will be a durable source of wealth and prosperity to the country.

Although a large number of men were congregated in the several Gold districts in the early part of the season, the number employed in the business has been much reduced during the last five months of the year, since mining may be said to have assumed a settled shape.

The table (*see appendix B 1*) compiled from the Deputy Commissioner's returns, shews that the average number of men employed in quartz mining in the districts of Tangier, Wine Harbor, Sherbrooke, Isaac's Harbor, Oldham and Renfrew, during the quarter ending the 31st December, was 484: and that, upon the supposition that the quartz raised from the mines during that quarter would give a yield equal to the average obtained from the whole quartz which has been crushed in the respective districts, each miner's earnings, during that period, after deducting \$4 per ton for crushing the quartz, would be \$1.18 per day.

By papers, presented to both Houses of Parliament in Victoria, it appears that the number of miners employed in quartz mining in that colony, in 1860, was 18,296, and the whole produce of their quartz mines for the year was 93,025 oz. 2 dwts. which would give to each miner only 5 ounces of gold for the year, or 31 cents per day.

No correct account of the gold obtained from the mines, can as yet be given, except of that produced from the quartz sent to the crushing machines; and as but a small number of these were in operation until the latter part of the year, a large amount of gold was, by various methods, extracted from the richest of the quartz, of which no correct account can at present be obtained.

The quantity reported, as the produce of the mines for the year, is 7,110 ounces. (*See appendix B 2*).

This would give 5 oz. per man to 1,400 men for a year's employment, but there has not been over an average of 500 men engaged in mining in our Gold Fields throughout the year. During the first four months the operations were quite insignificant, and during the last six the average is only 720.

The quantity reported would therefore give an average of more than 14

oz. to each man for a year's mining, including the labor expended in quartz mining at the "Ovens," which, from the want of machinery for extracting the gold from the quartz, has as yet been unproductive.

It is worthy of notice that the mining operations of the year have been principally conducted by our own people, not over twenty per cent. of those engaged in the mining have been drawn from other countries.

By a return of the quartz, crushed at the several crushing machines in the various gold districts (*see appendix B 3*) it appears, that from 2,600 tons of quartz mined from the ordinary leads, 5,230 oz. of gold were obtained, which is an average of 1 oz. 19 dwts. 7 grs. per ton.

It will be noticed that the quartz obtained from Waverly is not included in this calculation. Owing to the peculiar deposit of the auriferous quartz on Laidlaw's farm, in that district the cost of obtaining a ton is much less than from the ordinary leads. By a reference to the table (*appendix B 1*) it will be found, that the average quantity of quartz, raised by a miner in the several districts during the last three months of the year, varied from less than two tons to something more than three, while nine tons of the "barrel" quartz is below the average quantity raised on Laidlaw's farm by each miner per month. As the profits of mining in this locality arise not so much from the richness of the quartz as from the easy means by which it is obtained, it should not therefore be classified with the quartz procured from the ordinary leads, in a statement intended to shew the average of the quartz mined in the other districts.

The want of machinery, for separating the gold from the quartz, was, until a few months ago, very seriously felt in most of the districts. The miner of small means (and by such the greater part of the mining operations for gold have been hitherto carried on) cannot long continue the work without a return for his outlay: and, unless the crushing machine is available, he has no means of extracting from the quartz the gold which it contains. Hence many have been obliged to cease operations, who otherwise might have continued them with profit and success. This want is now to a great extent supplied. By a reference to Appendix B (4), it appears that at the close of the year a number of crushing mills has been erected in every gold district in the Province. There are now in operation thirty, which are estimated to have cost \$107,100 (*see Ap. B. 5*), and the prospect is, that a considerable number in addition to these will be ready for operation by the opening of the coming spring. It would be too much to say, that all of these machines are efficient; still, the large expenditure made is a guarantee that they will yet be further improved.

#### DISCOVERIES IN 1862.

Although the discoveries of the year have not as yet led to the opening up of any new district, or to extensive mining operations, in any locality not previously reported, with the exception of Renfrew, yet the applications made at this office for free leases, accompanied with notices of new discoveries, prove not only that prospecting parties have been actively engaged, but that gold is extensively diffused over a large portion of the Province.

The following list is taken from the file of applications in this office for free mining leases, on account of discovery of gold, in the counties therein named.

In the County of Halifax.....	14	applicants.
“ “ Hants.....	9	“
“ “ Guysboro'.....	6	“
“ “ Lunenburg.....	4	“
“ “ Colchester.....	4	“
“ “ Kings.....	3	“
“ “ Pictou.....	3	“
“ “ Yarmouth.....	2	“

In the County of Sydney.....	1 applicant.
“                  “          Richmond.....	1                  “

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In various other localities, gold is known to have been found during the past year.

It affords me the highest satisfaction, in closing this report, to be able to bear testimony to the orderly conduct and good behavior of those who have hitherto undertaken to develop the resources of our gold fields. I have visited every gold district in the Province twice, and, with one or two exceptions, oftener, during the past season; I have seen the miners at work in the shafts and trenches; I have noticed them in going to and returning from their work, at morning, noon and night; I have witnessed their evening sports, after the labors of the day were over, and I have never heard an uncivil word, or observed an unseemly action amongst them. And although the “Act relating to the Gold Fields” authorised the appointment of a bailiff in every gold district, it has not been deemed necessary to make more than three such appointments; and, with one single exception, no service from any of these officers has been required. It is true that in some instances unprincipled parties have been too successful in vending the intoxicating cup, which has caused the ever inseparable and mischievous consequences of such traffic. Yet it may be said that, in general, the respect for law and order, the honest condition and the moral sentiment, which pervades our gold districts, is not surpassed in many of the rural villages of the country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CREELMAN.

(A 1.)

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

*Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1862.*

Cr.

Dr.

Expenditure.		Receipts.	
1862.		1862.	
Dec. 31. To amount expended :		Dec. 31. By Cash received :	
Salaries and Surveying .....	\$8177 51	Rents of Mining areas.....	\$29165 76
Roads .....	4840 15	Rents of Crusher sites.....	102 75
Lands.....	9166 52	Rents of Building lots.....	51 00
Returns.....	896 00	Grants of Water lots* .....	150 00
Water Lots* .....	150 00		
Advertising and Printing .....	308 60		
Stationery .....	359 01		
Office expenses .....	635 76		
General Surveys .....	1098 15		
	<u>25631 70</u>		
Balance.....	3837 81		
	<u>\$29469 51</u>		<u>\$29469 51</u>

\* This sum, paid to Gold Commissioner for grants of water lots in Wine Harbor district, was subsequently paid over to the credit of the Crown Land Department.

(A 2.)

## NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

Dr. *Receipts and Expenditure from 1st January to 30th April, 1862.* Cr.

Expenditure.		Receipts.	
1862.		1862.	
April 30. To amount expended :		April 30. By Cash received :	
Salaries and Surveying.....	\$4138 55	Rents of Mining Areas.....	\$11972 25
Roads.....	210 69		
Lands.....	619 00		
Returns.....	80 00		
Advertising and Printing.....	59 85		
Stationery.....	95 35		
General Surveys.....	1098 15		
	<u>6301 59</u>		
Balance.....	5670 66		
	<u>\$11972 25</u>		<u>\$11972 25</u>



(A 3.)

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

*Receipts and Expenditure from 1st May to 31st December, 1862.*

Dr. Cr.

Expenditure.	Receipts.
1862.	1862.
Dec. 31. To amount expended :	Dec. 31. By Cash received :
Salaries and Surveying..... \$4038 96	Rents of Mining Areas..... \$17193 51
Roads..... 4629 46	Rents of Crusher Sites..... 102 75
Lands.....	Rents of Building Lots..... 51 00
Returns..... 816 00	Grants of Water Lots..... 150 00
Water Lots..... 150 00	<u>17497 26</u>
Advertising and Printing..... 248 75	Balance..... 1832 85
Stationery..... 263 66	
Office expenses ..... 635 76	
<u>\$19330 11</u>	<u>\$19330 11</u>

(A 4.)

## NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the several Districts for the year 1862.

Districts.	Receipts.	Expenditure.						Totals.
		Salaries and Surveying.	Roads.	Lands.	Returns.	Water Lots.		
Oldham .....	\$2270 00	\$454 90	\$627 47	\$6 25			\$1088 62	
Renfrew .....	2000 00	452 75	715 37	586 00	\$10 00		1764 12	
Waverley .....	3335 00	569 51	196 00	446 00	170 00		1381 51	
Tangier .....	2000 17	1090 80	53 18	231 00			1374 98	
Lawrencetown .....	200 00	118 80			26 00		144 80	
Stormont, Isaac's Harbor .....	2108 00	1202 50	292 40	381 50	320 00		2196 40	
Stormont, Country Harbor .....	840 00	296 00		61 00			357 00	
Wine Harbor .....	5351 43	950 25	52 95	539 27	70 00	\$150 00	1762 47	
Sherbrooke .....	7484 35	1792 50	2902 78	984 00	100 00		5779 28	
Ovens .....	3489 56	1237 50		5931 50	40 00		7209 00	
Cranberry Head, Yarmouth County .....	180 00	12 00					12 00	
Gold River, Lunenburg Co. ....	30 00							
Little Chester, King's Co. ....	20 00							
Nicunsteaux, Halifax Co. ....	30 00							
Cape Porcupine, Guysborough Co. ....	10 00							
Malignant Cove, Sydney Co. ....	120 00				160 00		160 00	
General Charges:								
Advertising and Printing .....							308 60	
Stationery .....							359 01	
Office expenses .....							635 75	
General Surveys .....							1098 15	
Total .....	\$29469 51	\$81777 51	\$4840 15	\$9166 52	\$896 00	\$150 00	\$25631 70	

(B L.)

NUMBER OF MINERS employed in Quartz Mining in the undermentioned Districts, during the quarter ended 31st December, 1862: quantity of quartz raised during that period; the average yield of gold per ton from the whole quartz crushed in each district during the year; the aggregate value of the gold which the quartz raised in the quarter, would yield at the same average, estimated at \$19.50 Nova Scotia Currency; and the average earning per man after deducting the cost of crushing, at \$4 per ton.

Districts.	No. of Miners.	Quartz raised.		Average yield.	Aggregate value of Gold.	Cost of crushing.	Net proceeds to Miners.		Rate of earning to each Man.	
		Tons.	Ounces.				Dollars.	Dollars.	Per quarter.	Per day.
Tangier.....	72	154	1.22	3663	616	3047	42			.54
Wine Harbor.....	160	570	1.99	21918	2280	19638	122			1.56
Sherbrooko.....	130	275	2.98	15978	1100	14878	114			1.46
Stornont, Isaac's Harbor.....	24	90	1.81	3176	360	2816	117			1.50
Oldham.....	52	95	.60	1111	380	731	14			.20
Renfrew.....	46	110	1.80	3861	440	3421	74			.95
Total.....	484	1294		49707	5176	44531	92.00			1.18

In Waverley 19,305 days' labor have been expended in prospecting and mining. The whole quantity of quartz reported as raised is 6,741 tons, of which is barrel quartz. This statement shows that for every *three days* labor expended, over *one ton* of quartz has been mined in the district, which would give \$1.25 worth of gold as the average product of a day's mining, after paying \$4 per ton for crushing. The produce of the quartz mines of Victoria in 1860, was from 86,594 tons of quartz crushed..... 81,905 oz 2 dwts. And from cement, &c. crushed..... 11,120 oz 0 dwts.

Total..... \$3,025 oz 2 dwts.  
 which valued at \$19.50 per ounce, amounts to \$1,813,989.  
 The number of men employed in quartz mining in the colony, was 18,296. The produce of their labor would therefore give an average to each man of \$99 for the year, or 31 cents per day, not deducting the cost of crushing.

(B 2.)

*Total quantity of Gold obtained from Quartz and Rubbish Crushed, and from Alluvial Washings, as reported by the Deputy Commissioners.*

District.	Gold obtained from			Total quantity.
	Quartz Crushed.	Rubbish Crushed.	Alluvial Washings.	
Tangier .....	oz. 865	.....	.....	oz. 865
Ovens .....	.....	.....	311	311
Wine Harbor .....	1673	oz. 15	.....	1688
Sherbrooke .....	1976	47	.....	2023
Stormont, Isaac's Harbor .....	357	.....	.....	357
Oldham .....	51	.....	.....	51
Renfrew .....	308	.....	.....	308
Waverley .....	1507	.....	.....	1507
	6737	62	311	7110

There are no returns of gold obtained from quartz in the following districts, but the quantities may be estimated as below stated;

Lawrencetown .....	oz. 75
Stormont, Country Harbor .....	40
Ovens .....	50

Quantity per returns, as above .....	165
Total .....	7110
	7273

(B 3.)

Quantity of Quartz Crushed in the undermentioned Districts in 1862, shewing the amount of Gold produced, and the average and maximum yield per ton.

District.	Quartz, tons.	Produce, oz.	Average, oz.	Maximum, oz.
Tangier.....	707	865	1.22	6
Wine Harbor (a).....	838	1673	1.99	25
Stormont, Isaac's Harbor.....	197	357	1.81	8½
Sherbrooke (b).....	663	1976	2.93	12
Oldham.....	84	51	0.60	1½
Renfrew.....	171	308	1.80	9
Total.....	2660	5230	1.96 or	1 oz. 19 dwt. 7 gr.

In 1860, 86,594 tons 16 cwt. of quartz crushed in Victoria Gold Fields, yielded 81,905 oz. 2 dwts., being an average of 18 dwts. 23 gr. per ton.

(B 4.)

Quantity of Quartz crushed in Waverley District in 1862, amount of Gold produced, and the average and maximum yield per ton.

Description of Quartz.	Quartz, tons.	Produce, oz.	Average, oz.	Maximum, oz.
Barrel formation.....	3592	1360	0.378	3.00
Leads.....	149	147	1.00 nearly	1.16 dwts.
Total.....	3741	1507	0.04 or	8 dwts.

SUMMARY.

Total yield of Gold from Quartz crushed.

Waverley (B 4).....	3741 tons	yielded oz. 1507
Other districts (B 3).....	2660 "	" " 5230
Total.....	6401 tons	yielded oz. 6737
Total average yield.....	1 oz. 1 dwt. 1 gr. per ton.	

(a) This is exclusive of 42 tons of rubbish crushed, which yielded 15 oz. (b) This is exclusive of 189 tons of earth and stones crushed, which yielded 47 oz.

(B 5.)

*No. of Buildings and Crushing Machines erected at and in the vicinity of the mines in the several districts, since the commencement of mining operations.*

Districts.	Dwelling Houses, Stores, &c.		Crushing Machines.				Estimated Cost.
	Number.	Estimated Cost.	Number.	Motive Power.		Estimated Cost.	
				Steam.	Water.		
Tangier.....	146	.....	3	1	2	\$7800	
Wine Harbor.....	76	\$9700	3	2	1	9000	
Sherbrooke.....	166	.....	4	3	1	16000	
Stormont, Isaac's Harbor.....	40	5815	2	1	horse 1	3000	
Stormont, Country Harbor.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1500	
Oldham.....	33	.....	3	1	2	3200	
Renfrew.....	25	.....	3	2	1	3600	
Ovens.....	150	21000	2	2	.....	6000	
Lawrencetown.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4000	
Waverley.....	40	3560	7	6	1	53000	
			30	18	12	\$107100	

## MR. CAMPBELL'S REPORT.

*Halifax, Nova Scotia, 25th February, 1863.*

To the Honorable JOSEPH HOWE,  
Provincial Secretary :

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, in accordance with your instructions, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the following report of a mineralogical exploration of certain districts in the eastern section of the Province, including the Cape North district in the Island of Cape Breton :

In my report of some explorations made during the autumn of 1861, in the Gold Fields on the southern or Atlantic coast of the Province, I endeavored to bring to notice, as prominently as possible, certain conditions of structure or arrangement of the rocks occupying the southern coast, which may serve as an excellent guide in the exploration of the country, if carefully observed. I deemed it important that this should be done, being fully impressed with the conviction that some knowledge of the geological structure of the country is necessary to the successful and rapid development of its mineral wealth; for no other point of its natural history is more intimately connected with the formation and distribution of metalliferous veins and other mineral deposits, than the structure or peculiar arrangement of its strata. In all vertical sections hitherto made out across the rocks of the south or Atlantic coast of the Province, but one line of elevation or anticlinal axis is represented, along the centre of a band of strata over thirty miles in breadth.

If this had, in reality, been the stratigraphical arrangement in the south coast band, there would exist but a poor chance of many of its older strata being brought to the surface in lines of upheaval, along the north coast of the Province, where so great an accumulation of newer schistose rocks and carboniferous rocks has taken place; for such an arrangement as one line of elevation in such a broad band of strata, dipping at an angle of sixty degrees on an average, would necessarily imply a vertical thickness of ten miles, at least, of beds.

As it is, however, scarcely two miles, in vertical thickness, of beds are brought in section to the surface; for they are brought up in six different lines of elevation, or anticlinal axes, instead of one.

By referring to the section appended to this report, it will be observed that the clay slate is superimposed on the quartzite as a distinct group, and not interstratified with it in occasional bands as is generally supposed.

The quartzite should be regarded, therefore, as a distinct group also, being the oldest and thickest group of stratified rocks in the Province.

Knowledge of these facts clears away much of the confusion in which the rocks of the south coast seem involved, and it renders exploration for gold, in every part of the Province, much easier and far more certain of success, since gold, in this country, appears to be mainly confined to the quartzite group, and to the lowest members of the clay slate group.

The line along which the section is made out, extends from the sea shore at the south-east entrance of Halifax Harbor, to the Renfrew Gold Field, a distance a little over thirty miles, intersecting, in that distance, no less than six great anticlinal folds.

Those folds, or lines of elevation, run nearly parallel with each other, from the extreme western coast of the Province to the sea shore between Cape Canso and Liscomb Harbor, where they pass beneath the sea. This is owing to a curving of their course, or strike from east and west to south sixty degrees east. In the western section of the Province they also curve considerably to the south-westward.

It will be observed that they do not lie at equal distances apart, which is due, no doubt, to the fact of the strata being folded up to sharper angles of inclination, or dip, in some of them. This is more particularly noticeable in the second line from the sea shore, that passing through Citadel Hill.

Whether the strata were folded in this manner previous to their being hardened, or solidified, and whether a long period of time was occupied in the process of folding, are important questions, but not easily solved. The evidence, however, seems to preponderate in favor of the supposition that they were folded while undergoing the process of consolidation; and hence the formation of planes of slaty cleavage, and the peculiar grain or reed impressed on the strata, parallel to the direction of the axes of the folds. There is evidence also to show that these impressions were produced in lines horizontal in the direction of the axes of the folds.

This is made sufficiently clear by the exact correspondence of the angle of dip of the fibrous grain with the angle of dip of the arched strata, in the crown of the axes of east and west lines of elevation, where they were broken transversely, and upheaved by north and south lines of disturbance.

Indeed it is mainly by observing the direction in which this fibrous grain of the rocks incline, that the existence and position of transverse, or north and south lines of upheaval, can be made out, when the exposures in which the observations are to be made do not happen to be exactly on the axes of the folds; and the chances of finding such exposures along the axes of the lines of upheaval very seldom occur, because the greater part of the surface of the country is covered by drift.

To find the exact points at which the east and west anticlinal lines are intersected by north and south lines of upheaval, is of the utmost importance, for it is chiefly at such localities that gold-bearing rocks are brought to the surface. This fact is worthy of particular notice, for it indicates, unmistakably, that gold is most abundant in the quartzite group, and in the passage beds from it to the clay slate group. Nor is that the only point, in this connection, deserving the most careful attention; for if it is true that gold is most abundant in a zone lying at a great depth from what was the original surface of the clay slate group, previous to their being upheaved, transversely to the east and west parallel folds, and denuded, it follows that, from the axes of north and south lines of elevation, that zone will be found dipping at the same angle as the grain of the rock, either to the eastward or westward.

Therefore the angle at which it must be followed, by drifting, is measurable, and the depth at which it can be reached, at any given distance from the axes of the transverse lines of elevation, is measurable also by carefully observing the angle at which the grain of the rock dips.

The extent of denudation of strata of the clay slate and quartzite groups, in some localities, cannot be estimated at much below a mile and a-half of vertical depth; one-third part, at least, of this depth may be regarded as poor in gold-bearing quartz.

There must, therefore, be extensive areas between the north and south lines of elevation, comparatively poor in gold. Those barren areas may be almost always known by a greater breadth of the surface being found occupied by clay slate, between the east and west anticlinal lines; and when gold occurs at all, in areas chiefly occupied by the clay slate group, it is necessarily confined to a narrow belt along the east and west anticlinal lines. There is an instance of this at the Ovens Gold Field.

As regards the gold removed from the rocks by denudation, and dispersed through the resulting detritus, it is possible that much of it may yet be discovered, if proper search is made for it, in the direction in which it was removed from its matrix.



In this country the direction of the denuding force appears to have been from N. 15° W. to S. 15° E. as a mean; there being slight deflections from this course observable in some districts.

That the principal part of this abrasion occurred during the drift, or glacial period, does not admit of a doubt; therefore all the gold removed from the rocks must lie somewhere in the direction in which the glacier moved; and this direction can be ascertained, for any particular locality, by observing the direction of the polished grooves and scratches on the surface of the rock in place.

In nearly all deposits of glacial drift, or boulder clay, on the south coast, more or less gold is found; but its economical value is much lessened by its dissemination through tenacious clay—too expensive to work by ordinary means. It is only where the glacial drift has been rearranged that gold can be found sufficiently concentrated to make it worth working.

The close vicinage to the sea of the gold-bearing rocks of the south coast, renders it most likely that the greater part of the gold removed from the rocks by glacial action, is now dispersed through the submarine banks skirting the southern coast of the Province. Perhaps this is proved sufficiently clear by the fact of gold being largely disseminated through the sands of Sable Island, the only point of those banks above the surface of the sea.

In the northern districts, it is most likely that the greater part of the gold liberated may still be found in the drift lying to the southward of those districts; and its presence in the sands of many of the rivers and brooks in the interior, and along the northern coast of the Province, may be regarded as reliable indications of its existence in some of those localities, both in the rocks and in the glacial drift. Those streams, in the greater part of their course, pass over carboniferous and silurian rocks, in which I failed to discover the existence of any gold; and not having sufficient time for examining the high lands in which they take their rise, I was unable to discover the source from which they obtained it. That they carry it in their drift, from areas in which auriferous strata of the older clay slate and quartzite groups are brought to the surface, is most likely; and that it is obtained there, both from auriferous quartz veins and from glacial deposits, is also likely; but to explore thoroughly the whole of those extensive areas, much time, and most careful observation, will be required.

Winter having put a stop to exploration in 1861, before I had an opportunity of examining the Gold Districts of Waverley, Oldham and Renfrew, I therefore made a hurried exploration of these localities in the early part of the past summer.

The Waverley Gold District, I find, is located on a broad waved anticlinal, with strike nearly east and west. The strata in which the auriferous quartz beds or seams occur, belong to the quartzite groups, and lie in that formation at the vertical depth of little over half a mile below the base of the clay slate group. In the crown of the arch they have an inclination or dip to the westward of one foot in ten, being raised to that angle by a north and south line of disturbance, which lies some distance to the eastward.

But this may not be the angle of inclination of the grain of the rock, and of strata in the crown of the axis of the east and west fold, in every part of this Gold Field. For, in the neighborhood of north and south lines of upheaval generally, dislocations and shiftings, or faults, are of frequent occurrence, often either increasing or diminishing the angle of inclination of the grain of the rock in different sections of the field; thus displacing the east and west quartz veins, in many instances.

Such lines of dislocation are usually found occupied by quartz veins which yield little or no gold, even where it is most abundant in those running east and west, in the planes of bedding of the rock.

Those cross courses cut and sometimes shift the east and west veins in such a manner as to show clearly that they were formed at a much later

period than the east and west veins; and it shows also that the strata which they traverse were solidified, and, to some extent, metamorphosed, previous to their formation.

That the east and west quartz veins were formed at a much earlier period of time than the cross courses, is still further shown by the manner in which they have moulded places for themselves in the strata which enclose them.

The convoluted, or rolled form, which they are sometimes found to have assumed, shows unmistakably that the strata were not altogether solidified when the veins were formed. It appears, indeed, very probable that the east and west veins were formed while the strata were sufficiently plastic to yield and bend without breaking.

We find here additional evidence to show that the upheaving of the strata, along east and west anticlinal lines, resulted from the first class of disturbance to which they were subjected, and that the north and south lines of upheaval were produced at a subsequent period by a second class of disturbing forces.

That the first class of disturbing forces continued in active operation up to the close of the carboniferous period, is clearly shown by the manner in which the strata of that age are folded up in the synclinal folds of the older rocks, and mainly conformable with them in their bedding. But the second class of disturbing agencies appears to have been most active after the close of the carboniferous period.

In the way of exploration, much remains yet to be done in the Waverley Gold Field, particularly in the west end of it; nor is it unlikely that rich deposits of gold exist in the drift lying to the south-eastward of it.

To the northward of this Gold District, at a distance of five and a half, or six miles, after passing over a trough partly filled up by members of the clay slate group, we come to another great anticlinal fold in the quartzite group, on which, at a distance of two miles east from Grand Lake, the gold mining district of Oldham is located.

The great depth at which the gold-bearing strata of this field lie in that group, is clearly seen in the section shown by the railway cutting. It can not be much short of half a mile of vertical depth.

All the mines that have been opened in this district are ranged along a deep narrow valley, which extends for some distance in the anticlinal axis of the field, as if a wide chasm had originally been formed along the line of upheaval. Should this, on further examination, prove to be the case, extraordinary deposits may be expected towards the bottom of this fissure; and shafts should be sunk there for the purpose of exploring it. Quartz veins seem quite abundant; and some of them are of large size, and apparently rich in gold.

The prospects, upon the whole, appear quite favorable; and, no doubt, when the geological peculiarities of the district are better understood, it will prove an important mining locality.

I made some explorations to the west of Grand Lake, along the Oldham metalliferous band, and found traces of gold in the sands of a small stream, which, I believe, is locally named the Beaver Dam River.

This region is, no doubt, worthy of more extended search than I was at the time able to make; for the surface indications appear to be of a very favorable character.

Proceeding northward on the Beaver Bank road, another belt of clay slate is crossed before reaching the metalliferous line of elevation on which the Renfrew gold field is situated. This belt occupies the synclinal valley between the Oldham and Renfrew anticlinal folds.

I obtained gold from fissures in this slate, and from patches of rusty looking soil on its surface; but since no quartz veins appear to exist in the slate itself, it is most likely that this gold was removed by glacial action from the Renfrew band, which lies to the northward.

Explorers for gold should give this district a thorough examination, by sinking pits down to the bed rock, in the most likely places; for there is

no reason to doubt that some gold lies below the glacial drift deposited in depressions and chasms in the bed rock, even if it should not be found in the drift itself in sufficiently large quantity to pay the working.

Extensive mining operations are in progress at Renfrew, attended by most encouraging results. Gold is so abundant, in some of the veins, that it is difficult to find a piece of quartz, a few cubic inches in size, that does not contain more or less gold; indeed, some of the quartz is so rich, that scarcely a piece, even one cubic inch in size, can be found that does not contain gold.

The yield, per ton, of such quartz, when crushed, cannot fail to prove highly satisfactory.

Mining is limited, as yet, to the south dip of the band, the strata on the north dip being covered by a considerable depth of drift from the newer group of clay slates, or upper silurian rocks, lying within a short distance of this band to the northward. That quartz veins will be found on the north side of the axis as rich as those on the south side of it, is highly probable; and efforts should therefore be made for its early exploration.

I examined a section across this metaliferous band, at a point about ten miles to the west of the Renfrew district, where the River Hebert cuts obliquely across it. This stream is a tributary of the St. Croix; it passes through a rich agricultural district, and rolls gold in its sands along the greater part of its course. In all trials made on this stream, I found from one to five pieces of gold to the panful of stuff; and other parties who were assisting me in making the search were nearly as successful.

Quartz rock is very abundant in the neighborhood. On one farm, in particular, I observed a section of over two hundred feet of a massive stone wall, all composed of good looking quartz, enclosing a large field, in which also great quantities of quartz appear cropping through the surface.

This quartz does not seem to contain much gold; for, in a search extending over two hours, I did not succeed in finding but one small spec of the metal. But in a place like this, where many thousands of tons of the rock can be got ready quarried for the crusher, and where an inexhaustible supply exists, in a district easily mined, even a small per centage to the ton should make it a valuable field for gold mining.

The inducement to try the experiment of putting an exploring shaft down to the depth of, say, four hundred feet, is greater here than in any other place I know; for the geology of the district is of such a character as to render it more than probable that the quartz will be found much richer in gold at some considerable depth *below* the surface,—for there it presents but slight traces of the metal.

Perhaps some of the associations, already organized for gold mining, would find it much to their advantage to give this locality a fair trial. Its close vicinity to good water power, on the River Hebert, adds much to its value.

Extending my researches along this range to a distance of seven or eight miles further to the westward, I observed another spot where, there is reason to believe, extensive operations might be profitably carried on in quartz crushing.

In this locality also the quartz is very abundant at and near the surface, and it appears to be of good quality. One vein, of large size, is exposed for several hundred yards along the bed of a brook, and thousands of tons from the same vein lie as loose boulders near its outcrop.

This locality is about nine miles from Windsor, and one and a half to the eastward from the post road leading from Windsor to Halifax.

To ascertain by trial, on a large scale, the value of this quartz, and of that in the township of Rawdon, would be very desirable; for there are several localities in which it can be obtained in great quantities in rocks of the same age, viz.: the upper members of the older clay slate group, and lower members of the newer group of argillaceous schists.

On the high range of land, forming the north side of the valley of the Upper Musquodoboit River, it exists in great abundance in many places.

where it can be mined at a small cost, and in the vicinity of good water power.

Under these circumstances, quartz, comparatively poor in gold, might be worked profitably on a large scale. As yet, however, no positive or satisfactory evidence has been obtained to show that gold, in paying quantities, exists in quartz of the upper clay slate group.

Although we find gold in several streams draining districts chiefly occupied by rocks of this age, it cannot be regarded as sufficient evidence; since it is possible that the gold rolled in the sands of these streams may have been derived from the older rocks, brought to the surface in the high lands in which they take their rise.

I have proved the drift of the Stewiacke River to be auriferous, by many trials made along its course, for a distance of fifteen miles. The quantity obtained on each trial ranged from one to as much as thirty-eight specs to the pan full. This proves the existence of gold, in considerable quantities, in the valley of this stream.

But, as far as I have been able to examine along its course, no rocks in place are found of greater age than the upper clay slate group.

In a section of several miles, near its head waters, the main stream runs in an easterly direction, along a synclinal valley in the upper clay slates. Here it sends branches of considerable size to the northward across strata dipping at sharp angles to the south.

I followed one of those streams—named Sutherland's Brook—for a distance of three miles, which would make about two miles of section across strata with continual southerly dip, at an angle of  $50^{\circ}$  and  $60^{\circ}$ . The strata forming the north end of the section, I found to be upper members of the lower, or older, clay slate group; and if I had been able to follow the stream farther in that direction, I have no doubt that the old gold-bearing rocks of the south coast would be found at the surface along an east and west anticlinal line. It seems, therefore, most probable that the Stewiacke derives its gold from this range of high lands, forming the watershed between it and the east branch of the Salmon River, which runs along the eastern head of the valley of the Bay of Fundy.

The whole of this region is still an unoccupied wilderness. Although the greater part of the land is well adapted for farming purposes, yet it is now frequented only by the lumberer, the bear and moose hunter.

I spent some time during the summer of 1847 in making examinations among the lower carboniferous rocks which occupy an extensive area in the northern section of this tract,—that bordering the east branch of the Salmon River, on its south side. Here a fine stream named the Calvary falls into it from the south, cutting a deep channel for itself in the rocks at right angles to their strike; thus exposing a section, some miles in extent, of lower carboniferous, or Devonian rocks, and upper clay slate, or silurian rocks, all dipping at sharp angles to the northward, or contrary to the direction of dip of strata exposed in section along Sutherland's Brook.

This fact affords ample evidence to prove the existence of an east and west anticlinal line of elevation along the middle of the district, where the older slates, and probably strata of the quartzite group, are brought to the surface. Hence, no doubt, its auriferous character, as indicated by the existence of gold in the sands of the streams that traverse it.

To explore this district thoroughly would occupy at least two or three months. What has been accomplished in the short time I was able to devote to that object, was merely to expose a few links of a chain which will, no doubt, lead to more valuable discoveries, if carefully followed up, a task which I had to abandon, though very reluctantly, and proceed to the eastward to explore the Cape North district, in the Island of Cape Breton.

While on my way to that place, I examined a few points along the road, in which I observed favorable indications of the existence of gold.

French River, a small stream which falls into Merigomish Harbor, was the first that I examined, and found gold in its drift, which there is reason to believe it derives from auriferous quartz veins in the Blue Mountain, a range of high lands in which it takes its rise.

I found gold also disseminated through gravel banks, at various levels above the bed of the river, and observed detritus from quartz veins abundant in the gravel banks, and in the bed of the stream.

The second place examined was the Milford River, which falls into Milford Haven, at the head of Chedabucto Bay. From the result of a few trials made here, I infer the existence of gold somewhere in the mountains drained in this stream; and there is reason to believe that it will be found also largely disseminated through that extensive tract of alluvial deposits, known as the Milford Haven Intervale. It was late in the evening when I reached that place, so I had only time to wash three pans full of stuff, in each of which I found from two to three pieces of gold. This was obtained from surface stuff, dug out from among the roots of the grass. It is probable, therefore, that gold in much larger quantities may be found at a greater depth.

I observed traces of gold also in some quartz boulders, in the township of Manchester, about three miles to the eastward of Milford Haven. This quartz was probably drifted from the slate hills to the north, for the district in which they occur is occupied by carboniferous rocks.

I made several trials after this along the road, for a distance of thirty miles, without any favorable results, until I reached the principal streams falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence between the Strait of Canso and Port Hood.

Two of these streams roll gold in their sands, which they, no doubt, derived from metalliferous lodes at their sources, in the high range of mountains extending eastward from Cape Poreupine.

I could not spare time for an extended search, but feel confident from what I have observed, that rich deposits of the metal may be discovered in the mountains at the head waters of Long Point River, in particular, for every trial made on this stream yielded from three to four sights in every pan full of sand. From Port Hood to the River Margaree, a distance of forty miles, the country presents very little to encourage exploration for gold, being principally occupied by carboniferous rocks. But the region lying to the eastward of the Margaree, comprising the Cape North district, presents great inducements for exploration for the precious metals. The country is much more varied in its mineralogical and geological characters, and it has been subjected to metamorphic action of much greater intensity apparently than any other section of the Province. Several of the streams which drain this extensive region, roll gold in their drift to the sea; but of the character of the country in which they take their rise very little is known. The sources of some of them are even yet enveloped in as much mystery almost as the sources of the Nile. This is partly owing to the fact of the country being still in the wilderness state. But the greatest difficulty, in the way of exploring it, is the extraordinary depth of the defiles, or narrow valleys, in which most of the streams flow from the interior, and the exceeding steepness of the slopes that wall them in on both sides.

The explorer is compelled to travel either in the bed of the stream, all the way, or along the top of the slopes, at an altitude of ten or twelve hundred feet above it. In the latter case he could learn but very little of the mineral character or geology of the country, for its surface is generally found covered, to a considerable depth, by soil, in which but few stones are met with, and the rock is seldom found exposed at the surface, even in the slopes, although they are generally found ranging from an angle of sixty to seventy degrees of inclination.

It is mainly by wading along the channels of its rivers that the greater part of this country can, therefore, be explored.

Another great obstacle to exploring this country is the dense growth of luxuriant forest that everywhere covers the slopes and glens, and even the greater part of the table lands, or tops of the mountains; for, in its general topographical features, the Cape North district may be regarded as an elevated plateau, having a main altitude of twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea.

To the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on its north-west side, it presents a bold front of rounded or conical mountains, united at their base, and appearing like buttresses supporting the table lands of the interior on their flanks. They attain, at some points, an elevation of fifteen hundred feet above the sea level; and their general outline is softened and the landscape rendered beautiful by a dense covering of hardwood forest, by which they are clothed from their base to their summits.

The greater part of the district is encircled by a rampart of similar mountains, more or less rounded in their contour; and where they happened to be stripped of their covering of forest, by the ravages of fire, they appear as naked cones of crumbly red feldspar rock, which is the prevailing igneous rock of the district, and that from which the principal part of the soil is derived. Hence, no doubt, its extraordinary fertility.

Viewed from the interior, these mountains appear but little elevated above the general level of the country, which in its main aspects appears comparatively level, although cut by deep valleys and narrow defiles along all its water courses.

Wherever bottom-lands, or intervalles, occurs in the valleys, the soil is remarkably rich. This is evident from the heavy growth of healthy looking timber they produce, consisting principally of maple, birch, beech and elm, with occasional oak trees of large size, and well adapted for staves or ship timber.

I observed some elm trees as much as four feet diameter, and as straight and tall as any I ever saw in the forests of Canada, or the South-western States.

Most of the steep slopes are also heavily timbered; but on the table lands the forest is much lighter, and chiefly composed of spruce, fir and hardwood mixed. The soil generally appears to be good, and comparatively free from stones.

Considerable tracts of the higher or table lands are occupied by peat bogs, which will, no doubt, some time hereafter, prove of great value, as they are capable of yielding an unlimited supply of that description of fuel, of the finest quality.

The surface of these peat bogs presents the appearance of gently sloping planes of elliptic form, having deep circular basins at their highest points, full to their brim of clear, icy cold water. These basins are no doubt fed by springs from below, and they appear indispensable to the accumulation of any great depth of peat free from earthy matter.

The geology of this district bears a very close resemblance to that of the Cobequid Mountains; but the brown feldspar rock, or syenite, which is here the predominant intrusive rock, differs from syenite in the Cobequid Mountains, in having much less quartz and hornblende in its composition, and it is of a more crumbly and perishable nature. On this account the soil of the district is chiefly composed of it.

The other intrusive rocks are occasional dikes of porphyry and trap: true granite being very scarce if at all present. The prevailing stratified rocks are the newer clay slate, or upper silurian rocks, and devonian, or lower carboniferous rocks—all metamorphosed to a higher degree, and much more disturbed by igneous masses and dikes, than is observed in any other section of the Province.

To make out the geological structure of the district on the large scale is not, however, a very difficult task, because extensive sections of the rocks are exposed along the sea shore, and in the channels of some of the rivers. The same general arrangement of the strata in parallel folds, appears to be the most important feature of its structure; but the strike of the rock inclines more to the northward and southward than I observed any where else—being N. 20° E., S. 20° W.; as a general rule the greatest amount of inclination I observed was, N. 15° E., S. 15° W. This brings the strata obliquely to the Gulf Coast line, which has a general course of about N. 40° E., S. 40° W., affording an excellent opportunity for observing the phenomena presented by the different groups along their lines of contact.

To give, however, anything like a detailed description of the geology of a country so little explored, would be premature; more extended research and very careful examination, would be necessary, before such a thing should be attempted.

The result of my observations in this district inclines me to adopt the opinion that gold is chiefly confined to the south-western half of it. The sands of all streams draining that section are more or less auriferous; but I failed to discover any gold in the sands of streams traversing the other section.

That the streams which carry gold in their drift remove it from more ancient rocks, in the interior of the country, than any exposed in place along the sections of their course that I have been able to examine, is most likely, for the greater part of their drift is composed of detritus of the older rocks.

The Margaree rolls gold in its sands over a bed of carboniferous rocks, a distance of twenty miles, or more; yet the greater part of its drift consists of materials derived from older formations. The Bedeque and Middle River, also, which take their rise in the same region, carry a heavy drift of ancient detritus, in which gold is largely disseminated, for fifteen or twenty miles, along valleys scooped out in carboniferous rocks.

The main course of those rivers is from north-east to south-west. In the lower part of their course they flow through broad, rich valleys, along which highly prosperous settlements extend far in among the mountains. They discharge a considerable volume of clear, cold water, over pebbly beds of an average breadth of seventy or eighty feet, with a fall of about one foot in three hundred. As might be expected, the gold is not altogether confined to the channels which the streams now occupy, but is dispersed through the whole of the bottom lands, or alluvial deposits, on each side of the streams.

All the trials I made were in surface stuff; but the results were of such a character as to leave no room to doubt the existence of gold in large quantities, in some places at the base of the alluvial drift, in those river valleys.

I found gold in every trial made on those streams. On the Margaree the quantity ranged from one to six pieces to the pan full of sand; and on the Middle River, from one to seven. The pan used would contain about two quarts when full. This may help to convey a pretty fair idea of the quantity of gold dispersed through the alluvial drift, to those accustomed to searching for gold in river sands. It is true that many trials might be made in the sands of those rivers without finding a single spec of gold, if the most likely spots, accessible at the surface of the drift, were not selected for making such trials.

But it is well known to all who have had any experience in such work, that this can be done even on the richest gold-bearing streams in any country.

To cut trenches down to the base of the drift, where I would expect to find the gold most abundant, would require more time than I had at my disposal when there; so I had to confine my operations to surface deposits alone. In view of all the circumstances, I have no doubt that gold washings on the north-east branch of the Margaree River, and on the Wagamatcook, or Middle River, will prove remunerative, if the works are conducted skilfully.

Nor is there any reason to doubt that valuable gold mines exist somewhere at the head waters of those streams. No time should therefore be allowed to pass without having a thorough exploration made in the region in which they take their rise.

There are three other streams that have their sources in the same region, and they also carry gold in their drift, derived, in all probability, from the district in which they take their rise. The first of these discharges its waters into the Gulf, a short distance westward from Cheticamp. Within a few hundred yards of it, stands a spacious new building, designed for a place of worship for the French Roman Catholics, who are the principal inhabitants of this part of the coast. As a chapel, it is not surpassed by any edi-

fice of the kind in the Lower Provinces. It is altogether built of freestone, in the old English Gothic style of architecture. It reflects much credit on all concerned, both in its design and execution, and is certainly an ornament to the beautiful country that surrounds it. In this river I succeeded in finding only ten pieces of gold in fifteen pans full of sand which I washed; but I have reason to believe that it is more plentiful higher up the stream. I observed boulders of vesicular trap, or lava very abundant in the drift of this stream, which indicates volcanic action to some extent in the interior at a former period, and it goes far also to confirm the belief that valuable minerals abound in this region, especially gold, silver and copper ores.

Steep Mountain River is the second stream met with after passing the Margaree. It falls into the Gulf at a point six or seven miles past Cheticamp to the eastward. It is locally known to some as Little River; but this is a misnomer, for it is much the largest stream east of the Margaree.

Gold seems to be quite plentiful in the drift of this river, for it appeared in every trial made in its sands during a whole day's operation; and as much as five, and often seven pieces appeared frequently as the result of a trial. The gold is coarser, and more plentiful the higher up the stream is followed towards its headwater.

I followed it only as far as I could in one day's journey, returning in time to reach the Gulf Shore about midnight, as I had no provision then made to enable me to camp in the forest. I found it impossible to ascend this river otherwise than by travelling in its channel; for the land rises steeply on each side to a height of ten and twelve hundred feet above its bed. The whole of the country, as far as I could see on each side of the river, appears to be cut, by deep defiles, into a succession of rounded mountains, with their sides sloping at an angle seldom found less than sixty or seventy degrees; and they are also covered by a dense forest which greatly increases the difficulty of travelling along the banks of the river.

The channel of this stream is about one hundred and fifty feet wide, and paved by well rounded boulders and coarse gravel, consisting of detritus, chiefly from clay slates, porphyry, and syenite, with occasional masses and pebbles of quartz rock. During floods, the water rises in this broad channel to as much as fifteen feet, sometimes, above its ordinary level; but during the greater part of the summer season, more than half its channel is quite dry, so that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the gold from its channel, should it prove sufficiently abundant.

The third gold bearing stream alluded to, falls into the Gulf about eight miles beyond the Steep Mountain River, and fourteen or fifteen miles north eastward from Cheticamp. This stream also is known by two names: some call it Lazar River, and others maintain that its proper name is Red Point River. I made but few trials on this stream, but every pan full of stuff washed showed more or less gold. It is but a small stream, about the same size as the stream that falls into the sea near the chapel at Cheticamp. Its channel is not much over twenty feet wide, and is fordable everywhere during the summer season.

Between Red Point River and Cape North I made diligent and careful search for some distance along the courses of four different streams of considerable size, without discovering any traces of gold.

Three of these rivers fall into the Gulf within four or five miles of each other, at Grand Ance, or Limbo Cove, as it is named on some maps of the country. The first met with, before coming to Grand Ance, is named the Fish Pond River; and the second is known as the McKenzie River; and the third is Grand Ance, or Grand Tosh River.

The fourth stream is the North River of Cape North, which, after running twenty-five or thirty miles in a north-easterly course, through a beautiful glen, discharges its waters into Aspy Bay.

I also made some search along the sea shore around Cape North, and towards Bay St. Lawrence, without meeting with any success.

But it is not at all unlikely that gold may yet be found in some parts of the north-eastern section of the Cape North district, since full nine-tenths



of its area remain yet unexplored; still, estimating its value as a mineral region by what I have already discovered within its limits, there seems to be good reasons for believing that it must ere long become the scene of important mining operations, independent of the discovery of gold.

From the mouth of Steep Mountain River, for a distance of thirty miles to the eastward, favorable indications of the existence of the ores of copper, zinc and barytes present themselves at different points.

Magnetic iron ore also seems quite abundant at some points between Grand Ance and Cape St. Lawrence. This might be turned to good account where fuel of every description can be obtained. I have no doubt that coal exists at Bay St. Lawrence, and I am informed that one bed has already been discovered there; and as for wood and peat for charcoal, the supply is unlimited.

But no mining operations, on a large scale, can be commenced in this region until a harbor of some kind is constructed. This, I have reason to believe can be easily done at Aspy Bay, where a good harbor carrying three and three and a-half fathoms water extends three miles inland from a bar which separates it from the bay, except a narrow pass of three feet most water on the bar. The shore slopes steeply outside the bar, to eight and nine fathoms, with sand and clay bottom. The distance between the points of three fathoms depth outside and inside the bar, will not much exceed three hundred yards; and the holding ground is good, for there seems to be a deep substratum of stiff boulder clay, into which piles can be driven to any depth that may be deemed necessary.

For a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles inland from this harbor, the soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes; and the facilities for lumbering and ship-building surpass those of any other district in the Province.

The cutting of a channel across this narrow bar would also give a great impulse to fishing on this part of the coast, and would be the means of saving much life and property. But apart from all other considerations, the mining interests that will be likely to spring up in this section of the Province in a short time, in connection with its silver, iron and zinc, render it necessary that the harbors should be opened with as little delay as possible; and some improvement should be made on the roads, which are now almost impassable even to a person on foot.

The prospects for silver and zinc mining appear most encouraging, over a considerable extent of the country, but more particularly so in the neighborhood of Grand Ance, where the Mackenzie River falls into the Gulf. This stream flows over a rough boulder bed about seventy or eighty feet wide, with a fall of about one foot in the hundred. It discharges a large volume of water during the summer season. It is not easily forded on this account, except when the water is at its lowest stages, and the difficulty is greatly increased by the large size of the boulders by which its bed is paved.

On each side of it, the land rises abruptly to a height of eight or ten hundred feet, except a short distance near the sea where the land slopes gently down to the shore.

Native metallic silver is found abundantly disseminated through the drift of this stream, in small grains and nuggets; and this appears to be the case along the greater part of its course, for in many trials made several miles inland, I found the silver as plentiful as I found it near the Gulf coast. Nor is there reason to doubt the existence of rich deposits in some places where circumstances favored the concentration of such particles of the drift as were of the greatest specific gravity, such as silver, &c.

The sources from which this stream derived the silver rolled in its drift are, as far as I have been able to discover,—first, from veins of a beautiful variety of spar, closely resembling meerschaum, that abound in some parts of this district. Some of these veins contain native silver, which is imbedded in strings and nests of a softish gray substance of earthy texture, much resembling the carbonate of that metal. The other source I have reason to believe is the general surface glacial drift along its banks and tributaries.

I observed here also some fine veins of zinc ore (calamine) which may be profitably mined, for some of them are of good size, being from three to nine inches in thickness, and in positions that are very favorable for mining.

There is a probability of some of them being also found near enough to the argentiferous veins to be mined in connection with them, which will save a large amount in mining operations where the veins may not be all of large size.

The rocks in this part of the country appear to be cut in all directions by mineral veins, variously composed; some of them are quite large, being as much as three feet in thickness.

Transverse sections of some of them may be seen along the coast at some points, particularly in the sea cliffs between the Fish Pond River and the mouth of the Mackenzie River, where masses of galena are found distributed through some of them; but not in sufficient quantity for mining, as far as can be seen on the surface.

But the facilities for mining are of such a favorable character that veins comparatively poor in ore might be profitably worked.

The prevailing rock here is a hard gray sandstone, either of Devonian or upper silurian age. It is highly metamorphosed, and very much disturbed by intrusive masses and dykes of syenite, and springs of highly mineralized water issue from it in some places, which fact may be regarded as an indication of the existence of extensive deposits of metallic ores.

In closing this report, I cannot but express regret at having been compelled by unfavorable weather and the lateness of the season to abandon exploring operations in this interesting locality without being able to bring my labors to a more satisfactory conclusion.

However, as much that is of a highly important character remains yet to be done in this district, particularly in connection with the discovery of silver, I trust I shall be enabled to attend to it as early in the ensuing summer as circumstances will permit.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. CAMPBELL.

## APPENDIX No. 7.

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### COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

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(Copy.)

*H. M. Consulate,  
Boston. 2nd September, 1862.*

My Lord,—

I have just received a visit from the U. S. Attorney, who brought with him the Captain of the Detective Police of Boston, to show me a plate and specimens of notes prepared by a man named George Leizer, for the purpose of defrauding the Nova Scotia Treasury. The man is now in custody, but it appears that there is no law by which he could be punished for forging a *Foreign Treasury Note*, although he might be punished for forging the paper of a *Foreign Banking Company*. The Attorney General has undertaken to get a remand of a week, in order to take any further action Your Excellency may direct in the matter; and it would be desirable that I should be apprised by telegraph whether the retention of the prisoner is wished, and if any one will come on here on behalf of the Nova Scotia Treasury. It is very possible that this is but one of a gang; and there is no doubt but that a great quantity of these notes would easily have been passed here, as N. S. currency bears a premium. I enclose two specimens of an unfinished note, some in a more forward state being in the hands of the Detective above mentioned.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

Humble servant.

FRANCIS LOUSADA.

H. B. M. Consul for Mass. & R. I.

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,

Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

*Halifax, N. S., Sept. 6. 1862.*

Sir,—

I have it in command from His Honor the Administrator of the Government to request you without delay to repair to Boston, and there put yourself in communication with the British Consul at that port, and with the United States District Attorney, on the subject of certain forgeries

of Province notes recently attempted at that place by a party now in custody, calling himself George Leizer.

You will use every means to have this party, in case his act can be brought within the operation of the criminal code of the United States, brought to trial and convicted. Should the act not be cognizable as a criminal offence by the code of the United States, you will use every means in your power, when the party is brought up for examination or otherwise, to ascertain any facts which may throw light upon this transaction or reveal the number or names of the persons engaged in it, and to what extent the forgery has proceeded, and whether any and what forged notes have been uttered and put in circulation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

E. M. McDONALD, Esq.

Halifax, 19th September, 1862.

SIR,—

I beg leave to report that having received your letter of the 6th instant informing me of the request of His Honor the Administrator of the Government that I should "repair to Boston, and there put myself in communication with the British Consul at that port, and with the United States District Attorney, on the subject of certain forgeries of Provincial notes recently attempted at that place," I started for Boston on the same day, arriving there on the afternoon of the 9th inst. I immediately called on the British Consul, and subsequently on Mr. Sargeant, captain of the Detective Police, from whom I learned the facts, as far as they had been ascertained, concerning the attempted forgery. A person named George Leizer brought a copper plate engraving of the one pound Treasury Note of the Province of Nova Scotia to a printer named George French, with whom he tried to make an arrangement to print a number of copies from it. French feigned compliance with his request, appointed a time for him to come to his shop to have the work done, and then gave information of the circumstances to the Police. At the time appointed, Leizer appeared with his plate, and was arrested, after a desperate resistance. Only a few copies of the note, not more than ten or twelve in all, including those made at the time of his arrest, together with those found in his lodgings, are known to have been printed. On two of them he had forged the signatures of James McNab, Receiver General, and John Naylor and Charles Twining, Commissioners. The signatures of Messrs. Naylor and Twining were fair imitations; that of Mr. McNab was not so well done. The engraving of the note was well executed in point of workmanship, but the design on the plate was not correctly copied—the lion and unicorn in the centre being *rampant* instead of *couchant* as in the original. Notwithstanding these defects, however, the imitation both of engraving and signature had so much the general appearance of the genuine note, that had he found an accomplice in the printer, he might have disposed of thousands of pounds of the spurious paper in Boston and other cities of the United States, where the Treasury notes of this Province have not hitherto been much in circulation, but where they are now worth a large premium. There was found in Leizer's possession, besides other evidences of guilt, sheets of paper on which he had been practising imitations of the signatures, and a quantity of greyish powder, with which he had experimented in discoloring some of the notes, giving them the appearance of having been in use. No clue could be

obtained to the name of the person who engraved the plate, nor could it be ascertained that Leizer had any accomplices.

The case had already been under the consideration of the United States District Attorney, who gave it as his opinion that the offence of the prisoner was not cognizable as a criminal act, under the code of the United States, or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that therefore he must be discharged. I obtained from him, however, a reconsideration of the case, when he arrived at the conclusion, that Leizer might be brought to trial under the common law, for an attempt to defraud; and the prisoner was accordingly committed to take his trial for that offence, at the October sittings of the Superior Court. Previous to leaving Boston, I placed in the hands of George P. Sanger, Esquire, the District Attorney, such details of evidence in the case as he thought sufficient to enable him to frame an indictment, and secure the conviction of the prisoner. The engraved plate, together with the signed copies of the note, and other evidences of guilt found in possession of the prisoner, I left with Captain Sargeant of the Police, who made the arrest, and by whom they will be produced in evidence on the trial. An unsigned copy of the forged note is herewith enclosed. None of the notes were put in circulation.

I may state that, the prisoner, George Leizer, is apparently of about forty-five or fifty years of age, represents himself as a Nova Scotian by birth, and well acquainted in Yarmouth and Halifax, having for a time worked at his trade as a blacksmith in this city, whence he removed about nineteen years ago to Boston, where he has since resided.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. McDONALD.

The Honorable  
A. G. ARCHIBALD, &c. &c.

*Halifax, 7th February, 1862.*

SIR,—

In my report of the 10th September last, I stated that Leizer, arrested for counterfeiting the treasury notes of this Province, was to be tried at the October sittings of the Massachusetts Superior Court in Boston. I have since learned that during the October sittings of that Court, Mr. Moses Sargeant, Captain of Detective Police, who arrested the prisoner, was unavoidably absent from the city. As he was an important witness, the trial could not take place in his absence, and the prisoner was remanded until the December term, when he was tried on an indictment "for attempt to commit an overt act prohibited by law, to wit, to counterfeit," &c., that being the only indictment by which he could be held in the Massachusetts courts. On this charge he was convicted, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, being the severest penalty allowed under the law. I am informed by Mr. Sargeant, that the plate, left by me in his possession, to be used in evidence on the trial, has been destroyed, and that none of the notes are in circulation.

I would beg leave to call your attention to the valuable services rendered by this gentleman in arresting Leizer, and in the subsequent proceedings. In effecting the arrest, he ran a very great risk of personal injury, the criminal being armed, and making a desperate resistance. When I saw Mr.

Sargeant in September, he carried on his person unmistakable evidence of the sharp conflict he had had with the prisoner. Had the counterfeit been upon any of the Massachusetts' banks, he would have been rewarded for making arrest. As it is customary in this Province to give rewards for the apprehension of criminals, there would seem to be no irregularity in rewarding Mr. Sargeant. In Massachusetts there is a law in relation to rewards for services of this kind, authorizing the payment of Fifty Dollars for the conviction of any person passing a counterfeit bill, and of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the seizure of the plate from which the counterfeit note has been printed. The apprehension and conviction of Leizer, is a case that would seem to justify the payment of a reasonable reward; and considering the great personal risk incurred by officer Sargeant, in making the arrest, and the importance of the service he has rendered in preventing the probable issue of a large amount of counterfeit treasury notes, I would suggest that the Government of Nova Scotia should consider the propriety of giving him a reward, equal in amount to that which he would have received from the government of his own State, had the counterfeit been upon any of the banks of Massachusetts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

E. M. McDONALD.

The Hon. A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
Attorney General, &c. &c.

## APPENDIX No. 8.

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### LIGHT HOUSES.

(Copy.)

No. 76.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.*  
20th August, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a report, made by Captain Ryder to Vice-Admiral Milne, regarding the Light House at Sambro.

Having had reason to think that the lights at the entrance of the Harbor were not in as effective a condition as they should be, and being anxious to ascertain whether any improvement could be made in them, I proposed to Sir Alexander Milne that we should visit the Light House at Sambro for the purpose of inspecting it, and H. M. Ship *Hero* being fortunately in port at the time, we were able to secure the assistance of Captain Ryder, whose thorough knowledge of the subject renders any report from him of great value.

By the report which I now enclose, Your Grace will perceive that Captain Ryder expresses himself most unfavorably, both as regards the apparatus now in use, and also as regards the mode in which the service is conducted by the keeper. I have lost no time in bringing the subject under the consideration of my Government, and steps will immediately be taken to correct those errors in the management of the Light of which Captain Ryder complains.

With regard to the recommendation that a new Dioptric Light should be substituted for the present old and defective lamps, I shall not fail to do all in my power to effect a change; but in a position of the importance of Sambro, it is desirable that when a change is made, it should be done in the most effective manner possible; and for this purpose I should be anxious to secure a second, or at any rate a third class Dioptric apparatus; and although the saving in oil would be such as to render the change desirable even in an economic point of view, still the original cost of a light of that description would be such as to render it necessary in the first instance, to obtain a vote of the Legislature, as there is no fund from which the money could be provided, the expense of maintaining the Light Houses in the Province exceeding the revenue derived from the Light Dues.

It is, therefore, my intention to bring the subject under the consideration of the Legislature during the next Session, and I trust that they may see the propriety of granting the sum required for carrying out this improvement.

I beg also to call Your Lordship's attention to the clause in Captain Ryder's report, in which he alludes to the reduction in the charge of powder used in firing the fog guns at Sambro. This reduction, which I understand has been made in consequence of orders from the War Department, materially affects the distance at which the guns can be heard; and in a port like Halifax, which is so constantly frequented by H. M. ships, I can hardly think that it is desirable to do anything to diminish the efficiency of

guns which are so invaluable to ships making the port in the foggy weather so prevalent on this coast, for the purpose of effecting a saving which must be very insignificant, the annual amount of powder used under the old system being little over 800 lbs., the value of which is about £20.

I should also feel greatly obliged to Your Grace, if you could procure for me a copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the condition and management of Lights, Buoys and Beacons, which was presented to Parliament in 1861, as I fear that sufficient attention has not been paid in this Province to the great improvements which have been made of late years, and there is a large amount of information contained in that report which would be of great service in the management of our Lights.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

Nova Scotia.—No. 106.

Downing Street,  
8th Sept. 1862.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 76, of the 26th ultimo, together with copy of a Report by Captain Ryder, R. N., on the Light Houses of Nova Scotia. I have requested the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to afford me the benefit of their advice on the subjects of your despatch. In the meantime I enclose for your information, copy of the Report on Lights, Buoys and Beacons which was presented to Parliament in 1861.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF CERTAIN LIGHT HOUSES IN NOVA SCOTIA, MORE PARTICULARLY ON THAT AT SAMBRO, OFF HALIFAX.

H. M. Ship "Hero,"  
Halifax, Aug. 10, 1862.

SIR,—

Having at your desire visited the Light Houses at Sambro, Devil's Island, and Major's Beach, I beg to report generally on their state.

There is much room for improvement in all of them. They are far below the Light Houses of France, America, and Great Britain, Spain, &c., as to order and efficiency.

It is possible that mariners may not have complained of their inefficiency. They are grateful for any lights, and if told in their Book of Directions not



to expect to be able to discern a light until within 10 or 12 miles, are content if they observe it when they reach that distance; and are not curious to enquire whether at a small cost or with a positive economy, the lights could be made to throw their rays to a much greater distance. Shipowners do not complain, for they would be afraid of an increase in the light dues. Neither insurance offices nor pilots are generally found to take an active part in applying for improved lights.

The absence of complaint on the part of persons supposed to be most interested in this very important question, is therefore no proof of the efficiency of the Light Houses.

France and the United States have within a short time, entirely relighted their coasts. A comparison between the lights of Nova Scotia and the United States would, I am afraid, be much to the disadvantage of the former; whereas the prevalence of fogs and thick weather during a large portion of the year, and the dangerous gales during the winter, point out that Nova Scotia should be content with none but the very best lights the finances can sustain.

Some improvement could be made in the existing lights at very little expense, and the greatest improvement could be made on others with probably a positive economy.

I will select the Sambro Light for a special notice. It is a very important light, being the outer sea-light of the harbor of Halifax, a harbor destined to be the terminus of the great intercolonial communication between the British Provinces and Great Britain. Sambro Light, is of all the Light Houses I have visited in Nova Scotia, the most open to unfavorable criticism. There are 13 lamps, of which 9 have reflectors arranged round the edge of a flat and nearly circular table. The lamps appear to be old and battered. The lantern is octagonal, and if the number of panes of glass was a merit in a Light House, Sambro would probably stand at the head of the list of known Light Houses. It contains 128 small panes of glass. The frame work is thick and clumsy, and obstructs a large portion of the light. The reflectors are so slenderly supported that they cannot remain in a vertical position. But even if they could do so, the keeper takes very good care that they shall not, for he invariably and intentionally places them out of adjustment every night, the whole lamp, including its reflector, being thrown back at an angle to the vertical varying  $0^{\circ}$  to  $3^{\circ}$ . This is done to prevent the oil running over, when, as the keeper describes it, "it swells with the heat." Each lamp had a different angle of heel. They were wedged back by small pieces of wood of unequal size and variable thickness. The keeper was evidently not a little proud of the ingenuity displayed in this contrivance. It had never occurred to him that reflectors so treated would throw a large portion of their rays to the sky, where they would be wasted, but indeed when one looked at the state of the reflectors, an excuse was easily found for the keeper, for there was so little silver left on them (they were 47 years old), that it could make but little difference whether they were placed at one angle or the other, or indeed, if removed altogether. A new pewter plate would be of greater service.

The average yearly consumption of oil was, the keeper assured me, 875 gallons of seal oil. Now, a first class Dioptric Light in England and Ireland has hitherto only consumed about 500 gallons of Colza oil. In France and Scotland, by the greatest attention to constantly maintaining the maximum height of flame, the keepers succeed in consuming over 700 gallons of Colza oil. I am at a loss to understand, unless seal oil burns very much faster than Colza, at least twice as fast, how this enormous consumption occurs. In the 30 lamps at Beachy Head, they consume only 1000 gallons a year.

A 6th, 5th, 4th or 3rd class Dioptric light, would give a much better light than that now given at Sambro, with, in the case of the 3rd order, a consumption of Colza oil of one-fourth the amount of sea oil now used at Sambro. The saving in oil would much more than pay the interest of the outlay on a third, and permits of the purchase of a second order. I append a list of

the prices paid by the American Government for the different descriptions of Dioptric illuminating apparatus. They obtain them from France, but they are now better made at Birmingham by Messrs. Chance.

American.	List of prices.	Consumption of Colza oil per 100 hours in gals.
1st order.....	\$8,000	15
2nd order.....	5,000	10½
3rd order.....	2,750	3½
4th order.....	860	1½
5th order.....	500	1.14
6th order.....	395	1.14

If 600 gallons of oil can be saved by the substitution of a 3rd order Dioptric light, and the oil costs 3s. a gallon, there will be a saving in oil alone, leaving out of account chimneys, &c., of £90, which at 6 per cent. represents a capital of £1275 or thereabouts.

The 2nd order light Dioptric, gives a splendid light, equivalent in every horizontal direction to the light of 280 careel burners, each burner very superior in effect to any one of the lamps at Sambro. The 3rd order Dioptric gives a light in every direction equivalent to 90 careel burners.

The reflectors at Sambro being as I have already stated quite worn out, must be replaced by new reflectors, at a considerable expense, (they are never re-silvered,) or a new description of illuminating apparatus must be substituted. The Dioptric fixed is the most suitable for Sambro. The lamps had no fixed position, the keeper could turn them in any direction, and they are probably often not turned exactly right. If the lamps are not placed exactly right, a dead angle in the beam may occur. The ventilation was bad, as evidenced by the smoky state of the roof. There should be metal tubes over each chimney to convey the smoke into the cowl.

The fog signal guns, fired twice in return to any gun heard in a fog, are in charge of three artillerymen. They fire away from 600 to 900 lbs. of powder a year, there being about at the rate of ten days of fog every month, May, June, July and August, or 40 days in all. The charge has been reduced from 8 to 5 lbs. very lately. This must diminish very considerably the distance at which the guns can be heard.

The lamps at Major's Beach, had tripods and adjusting screws, and the keeper had a plummet to hang against the face of the reflectors and test their accuracy.

That the less important light at Major's Beach should have this essential adjustment, while the more important light at Sambro is not only without it, but has its reflectors carefully thrown out of adjustment every night, is very remarkable. It is difficult to understand how such an outrage on the first principles of optics can have escaped detection. The keeper and his father have had charge for nearly 50 years.

It might be worth the consideration of the Government, whether the Light House establishments of England or the United States should not be visited by the Inspector. He could in the course of a few weeks obtain a knowledge of the advance made in the science and practice of Light House work, which would conduce most materially to the efficiency and economy of the service in Nova Scotia. If the Government contemplates changing the illuminating apparatus of Sambro for a Dioptric apparatus, I would recommend them to apply to Mr. Chance at Birmingham, who would send them an estimate for a second and third order light, including the expense of sending a man out to superintend the fitting of it. A new lantern would of course be required. He would supply that also, and undertake to erect it without interfering with the present lamps until the last moment. I would

suggest that Captain Shortland be consulted about the kind of light. He might from his practical knowledge suggest some change in the appearance of the light on certain bearings, so as to enable vessels to clear the dangers in the neighborhood. I need hardly allude to the absolute necessity of ample notice being always given in England and elsewhere, of any contemplated change in the character of a light, the erection of a new, or the extinction of an old light.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED P. RYDER, *Captain.*

Vice Admiral

SIR ALEXANDER MILNE, K. C. B. &c. &c.

Nova Scotia.—No. 206.

*Downing Street,*

*6th October, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

I have communicated with the War Department and with the Board of Trade, on the subject of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 76, of the 20th of August, relative to the Light House at Sambro, and to some of the other Lights in Nova Scotia, as well as to the fog signals.

On the subject of the Lights, I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a letter which I have received from the Board of Trade.

With respect to the diminution in the issue of powder for fog signals, I quite agree that it is very undesirable that any change should be made which can diminish the efficiency of those signals, but there seems to be some misunderstanding on the subject. I cannot learn that any order for a reduction in the charge of powder has been issued by the War Department; and if you will refer to the former correspondence relative to the signal stations concluded in your Despatch No. 46, of the 5th of May, you will find that it was at that time settled, that all the expenses of fog signals should be borne by the Provincial Government, with the exception only of the artillerymen, who were to be furnished by the Imperial Government. I shall be obliged to you to report whether this business has not accordingly been undertaken by the Provincial Government; and, if that be so, it will probably be in your power to procure a revision of any orders which they may have given for a reduction in the charge of powder employed in firing the signals.

I have the honor,

&c. &c. &c.

NEWCASTLE.

(Signed)

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,

&c. &c. &c.

No. 97.—Miscella.

*Government House,*

*Halifax, N. S., Nov. 11, 1862,*

MY LORD DUKE,—

In reply to your despatch, No. 206, Oct. 6, 1862, I have the honor to enclose the copy of a Report which I have received from the Inspector of Light Houses, by which your Lordship will see that immediate steps have been taken, as far as possible, to rectify the defects in Sambro Light House,

which were pointed out in Capt. Ryder's Report. New lamps and reflectors have been substituted for those which have become defective, and every attention will be paid in order to make the lights as effective as possible, until further and more permanent improvements can be carried out.

With regard to the substitution of a new Dioptric Light for the apparatus at present in use, it will be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Legislature before taking any steps for that purpose, as the expense which it would entail would be considerable.

I observe that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, have expressed themselves of opinion that no light of less than a 2nd class order would be sufficient. By an estimate, however, which I have received from Messrs. Chance, I find that a light of that description, delivered in Halifax, would cost £1818 stg., exclusive of the expense of putting it up; and I fear that it will be difficult to procure so large a sum without considerable delay. A new Lantern is required at Sambro, which should be erected during the Summer, and it is therefore very desirable that any change there may be made should be done at that time.

I am anxious therefore to be informed whether in the event of its being found impossible to erect a second order Dioptric Light, on account of the expense, it might be advisable, in the opinion of their Lordships, to adopt a third class Dioptric Light, rather than to erect a new Lantern for the present apparatus, which would, in all probability, delay the introduction of the Dioptric Light for many years.

Undoubtedly it would be most desirable in a position of so much importance as Sambro, to erect a first, or at any rate a second class Light: the expense however of the Light House service in this Province is very great. The extent of coast to be lighted is about 800 miles, and for this purpose 43 Light Houses of different classes have been erected, and are kept in constant operation. Last year two important Light Houses were erected; one at Cape Sable, and the other at Cape George: during next Summer some extensive repairs will be required in several of the other Light Houses, and as the expenditure far exceeds the Revenue derived from the Light dues, I fear that it is hardly likely that the House will vote so large a sum as would be required to erect a 2nd class Dioptric Light; and in that case it will be necessary to decide whether a 3rd class Light might not be preferable to continuing for an indefinite period the present Catoptive Light.

With regard to the alteration which was made in the charge of powder for the fog guns at Sambro, it appears that it took place in consequence of an order from the Horse Guards, a copy of which I enclose. The whole thing, however, appears to have originated in a misapprehension on the part of the authorities at home, of the object for which the guns at Sambro are fired. This mistake was rectified by Major-General Doyle, as soon as his attention was drawn to the subject. With respect to the expense of the ammunition for these fog guns being borne by the Provincial Government, I regret to say there appears to have been some neglect. The signal stations referred to in my Despatch, No. 49, 5th May, 1859, for which a sum of £250 a year was voted, are distinct from the *fog signals* at Sambro, and are used for the purpose of reporting vessels entering the harbor. This sum has been regularly paid ever since. During the Session of the same year, a resolution was passed in Committee of Supply, authorising the payment of the ammunition used for the fog guns at Sambro. It does not appear, however, that any claim has ever been made for the payment; and as I do not find that the vote has been repeated in subsequent years, I presume that, the amount being small, and no application being made for payment, it has inadvertently been omitted. I do not, however, anticipate that there will be any difficulty about the payment in future.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,

&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Nova Scotia.—No. 220.

*Downing Street,  
Dec. 24, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

In answer to your Despatch, No. 97, of the 11th of November, relative to a Dioptric Light for the Light House at Sambro, I have the honor to forward to you for your information and guidance the enclosed copy of letter which I have received from the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade on the subject.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

(Copy.)

MR. FARRER TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,  
Marine Department, Whitehall, Dec. 22, 1862.*

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., inclosing a copy of the despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, enquiring whether in case there should be any difficulty in providing the necessary funds for the purchase of a second class Dioptric Light for Sambro Light House, a third class Dioptric Light would be preferable to a new Light of the description at present in use.

With reference to this inquiry, my Lords direct me to state for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that the Light at Sambro is a fixed Light, and that a third order fixed Dioptric Light is quite unfit for a sea light at the entrance of such a port as Halifax. It is at any rate a question whether the reflectors will not give a better light than a fixed Dioptric Light of the third order; and under these circumstances, and considering that new Lamps and Reflectors have been substituted for those which had become defective, it appears to my Lords that it will be better to defer any alteration in the character of the Light until the means are provided for placing one of at least the second order.

My Lords do not think that any delay, which may occur in providing such a Light, need prevent the placing of the new Lantern referred to by the Lieutenant-Governor; but the Lantern should be so constructed, as to be suitable for a Dioptric Light, of at least the second order, and then the apparatus can be changed when the cost of such a Light is voted.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

T. H. FARRER.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

# APPENDIX No. 9.

## BOARD OF WORKS REPORT.

*Office of Board of Works,  
Halifax, January 1st, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the report of the Board of Works for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

The estimated expenditure of the several establishments, under the control of the Board for the past year, amounted to \$104,122 68; and the entire payments made during the same period, for all the services, were \$93,414 47—leaving a balance of \$10,708 39 to meet the liabilities of the department to the 31st December, 1862, amounting to \$15,276 39 (this being in excess of the grant to the extent of \$4568 18). The total receipts from all the services, for the year, amount to \$12,610 09.

### PROVINCIAL BUILDING.

The estimated cost of this service, for the year, was \$5500 00; and the disbursements for the necessary repairs, and other expenses connected therewith, amount to \$4845 95.

The Board would respectfully recommend, that the window sashes and frames of the building (several of which are much decayed), be repaired, and painted on the outside; also, the halls, which have become very dingy, and, in many places, disfigured, be painted.

The cash received for this service amounts to \$3 00.

### GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The amount of estimate to meet the annual outlay of this service was \$2,400 00, and the sum expended in repairs, &c. for the year, was \$2672 55; thus exceeding the sum voted by \$272 55. This excess has arisen from the impaired state of the lower basement of the building, which required more extensive repairs than had been anticipated.

The garden fence is in a very dilapidated state, and will require to be thoroughly repaired in the early part of the spring.

The stables, which have been so often referred to in former reports, still remain in the same decayed state, and the Board would recommend that steps be taken to construct suitable buildings in their stead. There is a credit of \$48 82 to this service.

### PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

The number of convicts in this institution on the 31st December, 1862, was forty-five males and two females—in all, forty-seven. Thirty males and one female, were admitted during the past year. Nineteen have been discharged, having served the full period of their sentence; and five have been liberated through His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's clemency. Two have broken prison—one of whom has been recaptured.

This institution has been laboring under considerable disadvantage for want of sufficient accommodation for the employment of the convicts at the several trades prosecuted therein; and to obviate this difficulty, a range of shops, extending from the main building along the northern wall, two stories in height, (the same to be constructed of granite,) have been commenced during the past summer, which, when completed, will most materially advance the interests of the establishment.

The Board having experienced some inconvenience in disposing of the stock made in the shoe shop, have concluded to hire this branch to one of the city manufacturers, he finding all the materials, and paying monthly, at a fixed rate, for the work performed.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature of last Session, on the subject of the Penitentiary, recommend that a distinct building be erected for a forge. The construction of the buildings already referred to, has prevented their recommendation being carried into effect; but to meet their views, the forge has been detached from the other shops.

On account of the several escapes from the institution, it was deemed necessary to remove the keeper (Mr. Fish), and to appoint a younger and more vigorous person in his place.

The sum set apart to defray the expenditure of this establishment was \$7750 00, and the actual sum paid during the year \$8479 88½; being in excess of the sum voted \$729 88½, which arose from the construction of the fence in front of the prison, new padlocks for cells, and the entrance gates, &c.; and the credits amount to \$1101 57.

On reference to the Schedule hereto annexed (Appendix A), it will be perceived that a much larger amount than that already stated, will appear to the credit of the Penitentiary.

#### HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

The disbursements of the Hospital for the past year was \$21,222 90, and the estimated sum set apart therefor \$19,100, from which it will be seen, that the outlay has exceeded the estimate \$2,122 90, arising from circumstances which could not be anticipated when the probable expenditure for the year was made out.

In the month of March an easterly gale carried away the old wharf, and it became necessary in the early part of the summer to build another in its stead, at a cost of \$447 80.

In mid-summer it was represented that the large boiler became defective, and on examination it was found to be as stated. This defect at so early a period, arose from the boilers having been improperly built in, or set, at first, the large (that referred to) was built in between the two smaller, and so low, that the action of the moisture being below the level of the drain, had accelerated its decay, otherwise, this boiler would have lasted a number of years; and as they were not built in separately, as they should, they had all to be removed before the large one could be repaired.

It was recommended by experienced parties to reverse their position when reset, and build them in separately, so that at any future period, should any one of them require repairs, it can be removed without effecting in the least degree the working of the others. Those repairs and alterations have been attended with considerable expense, but it is confidently expected that a large saving in the annual consumption of coal will be effected thereby.

The two small boilers now do all the required heating, washing and cooking, whereas, formerly, the three were almost constantly employed during the winter and spring for those purposes.

The expenditure connected with the repairs of the boiler, &c., amounted to \$1,830 41, to which add construction of wharf, \$447 80, give a total of \$2,278 21.

The amount received from private patients and several counties during the past year was \$7,778 88. The Board regret to state, that, notwithstand-

ing that every means have been used to collect the large balances due the Hospital, there still remains the sum of \$16,859 28 unpaid.

The Board would beg to state that the Honorable Attorney General has given them every assistance in this matter, and it is mainly due to his exertions that the sum stated has been paid.

The accounts have been regularly rendered through the Honorable Attorney General to all parties in arrears, and in the schedule hereto annexed will be found a statement of the sums due at the end of the year.

The recommendation of the committee on public accounts in reference to the sum of £350—a portion of the "Brown fund" deposited in the Bank of B. N. America—viz., that the amount be withdrawn and re-invested in some fund where the dividends would be more advantageous to the purposes intended by the testator. Their suggestion has been carried into effect, and that sum now realizes 6 instead of 3 per cent. as formerly. The roof and other portions of the building sustained considerable injury by the gale of the 6th December last, and will require a large amount to repair the damage.

The Board would respectfully recommend the perusal of Dr. Dewolf's report, in which will be found a detailed account of all matters connected with the Hospital.

#### SABLE ISLAND.

During the past year there were two vessels wrecked on the Island. On the 7th May the ship "Zone," of Portland, Maine, from Newcastle, bound to Boston, was stranded on the south side of the north-east bar, and all on board were lost except one man. The articles washed on shore, were a number of casks containing calcined magnesia and chloride of lime. On the 1st of August the barque "Jane Lovitt," of Yarmouth, N. S., from St. John, N. B., with a cargo of deals, bound to Cork, was wrecked on the south side of the Island, the crew were all saved, and by the assistance of the Superintendent and the men at the station the greater portion of the sails and rigging were secured; a large quantity of the cargo was washed ashore. In the month of August the schooner "Daring" brought a cargo of twenty-four ponies off the Island, which were sold on their arrival here at public auction.

Two of the Commissioners visited the Island in the month of August, and during their stay inspected all the outposts, which they found in good repair.

The disbursements of the Island for the past year amount to \$4,652 70; and the estimated expenditure was \$4,660; the credit of this service amounts to \$1,241 51.

#### SCHOONER DARING.

The Daring made the usual trips to Sable Island during the past season, also three trips to the westward, carrying the supplies for the various Light Houses on that station, and a similar number of trips to the eastward, performing the same services for the Light Houses in that direction. The disbursements of the vessel while in commission amount to \$5,912 34½, and the sum granted was \$4,400; with a credit of \$361 29.

#### LIGHT HOUSES.

The undermentioned Light Houses, viz.:—Scattarie, Shelburne, Brier Island, Seal Island and Digby, have received extensive repairs during the past season; and those of Brier Island, Seal Island, and Digby, have been supplied with new Lanterns. Deeds have been secured for such of the Light Houses as were erected on private property (eight in number); and the same have been registered in the respective counties in which they are located. The lights on Maugher's Beach, Sambro, and Devil's Island, have been, last year, supplied with Albertine Oil, instead of Pale Seal as former-



ly, and it is found to give a more brilliant and uniform light than that given by the Pale Seal Oil, and it is expected to effect a saving.

The estimated requirements of this service for the year was \$45,130 00, and the liabilities for the same period amount to \$44,562 54, with a credit, arising from the sale of condemned stores, refuse oil and empty casks, &c., of \$2,075 02; and it will be perceived, on reference to the Report of the Superintendent, herewith submitted, (*appendix C*), that he has recommended several of the Light Houses for repairs during the ensuing season; also that those of Scatterie and St. Paul's Island be supplied with Albertine or Pale Seal Oil, instead of Sperm Oil as at present.

BOARD OF WORKS.

The provision made to meet the outlay of the Board for the year, was \$3,580.00: in this sum is included the salaries of the Chairman and Superintendent of Light Houses, amounting to \$2,600 00, which has been paid by the Honble. Receiver General; leaving the sum of \$980 00 to pay the Clerk's salary, and the current expenses of the office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

HUGH MUNRO.  
Chairman.

To the Honorable  
THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,  
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX (A.)

*Provincial Penitentiary,  
Halifax, December 31, 1862.*

SIR,—

I beg to submit the following report in connection with this establishment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. A. CHIPMAN,  
Superintendent.

H. MUNRO, Esqr.  
Chairman of Board of Works.

ABSTRACT.

*Convicts in charge, as per Books of Penitentiary, January 1st, 1862—Received during the year, and labor performed in the various departments.*

January 1st.	Convicts in Penitentiary,.....	Males 37,	Females 4	— 41
	Received during the year .....	“ 30	“ 1	— 31
		—	—	—
	Total,	67	5	72
	Escaped,.....	1	“ 0	
	Discharged on expiration of sentence,	17	“ 2	
	“ by Executive clemency,	4	“ 1	
		—	—	—
		22	3	25
December 31.	Remaining in charge,.....	45	2	47
	Making daily average for the year, 39½			

*Labor performed in Stone Cutting and Mason Work.*

In granite there has been 640 feet of fine, and 1000 feet of coarse cutting, making, in all, 1640 superficial feet, at average per foot, 27½ cents.....	\$451 00
Of the above, there has been built in wall of workshops under construction; 228 feet, at 27½ cents.....	\$62 70
And from cutting left from 1861, 1950 feet, at 27½ cents,	536 25
	<hr/>
	598 95
Granite built in wall, 167½ tons, at \$2 00.....	335 00
Mason (convict) labor, 234 days, at 50 cents .....	117 00
Rubble “ “ 103 perches, at \$1 00.....	103 00
Excavating “ 84 days, at 30 cents .....	25 20
	<hr/>
	\$1179 15

*Value of Wall.*

Deduct cost of granite, 167½ tons, at \$2 00.....	335 00
To credit of Penitentiary .....	\$844 15

Remaining on hand:

168 tons granite, 88 tons of which is dressed for building purposes, showing 1412 superficial feet of coarse and fine cutting, at 27½ cents per foot.

*From the Blacksmith's shop,*

There has been furnished for Hospital for Insane sundry iron work, amounting to .....	\$20 62
Also, various other custom.....	180 53
	<hr/>
	201 15
Various new work for Penitentiary .....	62 47
“ repairs “ “ .....	99 65
	<hr/>
	162 12

Remaining on hand:

In manufactured work,.....	9 10
Iron and steel,.....	18 90

*In Carpenter's work.*

There has been erected a temporary shed,.....	\$10 00
Small outhouse, \$12; porch, \$5; dresser closet, \$8.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$35 00
Old building in yard divided, one portion moved, ends boarded in, floors laid, &c., say.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$55 00

*Shoemaking.*

This department has furnished for Hospital for Insane 36 pairs shoes, \$2 00.....	\$72 00
Boots for other custom, various, 76 prs., from \$1 00 to \$2 50	158 45
“ “ “ “ 127 “ \$2 50 to \$3 75	347 08
Shoes “ “ “ 53 “ \$1 00 to \$1 75	88 62
	<hr/>
	\$666 15
Repairs.....	41 84
	<hr/>
	\$707 99

Contract work, contractor furnishing all materials:

A.	193	pairs at 25c	.....	\$48 25	
"	41	" 40c	.....	16 40	
"	67	" 30c	.....	20 10	
"	55	" 35c	.....	19 25	
					\$104 00
B.	11	" 45c	.....		4 95
C.	12	" 75c	.....	\$9 00	
"	12	" 80c	.....	9 60	
					18 60
					<u>127 55</u>
					\$835 54
Convicts	84	pairs new shoes	.....	\$92 45	
		Old " repaired	.....	22 25	
					<u>114 70</u>
					\$950 24
On hand,		boots, 16 pairs, \$35	;	shoes, 2 pairs, \$4	.....
		Leather, &c	.....		\$39 00
					10 00
					<u>\$49 00</u>

*Tailoring.*

The work performed under this head consists of:

For male convicts—	Pants,	75	pairs, at 30c.	\$22 50	
	Jackets,	19	" " 40c.	7 60	
	Shirts,	80	" 15c.	12 00	
	Caps,	25	" 10c.	2 50	
	Drawers,	19	" " 25c.	4 75	
	Socks,	12	" " 20c.	2 40	
	Mitts,	5	" " 10c.	0 50	
					<u>\$52 25</u>
Female convicts—	Jackets,	4,	at 30c.	\$1 20	
	Petticoats,	3,	at 20c.	0 60	
	Aprons,	5,	" 10c.	0 50	
	Chemise,	4,	" 20c.	0 80	
	Stockings,	6	prs. at 25c.	1 50	
					<u>\$4 60</u>
	Bed Ticks,	12,	at 10c.	\$1 20	
	Sheets,	4,	" 10c.	0 40	
					<u>1 60</u>
					\$58 45

Besides making the above articles of clothing (which were cut out by the Matron), there has been under her supervision a large amount of repairs to old garments.

On hand—Trowsers, 17 prs.; socks, 7 prs.; jackets, 3; shirts, 13; caps, 10; blankets, 4.

Summary—Credits to Penitentiary:

In Mason work, (permanent)	.....	\$844 15
" Blacksmiths	.....	363 27
" Carpenters	.....	55 00
" Shoemaking	.....	950 24
" Tailoring	.....	58 45
		<u>\$2271 11</u>







## PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

*Expenditure for Provisions, Labor and Salaries.*

1860.	1861.	1862.
Provisions.....\$4455 88	Provisions .....\$5465 22	Provisions .....\$7018 92
Labor and Salaries... 6909 45	Labor and Salaries... 5572 30	Labor and Salaries.. 5947 32
\$11425 33	\$11037 52	\$12966 24
Average No. 75, Being for each for these items } \$152 34	Average No. 105, Each..... \$105 12	Average No. 121, Each..... \$107 15

The above statement includes labor and salaries due for each year, and embraces only the expenditure for provisions actually consumed.

The contract prices of flour and beef were higher, and the cost of potatoes greater, in 1862 than in 1861.

## APPENDIX (C.)

*Office of Board of Works,*

*Halifax Dec. 31, 1863.*

SIR,—

During the present year, I visited the greater number of the Light Houses in this Province, and beg to hand you the following report:

In the months of July, August and September last, new Lanterns were placed on the Light Houses on Seal Island, Brier Island, and at Digby Gut, and a considerable amount of other repairs made to the buildings at these places; and at Scatterie and Shelburne Light Houses various repairs and improvements were made.

The Light Houses on Sambro Island and at Low Point require new Lanterns; for the latter a lantern is already made, and materials provided for completing the job next summer.

Several of the Light Houses have old and much worn lamps which should be removed and new ones supplied early next season.

The Light Houses and other buildings on Cranberry Island, White Head, Cross Island and Coffin's Island, require repairs; and the Light House at Apple River should be moved further eastward, say 50 yards, and alterations made in the building that a better light be shown than heretofore.

The Light Houses at Port Williams and at Margaretville should be moved, so as to show light farther down the bay; and the colored glass should be placed at a sufficient distance from the clear glass to show distinct lights. At present the buildings are so situated that vessels running up the bay don't open the lights till nearly abreast of them; consequently, with fair wind and flood tide, they are carried past the breakwaters before sail can be taken in.

Albertine Oil has been introduced into the Light Houses at Devil's Island, Meagher's Beach, and at Sambro, but I cannot state accurately the amount of saving effected, as the oil was some time in use before wicks of a proper description were procured; but I am certain that a clearer and more

uniform light is obtained from Albertine Oil than from Seal Oil, and at a saving in quantity.

I would advise that a buoy be placed on "Nag's Head Shoal," in Louisburg Harbor; one on "Poule Reef," in Arichat Harbor; and one on the "Budget," entrance of Cape Negro Harbor. The buoy placed on the "Budget," in 1861, has gone adrift.

I would recommend that Albertine Oil or Seal Oil be used at St. Paul's and Scatterie Light Houses instead of Sperm Oil; and that some rule be made and observed in supplying *Stoves* and *Boats* to Light House Keepers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. D. MCKENNA.

HUGH MUNRO, Esq.  
Chairman Board of Works.



# APPENDIX No. 10.

## PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, 1862.

To the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

GENTLEMEN :

The fifth annual report of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane is herewith respectfully submitted.

On the first of January, 1862, there were one hundred and seventeen patients in the institution; sixty-two males, and fifty-five females.

During the past twelve months forty-three have been admitted—thirty-one males and twelve females; making the entire numbers under treatment this year one hundred and sixty.

The daily average for the year has been one hundred and twenty-one; thirty have been discharged—nineteen males and eleven females. The present number in Hospital (including three absent "on trial"), is one hundred and thirty.

Of those discharged fifteen have been restored, eight more or less improved, and five have died.

The rate of mortality has been for this year 4.13 per cent., for the preceding three years 6.51 per cent., and for the four years since the opening of the Hospital 5.65 per cent., reckoned upon the average numbers under treatment.

The recoveries are 34.88 per cent. upon the admissions of the year; the average of four years has been 22 per cent.

TABLE

*Of monthly admissions and discharges for the past four years.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1859.															
1860.															
1861.															
Admitted.....	20	18	6	14	18	25	14	12	24	10	22	10	109	84	193
Discharged...	6	3	3	6	5	7	5	8	10	11	6	6	47	29	76
1862.															
Admitted.....	4	2	2	5	4	1	5	5	2	5	5	3	31	12	43
Discharged...	2	5	2	5	4	2	.....	.....	2	4	1	3	19	11	30
Remaining ...	119	116	116	116	116	115	120	125	125	126	130	130	74	56	130

The whole number admitted since the opening of the Hospital has been two hundred and thirty-six, and one hundred and six have been discharged.

The constantly increasing number of patients renders it necessary, as stated last year, to make provision for their reception and care. Who, that knows the value of early treatment in insanity, will consent to have the Provincial Hospital crowded with inmates to such an extent, as to exclude a great porportion of the recent cases seeking admission? To this sad pass it must soon come unless means be taken to extend the building. Having already strenuously urged this course, it remains only now for me to refer to what was advanced in last year's report.

If the carrying out of the original design be considered at the present time impracticable, owing to want of sufficient funds, I would respectfully submit the propriety of erecting a range of cottages of an inexpensive character upon the grounds, where the more quiet and orderly patients might be domiciled. This course has been followed in several British asylums, so as to extend their means of accommodation, and to give ample opportunity for classification; and the results are looked upon as highly satisfactory.

The plan although modern is not altogether new. In the Asylum Journal of Mental Science for May, 1855, it is recommended "that further accommodation (for chronic lunatics) should be provided, when needful, not by enlarging the existing buildings, but by the erection of distinct houses built on a simple plan, retaining as much as possible the ordinary arrangements of English homes." In the same Journal for April, 1858, it is stated—"This opinion has been subsequently adopted, both by the English Commissioners in Lunacy, and by the Irish Inspectors of Asylums."

These remarks, however, have reference to finished asylums, and are only introduced here as an alternative. If practicable by any means to carry out the original design, it will be decidedly preferable to complete the building, only one-half of which is now erected.

*Ages of the patients admitted in 1862, and previously.*

	1862.	1859, '60, '61.	Total.	Population, 1861.
From 5 to 7 years.....		3	3	
" 10 to 20 ".....	3	8	11	80551
" 20 to 30 ".....	13	52	65	58146
" 30 to 40 ".....	8	48	56	36125
" 40 to 50 ".....	4	44	48	26461
" 50 to 60 ".....	5	17	22	18036
" 60 to 70 ".....	3	10	13	13671
" 70 to 80 ".....	2	5	7	5964
82.....		1	1	
Unknown.....	5	5	10	
	43	193	236	

Nearly ten per cent. of all the admissions are upwards of sixty years of age, showing that the Hospital is made to serve as a resting place for those advanced in years, whose insanity was concealed at home until they became unmanageable. When no longer amenable to family control, they are sent here to be fed and nursed; nor do we complain of this; it is inevitable.

The liability to insanity in those from 10 to 30 years of age, appears from the foregoing table as 1 in 1825 of the population—while from 30 to 50 years, the proportion is 1 in 600.

*Former residence as stated on admission.*

	1862.	1859-61.	Total.	Insane Population.
Halifax, City or County.....	9	71	80	106
Colchester County .....		11	11	27
Cumberland " .....	2	8	10	14
Pictou " .....	7	16	23	26
Sydney " .....	2	4	6	12
Guysborough " .....	1	4	5	9
Inverness " .....		2	2	14
Richmond " .....	1	3	4	16
Victoria " .....		2	2	6
Cape Breton " .....	3	7	10	16
Hants " .....	8	10	18	18
Kings " .....	1	5	6	17
Annapolis " .....		4	4	16
Digby " .....		1	1	16
Yarmouth " .....	1	3	4	8
Shelburne " .....		1	1	4
Queen's " .....		7	7	7
Lunenburg " .....	4	3	7	12
Newfoundland.....		2	2	
New Brunswick .....		8	8	
Barbadoes .....		1	1	
United States .....	2	6	8	
Scotland.....	1		1	
Ireland.....	1		1	
Germany.....		1	1	
P. E. Island.....		2	2	
H. M. Service.....		5	5	
Unknown.....		6	6	
	43	193	236	337

The returns in this column are from the census of 1861, exclusive of 317 idiots.

This table shows that one hundred patients who were insane in March, 1861, are still without hospital care. Many more indeed must be reckoned as either kept at home, or wandering from place to place; since, of the total number received into Hospital, many were cases of recent occurrence, (some subsequent to the taking of the census) and several have been more than once admitted.

By a comparison of the admissions from each county, with the number of insane resident therein, we find that the counties nearest to the institution have sent in a much larger proportionate number than those more remotely situated. This is doubtless partly owing to the greater facility in effecting the commitment, but partly also, it is reasonable to suppose, from their better knowledge of the Hospital and its management.

It is gratifying to find that where the character and design of the institution have been pointed out to patients previously to their being brought here, they have for the most part come with little or no reluctance. Those, who from a recurrence of their insanity have required to be re-admitted, have returned willingly, some even urging their friends to send them back.

## CIVIL CONDITION OF ALL ADMITTED.

1859, '60, '61 :

Males—Married, 33 ; Single, 69 ; Widowers, 2 ; Unknown, 5.....109

Females " 35 " 40 " 9 " 0..... 84

1862 :

Males " 16 " 14 " 0 " 1..... 31

Females " 5 " 5 " 2 " 0..... 12

89 128 13 6 236

## FORMER OCCUPATION.

*Males.*

	1862.	1859-60-61.	Total.	Census 1861.
Farmers and Farmer's Sons.....	6	22	28	37897
Merchants.....	1	4	5	1472
Gentlemen.....		4	4	
Ministors.....	1		1	385
Physician and Medical Student.....	1	2	3	213
Collector of Customs.....		1	1	61
Schoolmasters.....	2	3	5	864
Printer.....		1	1	115
Painter.....		2	2	208
Soldiers and Marines.....		5	5	
Pensioners.....		1	1	
Clerks and Book-keepers.....	1	2	3	494
Ship Captain and Stevedore.....	1	1	2	
Seamen.....	2	9	11	5242
Fishermen.....	1	5	6	7659
Miller.....		1	1	592
Wool-sorter.....	1		1	
Masons.....	2	1	3	636
Laborers.....	3	12	15	9306
Barbers.....		3	3	18
Cooper.....	1		1	1145
Cabinet-maker.....		1	1	147
Blacksmith.....	1	1	2	1518
Wheelwright.....		1	1	173
Tailor.....		1	1	670
Shoemakers.....	2	2	4	1976
Coachmen.....		1	1	
Pedler.....	1		1	16
Paper-folder.....		1	1	
Miner.....		1	1	665

*Females.*

	1862.	1859-60-61.	Total.
Farmers' Wives and Daughters.....	2	9	11
"    Widows.....		2	2
Governess.....		1	1
Ladies.....		2	2
Lady's Maid.....		1	1
Miliner.....		1	1
Dress Maker.....	1	1	2
Scamstress.....		2	2
Domestic Servants.....	3	15	18
Carpenter's Wife.....	1		1
Grocer's Wife.....		1	1
Seamen's Wives.....		4	4
Washerwomen.....		2	2
Tailors' Wives.....	1	2	3
Coachman's Wife.....		1	1
Laborers' Wives and Daughters.....	1	3	4
Captain's Wife.....		1	1
Clerk's Wife.....		1	1
Pensioner's Wife and Widow.....	1	1	2
Teacher's Wife.....		1	1
Merchant's Wife.....		1	1
Tanner's Wife.....		1	1

Of those under treatment this year thirty were private patients—fifteen males and fifteen females; the remainder being supported by the several counties of the Province, except the transient poor, who form a Provincial charge.

## DISCHARGED.

During the past year thirty have been discharged, of whom fifteen were restored (eight males, seven females), exclusive of three absent on trial, and probably well. Several of those recovered were from one to three months with their friends "upon trial," before their restoration was pronounced complete.

Eight were discharged, more or less improved, (five males, three females). One of the number has, owing to a premature removal, been re-admitted, with greatly diminished prospects of recovery.

Three of the above were cases of long standing, and their improvement was such as to induce their friends to keep them at home.

One patient was informally admitted. He brought medical certificates of insanity, and obtained temporary admission; but the requisite order of two justices not having been given, he was soon discharged.

One patient was brought without any certificate for re-admission, and, on being examined by four medical men, one pronounced him partially insane, and three were of opinion he was not insane; he was therefore allowed to take his discharge.

Five have died during the year (four males, one female). Of the former one died from epilepsy, and one, a child, from marasmus, accompanied by gradual loss of speech and motion.

One, who was a subject of general paralysis, died of phthisis, the symptoms of which were completely masked during life. The Essay of Dr. Workman, of Toronto, in the American Journal of Insanity for July 1862, led me to look carefully for the immediate cause of death; and, so far as a single case goes to confirm his statement, respecting latent phthisis, this certainly corroborates it. The lungs in this instance were completely studded with small tubercles.

One died of general paralysis. This was a well marked case of the disease. Owing to the patient's helplessness, when passing into the last stages of his illness, he was placed under the kind and judicious care of an experienced female nurse, by which means he was not only rendered far more comfortable, but there is reason to believe his life was thereby prolonged. By using an air bed, on German springs, the sloughing from pressure was retarded until shortly before death; but, when it once set in, it rapidly extended.

The only female whose death we have to record this year, died also of general paralysis. This patient was a kleptomaniac, prior to admission. She was arrested for stealing and sent to Bridewell, where her insanity became manifest, and she was transferred to the Poor's Asylum.

On the opening of this Institution, she was among the earliest cases of admission. Her acquisitiveness continued; she had no regard to the value of what she took; concealing the most trifling things, which, when discovered, she always claimed as her own. She had exalted ideas of her power and wealth; was goodnatured and very generous, offering large imaginary sums to all her acquaintance.

When addressed as to her health, her invariable answer was, "first rate." She was fond of gay colors, and exceedingly gratified when noticed.

The quivering lip, the tremulous tongue, and faltering voice, were among the early manifestations of the serious nature of her malady. Gradually her ideas became more and more extravagant. She insisted she was only fifteen, while her real age was more than forty. She looked anxiously for the arrival of every Cunard Steamer, expecting the Prince of Feathers, as she said, to come purposely to marry her.

Her sight was somewhat impaired from the first, and ultimately both sight and hearing failed, and she shuffled along with an unsteady gait. At

last she became unable to move; her voice was almost inarticulate; the sphincters were not under control; and, notwithstanding every precaution, the sloughing was extensive.

Sinking very gradually, she died three years and eight months after admission; having reached the fourth stage of the disease, as graphically described by Dr. Salomon, in the Journal of Mental Science for October 1862.

#### OCURRENCES OF THE YEAR.

Two very determined efforts to commit suicide were happily frustrated, and several minor attempts of the same nature were successfully opposed. Forced alimentation, by means of the stomach tube, has had to be resorted to on several occasions.

One of the female attendants was found to be slightly indisposed a few days after joining the institution, and it was soon ascertained she had an attack of measles. Fortunately this became known in time for her to return to her friends, and the disease did not spread, not a single case having occurred with us, except at the fireman's residence.

During the year, the changes in the staff of attendants have been few. It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the continued attention of all to their most harassing and trying duties. In an exceptional case, where an attendant stood charged with negligence in allowing a patient to escape, the Superintendent, before enforcing the strict rule applicable to such cases, called a council of the employes, and they unanimously upheld the discipline of the establishment.

In the summer, the patients had boating parties to McNab's Island and the North-west Arm, as well as fishing parties on the harbor, some of which resulted successfully. Two or three parties went in different directions in the autumn, berry picking. Another group of patients visited Laidlaw's gold diggings, and witnessed the operation of "the crushers."

Several went to hear Mr. Wynter's entertaining lecture on "China." Mr. Passow's reading at Dartmouth afforded another similar treat; and at the time the circus visited Halifax, a number of the patients were taken over to witness the performances. In the winter, nearly all the female patients were indulged with one or more sleigh drives.

We have from time to time been gratified by the visits of several of our restored patients, and by cheering letters from many others, whose gratitude seems unbounded. When fully restored, they always speak well of the Hospital.

The farm and garden, considering their limited extent, have yielded abundantly, producing all the vegetables we required, except potatoes; and of these, a considerable quantity of the early varieties were raised. The breaking up of new ground has also been attended to.

The old wharf, reported last year as requiring enlargement and repairs, having been washed away in a storm, a new wharf of good size, and with convenient landing steps, has been built this past summer.

The smallest coal-pits have been housed in, protecting the fuel from the weather.

One of the steam boilers was found to be leaky, and as it had to be removed for repairs, all three were transposed and re-set during the summer and autumn.

By permission of the Board, and through the kindness of a professional friend, Dr. J. Bernard Gilpin, of Halifax, in visiting the Hospital daily, the Superintendent was enabled, for the first time in four years, to enjoy a fortnight's excursion to the country, in September last. For this he desires to return his grateful acknowledgements.

In noticing the occurrences of the year, the re-appointment of a night watch must not be omitted. Upon the recommendation of members of the Legislature last winter, a watchman was appointed, whose duty has been not only to guard against fire and thefts, but chiefly to act as a night attendant in the men's wards in cases of illness and bad habits.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We have as hitherto been greatly indebted to kind friends for many very considerate favors. Their interest in this charity does not diminish, nor does their liberality slacken. This, more than anything else, cheers us on in the performance of an arduous and responsible duty.

The desire manifested by numerous warm-hearted friends to promote the comfort and welfare of the insane is indeed most encouraging; nor is it by any means confined to the immediate connections of the patients. The subjoined list affords gratifying testimony to the unabated kindness of a benevolent community.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave and Lady Mulgrave have continued to honor the Hospital with occasional visits, and to encourage the patients by most acceptable presents.

The ministers of different denominations have favored us with Sunday afternoon services regularly as heretofore. The order and devotion observed at these services are most striking to strangers worshipping for the first time in company with the insane.

In a recent article in the "Revue des deux Mondes," by Mons. du Hailly "Les Acadiens et nouvelle Ecosse," his attendance at our religious services during the summer of 1861, is thus alluded to—"The patients of both sexes assembled in the chapel without any apparent preconcerted arrangement, and conducted themselves with a decorum which would have done honor to a congregation in full possession of their faculties. They rose—they sat—they knelt down—they sang in turn without the shadow of a mistake, and I was astonished to find that the service of the following week would be different from that to which they had just listened."

We have had several most interesting lectures during the week evenings. Rev. Thos. Crisp favored us with a pleasing account of Missionary life, illustrating the subject by numerous large colored engravings.

Rev. J. Brewster gave a most entertaining address, narrating the incidents of his temperance visit to Her Majesty's ships of war in this harbor.

F. Passow, Esq. considerably favored us with another of his admirable readings.

Professor Hagarty and friends, including the Viscount Kilcausie, gave us no less than five concerts during the year. These were conducted in his usual masterly style, and were highly appreciated.

Mr. Manly and friends also favored us with exquisite music on several occasions. An anonymous friend kindly furnished military music for several evening entertainments.

G. G. Gray, Esq. indulged us with an exhibition of the magic lantern, with dissolving views, chronotypes, &c., affording a rich treat to the spectators.

Dr. A. C. Cogswell generously gave a day's services in dentistry, which resulted in marked benefit to a number of the patients.

The late Rev. Dr. Shreeve gave several volumes of the Illustrated London News for our library. Messrs. Cogswell & Forsythe sent us numbers of illustrated papers at different times.

To E. M. McDonald, Esq., Queen's Printer, we are indebted for a copy of the census returns. Messrs. Hall & Beamish presented us with two likenesses of General Williams.

J. Sandifer, Esq. of London, has again placed us under obligations by sending most acceptable decorations for the walls.

G. A. S. Orichton, Esq. favored us with roots and flowers, as well as fruit trees and shrubs. Messrs. Avery, Brown & Co. gave us a variety of choice flower seeds.

Miss McMurray kindly gave a box of colored wools, artificial flowers, &c. for the patients. An anonymous friend gave several articles of wearing apparel. Another anonymous friend (formerly a patient) sent two boxes of raisins, and four dollars, for plum pudding for the inmates.

Mrs. H. Y. Mott gave a treat of fruit at Christmas to all the patients, and kindly furnished delicacies for their picnic and evening parties. Not

only these our immediate neighbors, but Mrs. Pillsbury and family at Woodside have very considerably invited convalescent patients to partake of their hospitality on different occasions; and several have thus emerged gradually into society.

The Halifax "Evening Express," the "Morning News," (St. John, N. B.), and the "Colonial Standard," (Pictou), have been kindly added to our list of newspapers. To the proprietors we desire to tender our special acknowledgements, and to the press generally for their combined gratuitous supply of newspapers, now as heretofore most eagerly enquired for through the wards.

#### REQUIREMENTS.

We need an airing court for the excited patients. This want has been stated before, and as the resident numbers increase, the necessity for this exercising ground becomes more and more imperative.

We require an additional tank for hot water. When the south wing was being built, the desirableness of this provision was strenuously urged. It is even more needed now.

A new coal shed in the vicinity of the boiler house is another of our requirements. The old building in which the fuel has hitherto been stored, is now becoming so dilapidated, as to be more or less injured by every gale of wind.

The plastering, as stated in last year's report, requires a great deal of renovation, indeed, nearly all the outer walls of the Hospital need to be furred-out, lathed and plastered. The external surface of the building ought to have some kind of water-proof coating, so rapidly do the walls absorb moisture.

The porches require painting, and the window sashes also, to preserve them from the weather. The zinc spouting is sadly out of repair.

There are other wants requiring attention, but being of minor importance they are deferred until the foregoing essential and pressing exigencies are attended to.

#### CONCLUSION.

Reviewing the year just passed, we have to record the general results as satisfactory. It is difficult, however, to state the grounds of our gratification, without at the same time making a self-laudatory report.

In an establishment where it is expected that the greatest amount of personal freedom is not incompatible with the most perfect security, our exemption from any serious casualty is of itself a source of pleasing reflection.

We have a most healthful location, an abundant supply of pure water, and ample means of ventilation; to all of which our small mortality rate may in a great degree be attributed, as well as our freedom from epidemic disease, when diphtheria and fever have prevailed with unusual fatality on all sides, and measles and influenza have also surrounded us.

We have great cause of thankfulness in the continued amendment of those who have left us to return to their home and friends. Exceptions there are of course, but these are few; and, as the friends of patients become enlightened, respecting the impropriety of too early removals, we trust that relapses will be comparatively unknown.

For the health and safety that have been vouchsafed to us during the past, and for our exemption from many of the ills of life, we tender our devout and humble gratitude to the great Ruler of events, to whose protecting Providence we confidently commit the future of this humane Establishment; resolving, at the same time, not to relax in our vigilance and care, but to exhibit our thankfulness practically and habitually.

JAMES R. DEWOLF,

M. D. Edinburgh,

Superintendent

MOUNT HOPE,  
January 1st, 1863.



## PRODUCE OF THE GARDEN AND THE ADJOINING FIELD, 1862.

Carrots.....	63 bushels	Spinach.....	3 bushels
Beets.....	62 "	Turnip.....	21 "
Parsnips.....	36 "	Early Cabbage.....	46 dozen
Beans.....	13 "	Red ".....	10 "
Peas.....	5 "	Winter ".....	16 "
Squash.....	1½ "	Cauliflower.....	20 "
Rhubarb.....	6 "	Celery.....	60 "

Corn, Pumpkins, Cucumbers, Melons, Tomatoes, Parsley, Onions, Lettuce, Rhadish, Sweet Herbs, Asparagus.

## LIST OF ARTICLES MADE BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS, 1862.

163 Shirts	16 Collars
38 Flannel Shirts	64 Pairs Stockings
151 Pairs Socks	43 Chemises
49 Homespun Coats	9 Hoods
76 Pairs Pants	40 Sheets
52 Pairs Drawers	51 Pillow Cases
30 Pairs Mittens	28 Bolster Cases
46 Vests	21 Table Cloths
8 Neckerchiefs	45 Napkins
61 Dresses	50 Towels
12 Quilted Petticoats	9 Clothes' Bags
17 Flannel "	38 Dusters
11 Jackets	101 Bed Ticks
16 Night Gowns	18 Pillow Ticks
23 " Caps	43 Quilted Comforts
19 Aprons	

Cost of the Principal items of Provisions for the year 1862, compiled from the Quarterly Returns.

	Contract Price.			
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Flour .....	\$406 00	Flour .....	\$7 00	\$7 25
Butter .....	89 28	Butter .....	0 18	0 16
Tea .....	114 24	Tea .....	0 43	0 42
Brown Sugar .....	72 36	Brown Sugar .....	0 10	0 09
White Sugar .....	10 27	White Sugar .....	0 12½	0 13
Coffee .....	20 02	Coffee .....	0 27	0 26
Chocolate .....	23 00	Chocolate .....	0 22	0 25
Beef .....	405 97	Beef .....	5 80	6 30
Pork .....	81 20	Pork .....	0 07	0 07
Mutton .....	2 03	Mutton .....	0 07	0 07
Veal .....	.....	Veal .....	0 07	0 07
Peas .....	.....	Peas .....	4 00	4 00
Molasses .....	127 80	Molasses .....	0 37	0 36
Rice .....	22 50	Rice .....	4 75	4 50
Barley .....	9 40	Barley .....	5 60	5 60
Oatmeal .....	50 37	Oatmeal .....	3 50	3 25
Cornmeal .....	46 20	Cornmeal .....	2 40	2 10
Fish (dry) .....	77 00	Fish (dry) .....	0 04	0 04
Cheese .....	14 10	Cheese .....	0 15	0 15
Crackers .....	13 70	Crackers .....	0 12	0 09
Apples .....	10 20	Apples .....	.....	.....
Potatoes .....	163 48	Potatoes .....	average 41c.	average 47½c.
Vinegar .....	8 16	Vinegar .....	0 20	0 16
Salt .....	3 92	Salt .....	25c. a 30c.	25c. a 30c.
Onions .....	6 04	Onions .....	0 05	0 04
Total .....	\$1777 24	Total .....	\$7018 92	
			\$1916 81	\$1690 77
			\$1777 24	\$1634 10

Average daily number of patients, 121; being at the rate per annum, for provisions per patient, \$58.

*Expenditure for Labor as shown by the Pay Lists; also for Salaries for the year 1862.*

January .....	\$284 35	
February .....	282 38	
March.....	282 74	
Salaries .....	575 00	\$1424 47
<hr/>		
April.....	306 29	
May .....	309 89	
June.....	293 48	
Salaries .....	575 00	1484 66
<hr/>		
July.....	306 29	
August .....	304 64	
September .....	306 58	
Salaries .....	575 00	1492 51
<hr/>		
October .....	309 69	
November .....	328 01	
December.....	332 98	
Salaries .....	575 00	1545 68
<hr/>		
		<u>\$5947 32</u>

# APPENDIX No. 11.

## CIVIL LIST.

*Government House,  
Halifax, N. S., 26th March, 1862.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

1. I have the honor to inform Your Grace, that on Friday the 21st inst., on going into Committee of Supply, the enclosed Resolution marked A, was moved by Doctor Tupper in amendment to a proposal of the Government that the tariff should be increased by 2½ per cent. in order to liquidate the deficiency which has been caused chiefly, though not exclusively, by the falling off of the revenue in consequence of the war in the United States. I also enclose the amendment marked B, by which this proposal was met.

2. This resolution, although it involved a deliberate violation of the contract entered into with the Crown by the Civil List act, and also contemplated reductions, which, even if practicable, would have entailed great hardship and injustice to many individuals, was only thrown out by a majority of two, Mr. Colin Campbell having resigned his seat in the Executive Council, in order that he might vote with the Opposition.

3. I am fully aware that all matters of a purely local nature must now be left to the control of the Legislature; and there is certainly no subject which comes more legitimately under their consideration than the expenditure of money, and the taxation of the people. If, therefore, the resolution had been confined to such reductions as come lawfully within the control of the House, I should have been perfectly prepared to accept them, however unjust or inexpedient I might myself have thought them.

4. All salaries of the Civil List, however, stand on an entirely different footing, and have expressly and purposely been removed from the control of the Legislature by the Civil List Act.

5. I enclose a return marked C, which will show Your Lordship the annual value in each year, of the revenues, resigned by the Crown since 1850, and also the amount which was charged upon the Civil List. By this Your Grace will perceive that taking the whole period since the act was passed, the Province has gained largely by the settlement which was then made.

6. Nova Scotia is undoubtedly the lightest taxed Province in British North America, if not in the world. There are no direct taxes, and the tariff is at present only 10 per cent. and the amount paid per head of the population is \$2,30, or about 9s. 6d. In New Brunswick, the tariff is 12½ per cent, with 2½ per cent added, to pay for the Railway debt; and the rate per head is \$3,50; and in Newfoundland it is \$3,70, while in Canada, the tariff amounts to 20 or 25 per cent; and yet, such is the impatience of taxation, that when it is proposed to increase the tariff 2½ per cent, as a temporary measure, to be applied exclusively to the liquidation of a deficiency which has been caused chiefly by the American war, rather than submit to this small increase, a leading member of the Opposition has proposed, and very nearly a majority of the House has been found willing to support, a resolution, having for its object the violation of a contract, deliberately entered into with the Crown, and by which contract the Province has already secured considerable pecuniary advantage.

7. I find in the "Colonist" newspaper, the organ of his own party, and therefore, I presume, correct, that Dr. Tupper is reported to have said, "I may be told that the Civil List does not terminate until eighteen months after the demise of Her Majesty; but, as we have good reason to believe that the British Government are quite willing to concede anything that the Legislature may consider requisite for the satisfactory conducting of our local affairs, and, as I am persuaded that the Lieutenant-Governor will not interpose any barrier, but rather lend his co-operation in the matter, there is not much prospect of any difficulty whatever in attaining the end proposed."

8. Your Lordship will perceive by this quotation, that Dr. Tupper considers, and I doubt not, has persuaded many other members to the same opinion, that the civil list stood in the same position, as regards the control of the House, as any other portion of the revenue of the country; forgetting entirely that it is an equivalent, given by the Province in return for value received from the Crown; and that, although the act continues for only 18 months after the demise of the Queen, at the expiration of that time, the Crown Revenues do not revert to the Province, but to the Crown.

9. Such erroneous views, as I conceive them to be, having been openly taken by one of the leading members of the Assembly, I think your Lordship will agree with me, that the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary that this question should be conclusively settled.

10. If, as Dr. Tupper seems to conceive, there is little difference between the Civil List and any other portion of the Revenues, and that salaries, settled by that Act, may be reduced or struck off at the pleasure of the Assembly, then, I think it would be far better to abolish the Civil List altogether, and to place all salaries on the annual votes of the House; because then all who accepted office on these terms, would know what they had to depend upon, and would not be deluded by the belief that the faith of the Crown was pledged as to the remuneration they were to receive for their services.

11. If, on the other hand, as I believe, the Civil List is simply a contract entered into between the Crown on one hand, and the Province on the other; whereby the Province has pledged its faith, in consideration of value received, to pay certain fixed salaries during the life of Her Majesty, then I say that any attempt on the part of the Province to diminish these payments, without the consent of Her Majesty first obtained, would be a breach of faith, which I cannot believe was ever contemplated by the supporters of this motion; and, I am quite sure, that the people of Nova Scotia would never sanction an act, so nearly approaching to repudiation, if the whole circumstances under which the Civil List Act was passed, were brought clearly to their recollection.

12. Even should Her Majesty consent to a revision of the Civil List, no reduction could justly take place without the vested interest of those holding the different offices being duly cared for.

13. Take for instance the Judges who are appointed for life, and who cannot be removed, except by an address from the two branches of the Legislature, in consequence of some misconduct. Upon what principles of justice could they be told, that although they had accepted office on the faith of the Civil List Act, having in all probability, in order to do so, given up private practice of greater value than the salary they were to receive, that because there was a deficiency in the Revenue, their salary was to be reduced? And yet this proposal has been deliberately made.

14. I need not, I am sure, inform your Grace, that under no circumstances should I have assented to such a proposal as this, without having first received Her Majesty's Instructions. And notwithstanding that the motion was lost, the majority was so small that I think it right at once to inform your Grace, in order that you may be enabled to furnish me with such instructions on the subject as you may consider desirable.

15. On Monday the 24th inst., Mr. Howe addressed to me the enclosed letter marked D., with a request that I would transmit it to your Grace,

with a view of ascertaining whether Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to sanction a reduction of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor. As this is a question in which I may be presumed to have a personal interest, I have some delicacy in alluding to it; at the same time, as my interest in the matter can, under any circumstances, be only of short duration, I feel bound to express the opinion which I entertain.

16. The amount of salary to be received by the Lieutenant-Governor is undoubtedly a question which may properly come under the consideration of H. M. Government, at any time when they consider a reduction desirable. At the same time, I have no hesitation in stating, that the present salary is totally inadequate to enable any person holding my present office to maintain the position which should be maintained by Her Majesty's representative in this Colony, without touching largely on his private means. This, I know, has been found the case with my predecessors, who have all stated that it was impossible to live upon the salary; and certainly I have proved no exception to this rule, and were my salary reduced, I could not, under any circumstances, continue to exercise that hospitality which is usually considered desirable in my position.

17. Whether it may be considered creditable to the Province, or advantageous to the public service, that Her Majesty's representative should be reduced to comparative pauperism, is not for me to say; but of this I am quite sure, that if anything like the reduction proposed by Dr. Tupper, were carried out, no one, without large private means of his own, could exist upon the salary; and, further than this, if the settlement of the Civil List is once disturbed, it would not be long before some fresh attack would be made upon it. I may be told that no future reduction would be attempted; but I think that it is sufficient answer to this to say, that in 1850 the Civil List Act was considered a final settlement of the question, and yet, when a temporary pressure arises, it is proposed to reduce the salary, as settled by that Act, from £3,000 a year to £2,400.

18. It is also proposed to throw upon the Governor the whole expenses of the repairs of Government House, and the salary of the Private Secretary, services which have always been met by the annual vote of the House.

19. The services of a Private Secretary are indispensable to the Lieutenant Governor, and it would be impossible for him to perform his duties without one; and though I freely admit that the salary of the Secretary, not being on the Civil List, it is in the power of the House to refuse it, their doing so would throw an extra expense upon the Governor, which even his present salary is ill calculated to support.

20. As regards the repairs of Government House, it would hardly be expected that any Governor would expend his own private means on the repairs of the property which belongs to the Province—and the consequence would be, the house would soon become dilapidated.

21. With regard to the present position of the Government, I shall address Your Lordship in a separate dispatch.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

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For enclosure (A.) see Journals of 1862 page 51.

do. (B.) do. do. 55.

(C.)

*Statement of Receipts from the Casual Revenue paid into the Provincial Treasury.*

1850.....	£6275 15 1
1851.....	6638 6 8
1852.....	5821 5 5
1853.....	10676 5 1
1854.....	16153 1 9
1855.....	14649 6 8
1856.....	10989 17 7
1857.....	13272 0 1
1858.....	14328 11 8
1859.....	9166 2 5
1860.....	10291 0 0
1861.....	9807 4 10
Total Sterling.....	£128113 17 3

*Statement shewing the Amount of certain Annual Charges for Salaries &c.  
in 1849—1850—1861.*

	1849.	1849.	1850.	1861.
	Paid under per- manent Acts be- ing in addition to sums charged on the Crown Revenue.	Charged upon Crown Revenue.	Granted by the Civil List Act.	Sums now Paid.
Lieutenant Governor.....	2000	1500	3000	3000
Chief Justice.....		1000	1000	640
1st Assistant.....	480	170	650	650
2nd ".....	480	480	560	560
3rd ".....	480	480	560	560
4th ".....	560		560	560
Master of the Rolls.....	480	170	560	*320
Provincial Secretary.....		1000	560	560
Attorney General.....		600	400	400
Solicitor General.....		100	100	Relinquished.
Pension to Miss Cox.....		100	100	Ceased.
Pension to Sir R. D. George.....			400	Ceased.
Sterling.....	£4480	5600	8450	7250

\*Pension.

(D.)

(Copy.)

*Halifax, 24th March, 1862.*

My Lord,—

In the debate on the Estimate, which closed on Saturday night, it was assumed that Her Majesty's Government would interpose no obstacle to the reduction of the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor to \$12,000, charging also upon that salary, the cost of the Private Secretary, now paid by the Province. Though I felt it would be unfair to present incumbents, who had accepted their offices on the faith of an Act of Parliament, to assent to a motion to carry out this policy, I will not disguise from Your Excellency that a very strong opinion prevails in the House of Assembly that the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor may be reduced, and I have certainly no desire to interpose any

obstacle to an independent review of the subject by the Secretary of State. Will you be kind enough, therefore, to transmit this letter to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and ascertain whether the assent of Her Majesty's Government will be given to a Bill in amendment of the Civil List Act to the extent of the reduction proposed?

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

His Excellency  
THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,  
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

No. 30—Miscella.

*Government House,  
Halifax, N. S., 3rd April, 1862.*

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honor to inform Your Grace that on Friday the 21st March, a motion having been brought forward by Dr. Tupper in the House of Assembly, having for its object a large reduction in the estimate submitted by the Government, and also a reduction of the salaries settled by the Civil List Act, Mr. Colin Campbell resigned his seat in the Executive Council, and voted with the Opposition, by which the majority of the Government was reduced to two.

On the meeting of the House, on Monday, Mr. Johnston put a question to Mr. Howe, enquiring what course the Government intended to pursue in consequence of the vote on Saturday night, reminding him, at the same time, of the letter which he had addressed to me on the 4th of January, and of the opinion which I had expressed in my Despatch No. 1, 8th of January, 1861, in which that letter was transmitted to Your Lordship. Both of these documents were laid upon the table of the House last Session.

Mr. Howe, in reply, informed him that his first duty would be to finish the business of the Session, and next, to endeavor to strengthen or re-construct his Government; but that if he failed in accomplishing this, he should advise a dissolution. Since then Mr. Howe has informed me that he is confident that he has gained support, and that the Opposition would no longer be in a position to reduce his majority below that by which he has been supported for the last year; and that he also hopes before long to make further arrangements by which his Government may be strengthened.

However this may be, undoubtedly the Opposition, having divided on two items in the estimate, both of which had been included in the reduction proposed by Dr. Tupper, two members who had supported this proposition, refused to vote, and they were carried by the Government, in the one case by a majority of four, in the other by a majority of three, and the other votes in the estimate were carried without opposition.

I am still of opinion, that if the Government are really reduced to a majority of two, and are unable either by a re-construction or otherwise, to strengthen themselves, it will be impossible for them to go on with so small a majority. I presume, however, that if the Opposition are united, and anxious to press matters to extremes, they will undoubtedly take some opportunity of again testing the House before the close of the Session.

I own that I am not without hopes, that some coalition may be accomplished, by which a fusion may take place between the two parties, which have for so long a period been in violent antagonism to one another. If this could be accomplished, I believe it would tend more to the real prosperity of the country, than anything that could happen, as the two parties are now so nearly balanced; and the bitterness with which they conduct their



party feuds is so great, that no strong government can be formed, and the time which should be devoted to the legislation of the country, is usually wasted in party strife.

There is now no great political question which divides them, and which should keep them in perpetual antagonism to one another. The matter in dispute is now simply one of men, not measures; and I believe that the time has now arrived, when the interests of the country demand that this bitter animosity should be softened down.

When great questions of internal policy had to be decided, it was natural that the country should divide itself into two parties, under leaders advocating the different principles for which they were contending, and that sinking all minor questions, they should submit themselves to the dictation of these leaders, and band themselves into two compact bodies, for the purpose of carrying out the great principles in controversy between them.

Now however that these questions have been settled, and the business of the legislature is confined to developing the resources of the country, enacting and revising laws to meet the altered circumstances of the Province, and to voting the supplies of the year, it appears to me that those duties would be far better cared for, and the interests and wishes of the people would be better ascertained, if this state of things no longer existed, and the representatives of the people were left to exercise their free and independent judgment on all matters brought under their consideration, without being trammelled by party ties, so strong, that the vote of every member of the party is reckoned on as a matter of course, and that any member venturing to exercise his judgment, is condemned as a traitor to the cause he has been elected to support. I am aware that the real cure for such a system as this must rest with the constituents themselves; and I trust that the people of Nova Scotia are beginning to see the evils which must arise from its continuance, now that the cause from which it originated has ceased to exist; but so long as the two parties retain their old and traditional antagonism, old associations will induce a continuance of the evil. If however, the two parties were once, to any considerable extent, amalgamated, I believe that the system would be no longer tolerated; and members would feel free to exercise their own judgment on all questions brought before the assembly: the feeling of the people would be more truly represented, and each matter in debate would be decided upon its own merits, and not because it was brought forward, or opposed, by the leader of the party who happened to hold the majority of the day.

The present time I believe to be particularly favorable for such an amalgamation: I shall not hesitate to use every constitutional influence in my power to bring it about, and Mr. Howe is, I know, ready on the part of the Government to meet the Opposition on fair and honorable terms.

Whether these terms may be accepted by any leading members of the Opposition yet remains to be proved; so far, the attempt has not been successful: but should it prove that the cohesion of the party has already been shaken to such an extent that the Government are independent of this cooperation, I trust that they may yet see the wisdom of reconsidering the resolution.

If on the other hand, Mr. Howe has been too sanguine in his expectations, and their party is still united, and they find that they are able to reduce the majority of the Government to two, then I doubt not that they will take an opportunity of placing the matter beyond dispute; and, in that case, I think a dissolution could not be avoided.

What would be the result of a dissolution, it is impossible for me to say: both parties are sanguine that they would succeed; but my own belief is, that the majority would not exceed three or four, on whichever side it might happen to fall, and the country would still be left with a weak Government, while party animosity having been increased by a general election, it would be more difficult than at present to form any coalition.

How the present difficulty may terminate, it is impossible for me to say; the leaders of the Opposition affirm that a dissolution is inevitable, as they

have reduced the Government to a majority of two, and that, therefore, I am pledged to take that course, and that Mr. Howe is bound by his letter to me to advise it.

My Despatch, however, was written under circumstances entirely different to those which exist at present; and though I think that the Government could not, with a majority of two, go on without dissolving, it yet remains to be proved whether they are now in that position, and whether they may not be able to add to their strength by some new combination.

It appears, therefore, to me, that if the Opposition are united, and anxious to carry matters to extremes, it is now their duty, according to constitutional practice, not to trust to a single vote on a popular question, such as that moved by Dr. Tupper, but to bring forward a direct vote of want of confidence, which would at once show to the country the true position of affairs, and would relieve my mind of all doubt.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c.

(COPY.)

Nova Scotia.—No. 161.

*Downing Street,,*

*30th April, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge Your Lordship's Despatch of the 26th of March, marked separate, relative to certain proceedings of the Legislature, which would have involved changes in the Civil List of Nova Scotia.

Those proceedings, however, were not successful. Until it shall be proved by some authentic act of the Legislature, I am unwilling to contemplate a possibility that the authorities of Nova Scotia would subvert the terms of an agreement deliberately entered into between the Queen's Government on the one hand, and the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the other hand, that agreement being equally binding upon both parties. I trust that this event will not occur. But since you have been obliged, not merely by the course of discussions in the Provincial Legislature, but also by a letter addressed to you by one of your own Government, to apply for my opinion on the subject, I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Government rely on the good faith of the Province to maintain intact the engagements which they have contracted, and not to revive discussions which it was the very object of the Civil List measure to preclude.

With regard to the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor, I have every reason to believe that it is but barely adequate to the exercise of hospitality, and the maintenance of the dignity suited to the honorable position of Her Majesty's representative in a great and loyal British Province. For this reason I believe that it would be inexpedient to diminish it at any time, whilst to do so pending an existing interest would be unjust, and during the period of the Civil List Act, would be at variance with a settlement which, as I have already said, is binding on all the parties by whom it was made.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,

&c. &c. &c.

## APPENDIX No. 12.

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### TRADE WITH FRANCE.

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(Copy.)

*Government House,*

*Halifax, N. S. May 21, 1862.*

No. 49.—Miscella.

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honor of enclosing a copy of a resolution of the House of Assembly, expressive of their desire to participate in the Commercial relaxations which have been granted to Canada by the Emperor of the French.

Although the resolution contemplates an united action of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the subject, it appears to me the proper course for me to pursue is at once to address your Grace upon the subject; leaving the other Provinces free to adopt whatever course they may consider most desirable for their own interests.

My Government are not at present in possession of the exact terms on which the Commercial relaxations have been conceded to Canada by the Emperor of the French; but they are strongly impressed with the advantages which would be derived by the encouragement of Trade with that Country. And they are desirous, should those terms prove such as would not interfere to too great an extent with the fiscal arrangements of the Province, that the same relaxations which have been conceded to Canada should be extended to Nova Scotia.

I trust that your Grace will therefore have the goodness to take the necessary steps for bringing this matter under the consideration of the French Government.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,

&c. &c. &c.

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(Copy.)

Nova Scotia—No. 180.

*Downing Street,*

*26th June, 1862.*

MY LORD,

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch No. 49, of the 21st of May last, I have the honor to acquaint you that the question of extending to vessels built in any of Her Majesty's North American Provinces the

privileges recently granted to Canada, is now under the consideration of the French Government.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable

The EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

*Downing Street,  
26th January, 1863.*

Nova Scotia—No. 8.

MY LORD,

With reference to my despatch No. 180, of the 28th of June last, I have the honor to inform you that application has been renewed to the French Government to consider of granting to vessels built in Her Majesty's North American Provinces generally the same privileges which have been recently accorded in French ports to Canadian built vessels.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Imperial Majesty has answered that this question cannot be decided until after the result of a pending inquiry into the French merchant navy, which inquiry was interrupted by some of the arrangements connected with the International Exhibition in London, and has not yet been completed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor

The Right Honorable

The EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

## TRADE WITH FRENCH WEST INDIA ISLANDS:

(COPY.)

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
11th September, 1862.

SIR,—

I have it in command from his Honor the Administrator of the Government to call your attention to some difficulties that have arisen in respect of cargoes of Nova Scotia vessels, consisting of articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Province, being admitted into the French West India Islands at the reduced rate of duty to which, under recent alterations in the French code, they are entitled.

These difficulties seem to be in reference to the nature of the certificate by which the origin of the goods is verified.

Will you kindly procure, for the information of the Government, a copy of the law or act now in force in reference to the admission of colonial produce into these ports, and also such information as may enable the people of the Province to avail themselves of the benefit of the more liberal principles upon which it is understood the admission of Colonial goods into the French West India Islands is to be regulated.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) W. H. KEATING, D. S.

W. CUNARD, Esq.,  
Vice Consul of France at Halifax.

(COPY.)

Vice Consulate of France, at Halifax.

Halifax, 12th January, 1863.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of 11th September last, touching the question of trade between this Province and the French West India Islands, I have the honor to acquaint you that having referred your communication to the Consul General at Quebec, I have received the following information :

The Commercial treaties, concluded in 1860 between France and Great Britain, do not extend to their respective colonies, Nova Scotia therefore cannot claim in the French West Indies any more than she could claim in France, the benefits exclusively stipulated in those treaties for the products of the United Kingdom; at the same time the treatment assured in the French Empire to the principal articles of exchange that Nova Scotia possesses, is extremely liberal. For instance, woods (*ainsi les bois*) are admitted free of customs duty whether they be transported by English or French vessels, the two flags are in fact treated alike, in virtue of the additional articles of the Navigation Convention of 26th January, 1826, and are both subject in the French West Indies to the navigation dues of the Colonial Tariff, which are at present fixed at 1 franc 60 centimes, or 30 cents per ton measurement of the importing vessel when two thirds of the cargo are wood. This assimilation, which continues to be subordinate to the condition of direct transport and to that of justification of origin, assures particularly to the British flag the

benefit of exemption from a surcharge, which would be 10 francs, or \$1.70 per ton.

The law of the 3rd July, 1861, has completely changed the customs regulation of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Reunion; since this law, so liberal in its terms, has come in force, the English colonies of North America, and particularly Nova Scotia, would find it to their advantage to open direct commercial relations with Martinique and Guadeloupe, more particularly at the present time, when these islands, which have until but recently imported from the United States, all the lumber they have required not only for building purposes, but likewise for the packing (emboucantage) of sugar, (which is their principal production,) are now on the point of being completely without that article, in consequence of the war, which has closed the Southern ports.

While this opening for one of the staple productions of this Province will no doubt secure the attention of those most interested in it, I may remark that the articles most required are boards (planches) of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch (full inch) thickness; planks (madriers)  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , 2 inch, and even 3 inch, larger than this they take the name of (plateaux), scantling (cartilages) 2 in. by 3 in., 3 in. by 3 in., and up to 8 in. by 8 inches.

The boards and plank ought to be not less than 24 or 25 feet long, the scantling, especially the larger sizes, 34 to 42 feet long.

I take this opportunity of enclosing an extract from a letter recently received from the Consul General on the same subject, of which I believe you have no copy, but which may be useful in connection with the foregoing.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) The Vice Consul *pro tem.*,  
JAS. R. MORROW.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia.

*Extract from a Letter from the Consul General of France, dated Quebec,  
1st September, 1862.*

“Already in 1860, in the French West India Islands, a law pronounced the admission, free of duty, of cereals when imported by French vessels, and has fixed the duty at 2 francs per 100 kilogrammes (220 lbs.) when imported in foreign vessels; and the same year another law has reduced from 7 to 3 francs per 100 kilogrammes the duty imposed until then on the importation of foreign codfish. More recently the navigation of the French Antilles, which before was exclusively reserved to the French flag, has been opened to all vessels without distinction. The exports of the British Provinces of North America, consisting for the most part of natural (raw) productions, which our Colonial tariffs admit either free or at a very small duty, there is no necessity for the treaty concerning the existence of which you make enquiry.”

## APPENDIX No. 13.

### ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

No. 11.

(COPY.)

*Downing Street, 2nd February, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have received, and have had under my consideration, the acts noted in the margin, passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, in the months of March and April last, and transmitted to me in your despatch, noted in the margin.

No. 3899 to 3906.  
3908 to 3926.  
3928 to 3981.

I have reported to Her Majesty in Council, my opinion, that the said Acts should be left to their operation; and I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 9th of January, 1863, approving the report.

No. 66, July 23, 1863.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January, 1863.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

LORD PRESIDENT,

DUKE OF SOMERSET,

SIR GEORGE GRAY, Bart.

Whereas the Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the months of March and April, 1862, pass 81 acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz.:

- No. 3899. An act relating to the Gold Fields.
- No. 3900. An act for the incorporation and winding up of Joint Stock companies.
- No. 3901. An act to continue and amend the law regulating Customs Duties.
- No. 3902. An act to continue the laws imposing Light House dues.
- No. 3903. An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes "of the Supreme Court and its officers."
- No. 3904. An act for the amendment of the administration of Criminal Law.
- No. 3905. An act to prevent frauds on creditors by secret bills of sale.
- No. 3906. An act to amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes "of the exportation of goods and of drawbacks."

- No. 3908. An act to alter and amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of County Assessment."
- No. 3909. An act to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes "of the Post Office."
- No. 3910. An act for imposing an excise duty on certain articles manufactured within this province.
- No. 3911. An act to amend chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes "of River Fisheries."
- No. 3912. An act to prevent the distillation of intoxicating liquors, and for protecting the public revenue.
- No. 3913. An act to regulate labor on the highways.
- No. 3914. An act to amend chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes "of offences against religion."
- No. 3915. An act to amend chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes "of Commissioners of Sewers, and the regulating of district and marsh lands."
- No. 3916. An act to legalize certain proceedings relative to county assessments.
- No. 3917. An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes "of laying out roads other than certain great roads."
- No. 3918. An act to regulate the sale of staves, bricks, and other articles.
- No. 3919. An act to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes "of the settlement and support of the poor."
- No. 3920. An act in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes "of the preservation of useful birds and animals."
- No. 3921. An act to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes "of the preservation of useful birds and animals."
- No. 3922. An act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of county assessments."
- No. 3923. An act to continue and amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes "of public instruction."
- No. 3924. An act to amend chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes "of pilotage, harbours, and harbour masters."
- No. 3925. An act to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes "of patents for useful inventions."
- No. 3926. An act to regulate the size of apple barrels.
- No. 3928. An act for vesting all estates and property occupied by or for the Naval Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom for the time being.
- No. 3929. An act in respect of executive and legislative disabilities.
- No. 3930. An act to continue the act to authorise a provincial loan.
- No. 3931. An act to authorise a loan for the public service, and to provide for the repayment thereof.
- No. 3932. An act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of this province.
- No. 3933. An act for the prevention of false alarms of fire within the city of Halifax.
- No. 3934. An act to divide an electoral district in the county of Halifax.
- No. 3935. An act to amend the act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax.
- No. 3936. An act to sell and convey a portion of the Halifax common.
- No. 3937. An act in amendment of the act relative to the water supply of the city of Halifax.
- No. 3938. An act to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.
- No. 3939. An act respecting the medical officer of the city of Halifax.
- No. 3940. An act for the establishment of police regulations in the town of Dartmouth.
- No. 3941. An act to provide for building a bridge in Hants county.
- No. 3942. An act concerning the county of Hants.



- No. 3943. An act to establish a line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland.
- No. 3944. An act relating to poor districts in the county of Cumberland.
- No. 3945. An act to provide for rebuilding a bridge in the county of Digby.
- No. 3946. An act to provide for rebuilding Albert Bridge in the county of Cape Breton.
- No. 3947. An act to establish an additional polling district in the county of Guysborough.
- No. 3948. An act to provide for improving a road in the county of Guysboro'.
- No. 3949. An act to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough.
- No. 3950. An act to define the rear line of the township of Barrington.
- No. 3951. An act to authorise the erection of a County Court House on a portion of the land formerly used as a public cemetery in the town of Yarmouth.
- No. 3952. An act to amend the act to authorise a loan for the erection of a Court House and Jail in Yarmouth.
- No. 3953. An act relating to common lands in the township of Lunenburg.
- No. 3954. An act further to amend the act for the regulation of the town marsh at Annapolis.
- No. 3955. An act to provide for rebuilding a bridge in the county of Pictou.
- No. 3956. An act to alter a polling district and certain polling places in the county of Pictou.
- No. 3957. An act to regulate highway labour within the limits of the Commissioners of Streets for the town of Pictou.
- No. 3958. An act for the appointment of a stipendary magistrate and police constable in the town of Pictou.
- No. 3959. An act to amend the act for the building of certain bridges, and the improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou.
- No. 3960. An act to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Sydney.
- No. 3961. An act to provide for the erection of Lockeby bridge.
- No. 3962. An act to amend the act for improving a road in Queen's county.
- No. 3963. An act to amend the act relating to Port Hawksbury in the county of Inverness.
- No. 3964. An act to establish an additional polling district in the county of Victoria.
- No. 3965. An act to authorise the sale of a school lot in the township of Barrington.
- No. 3966. An act concerning the congregations of the Presbyterian church in the lower Provinces of British North America.
- No. 3967. An act to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph company, and the acts in amendment thereof.
- No. 3968. An act to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax Relief Steamboat company.
- No. 3969. An act to amend the act to incorporate the Victoria Coal Mining company.
- No. 3970. An act to incorporate the Glace Bay Mining company.
- No. 3971. An act to incorporate the Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Halifax.
- No. 3972. An act to incorporate the Minas Marine Insurance company.
- No. 3973. An act to incorporate the Arichat Mutual Marine Insurance company.
- No. 3974. An act to incorporate the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as far as relates to the Province of Nova Scotia.
- No. 3975. An act to incorporate the Acadia Fire Insurance company.
- No. 3976. An act to incorporate the Union Protection company.
- No. 3977. An act to incorporate the Halifax Club.
- No. 3978. An act to amend the act incorporating the Chebucto Marine Railway company.
- No. 3979. An act to incorporate the Messenger Wharf company.

No. 3980. An act to incorporate the Dartmouth Mechanics' Institute.

No. 3981. An act to naturalize certain aliens.

And whereas, the said acts have been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with letters to the Lord President of the Council, from the most noble Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, recommending that the said acts should be left to their operation,—Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said recommendation, whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)                   ARTHUR HELPS.

(COPY.)

No. 12.

*Downing Street, 3d February, 1863.*

My Lord,—

With reference to my despatch, No. 11, of the 2nd instant, enclosing an Order of Her Majesty in Council, leaving to its operation together with other acts of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, one passed on the 12th April last, and intituled "chapter 16, an act to amend chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, of offences against Religion." I have to observe that I do not consider that Her Majesty's Government are bound to arrest the operation of an act of this kind, but at the same time I cannot but express my great regret at the most unusual severity of its provisions. It appears that any person who allows his child or apprentice to exercise any game, sport or play, on the Lord's Day, however harmless, is to forfeit not less than one, or more than twenty dollars, and may be committed to gaol in default of payment. I cannot imagine that such an enactment, however well intended, can be advantageous to the cause of religion.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)                   NEWCASTLE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

No. 66.—Miscella.

*Government House,  
Halifax, N. S., 23d July, 1862.*

My Lord DUKE,—

I have the honor to transmit for the information of H. M. Government two copies, certified under the Great Seal of the Province, of the acts passed during the last session of the Legislature, together with the report of the Attorney General thereon.

I have the honor to enclose a petition from the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph company, praying that Her Majesty will withhold her assent from the bill authorizing the erection by Her Majesty Government of a line of telegraph between Halifax and the borders of New Brunswick.

During the last winter, I received a communication from Major-General Doyle, informing me that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to erect a separate line of telegraph to Quebec for military purposes, and requesting to be informed whether there was any local act which would interfere with this intention, and also, whether any legislation on the subject would be necessary.

I at once referred this communication to the Law Officers, who informed me that, although they did not consider any legislation absolutely necessary, still to avoid any question on the subject, they thought that a short act should be passed. Under these circumstances, a bill was introduced and passed by the Legislature, but there being at that time no immediate pressure for the passing of the act and the Telegraph Company expressing a wish to appeal against it no opposition was made to the introduction of a suspending clause, in order that they might have full opportunity to urge any reason against it receiving Her Majesty's consent, which they might consider necessary.

At the same time, however, that I have been anxious that the company should have full opportunity of representing their case, and of laying before your Grace any grievance they may conceive may be inflicted upon them by this act, I cannot agree with them in the justice of the claim they set forward, nor do I consider that any exclusive right is either expressed or implied in the acts under which they claim their privileges. In the original act, by which the Government of Nova Scotia were authorised to construct a line of Telegraph, it was enacted that, "no company, body corporate, &c., &c., should erect a line of Telegraph without the sanction of the Legislature," thus clearly, and in express terms, reserving to the Legislature the right of sanctioning the formation of other lines, should it see fit to do so.

In the act passed in 1851, by which the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company was incorporated, no exclusive right is conveyed to the company, and therefore I apprehend that the company have no substantial grounds for opposing the passage of this act.

Undoubtedly the company were bound by their act of incorporation, to conduct their operations under various stringent regulations, and power was reserved to the Government of resuming the entire control of the lines throughout the country on certain conditions; and under these circumstances, so long as the charter exists and the lines are kept in working order, it would be entirely inadvisable, and perhaps unfair, for the Legislature to sanction the formation of other companies, who would compete with them in the conveyance of telegraphic messages throughout the country.

This no doubt was the view taken by the Legislature, in regard to the Transatlantic Submarine Telegraph Company in 1855, and the New York, Newfoundland, and London company in 1857.

The present bill, however, is of an entirely different nature, and its object being confined exclusively to enabling Her Majesty's Government to erect a separate line for Military and Imperial purposes.

Notwithstanding this, however, were I of opinion that the bill violated any exclusive right possessed by the company, I should not for a moment hesitate to recommend the petition of the company to your favorable consideration, but as after a careful investigation of the subject, I cannot arrive at this conclusion, I see no reason for adopting that course.

The remaining acts do not, I conceive, require any comment on my part. That relating to the Militia, is a decided improvement on the old law, and will, I trust, secure as thorough a reorganization of the local forces as can be obtained with the limited sum voted for defensive purposes.

The Gold act has been called for in consequence of the recent discovery of gold in this province; and from the short experience of its working since it has been in operation, I trust that it will prove very satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duk of Newcastle.

(copy.)

Nova Scotia—No. 213.

*Downing Street, 6th November, 1862.*

My Lord,—

I have carefully considered an act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, entitled "chapter 29, an act to authorise the construction of a line of electric telegraph for military purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick."

This act is enclosed with others in your despatch No. 66, of the 23rd of July last, in which you also transmit a memorial addressed to the Queen by the President and Executive committee of the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph company, praying that Her Majesty's assent may not be given to this act, (which contains a suspending clause) unless the company is allowed compensation for any loss they may sustain by it.

I have also received letters from Judge Stewart, from Colonel Bazelgette, and from Mr. Black, preferring the same claim.

In these papers the following facts appear:—

In 1848, an act was passed to facilitate the construction of an Electric Telegraph by the Government of Nova Scotia. It contained the following clause, (II. Vic. chap. 25, sec. 24.) "It shall not be lawful for any person or company whatsoever, directly or indirectly, to make and complete any Electric Telegraph stations and appurtenances, in any part of this province unless by the previous sanction and under the authority of the legislature of this province."

In 1851, an act was passed to transfer to the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph company, the works already constructed by Government, and to enable that company to make telegraph lines throughout the country.

That act contains no intimation that the legislature intended to guarantee to the company the continuance of any exclusive privileges, which therefore remained in the position in which they were placed by the act of 1848, that is to say, the legislature was at liberty to authorize the construction of any other telegraph company, or number of companies, but without such authority no such company could be established.

In 1855, an act was passed to incorporate the Transatlantic company. It was apparently, not thought fit that this company should be enabled to intrench upon the profits and privileges then enjoyed by the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph company, and a clause was added, (and I am ready to believe very properly added), to the effect that nothing in the act should be construed to authorize the construction of a telegraph line within Nova Scotia, or to interfere with the privileges of the existing company.

In 1857, another company, the "New York, Newfoundland, and London Electric Telegraph company" appears to have been set on foot. And, on this occasion, Colonel Bazelgette states, the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph company to have asserted to the Legislative Council, that under their act of incorporation they were, "so far as telegraphic rights were concerned, invested with all the privileges possessed by the province at the time when their act of incorporation was passed." What was the exact meaning of this strange assertion, or on what grounds it was made, or how the Legislative Council received it, the papers before me do not show. But it appears that the legislature eventually passed an act, which provides that the carriage of messages through Nova Scotia, should be effected by the Nova Scotia company, which rendered the establishment of the line dependant on an arrangement to be made with that company, and which expressly conferred upon the promoters of the new project the exclusive right for twenty-five years to furnish the province with the means of telegraphic communication across sea.

If this act had been allowed to remain in operation, it might perhaps have been argued with some force, that the exclusive rights which were thus conferred on the more recent company ought not in reason to have been withheld from its predecessor. But this was not the case. It is correctly stated in one of the documents submitted to me by Colonel Bazelgette that the act of 1857 was, after

a slight delay, disallowed on the express grounds "that the grant of such exclusive privileges was highly inexpedient, not only for the interest of the provinces but of the Empire at large."

"Her Majesty's Government," Mr. Labouchere proceeded "are fully aware that it was urged that similar privileges have been conceded by the legislatures of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island without the allowance of the Crown, but they must reply that the implied sanction of these acts given without fully advert- ing to considerations, the magnitude of which has been ever since acquiring a greater developement, does not bind to a continuance of a course of policy which they are satisfied cannot but prove exceedingly injurious, and this beyond the limits of the colony immediately concerned."

It had evidently never occurred to Mr. Labouchere, that the Nova Scotia Elec- tric Telegraph company would claim on the ground of some implied and acknow- ledged understanding, a privilege which if granted to all, could only have been granted by the unequivocal act of the legislature, an act which if passed in Nova Scotia, would probably have been disallowed by Her Majesty as equally adverse to Colonial and Imperial interests.

It is under these circumstances that the Company, Judge Stewart, Colonel Bazalgette, and Mr. Black, claim of Her Majesty that she will withhold her assent from the act now under consideration, with the object of retaining in the hands of their lessees (an enterprising American company) the profit and control of all the telegraphic communications, public, military and imperial of Her Majesty's Government.

I feel it is unnecessary for me after this statement, of what appears to me the material circumstances of this application, to say that I see no sufficient reason for withholding Her Majesty's assent from this act. It has therefore been submitted to Her Majesty for confirmation, in the usual manner. An order of Council, con- veying her Majesty's pleasure, is forwarded to you by the present mail.

I transmit, however, copies of a letter which has been addressed to this office by Mr. Dickie, on behalf of the company; and of correspondence with the War Office, from which you will perceive that arrangements may very possibly be made which will supersede the necessity of actually establishing a separate line.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor, the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave.

(COPY.)

Nova Scotia.

*Downing Street, 13th November, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

I have received, and have had under my consideration, an act, No. 3927, passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in the month of April last, and trans- mitted to me in your despatch noted in the margin.

I have reported to Her Majesty in Council my opinion, that the said act should be specially confirmed; and I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 1st instant, approving that report.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave.

(COPY.)

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November, 1862.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT,

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

Whereas the Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of April, 1862, pass an act, which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz. :

No. 3927. An act to authorize the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph for military purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick.

And whereas, the said act has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with a letter to the Lord President of the Council, from the most noble the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretary's of State, recommending that the said act should receive Her Majesty's special confirmation. Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare her special confirmation of the said act, and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly ; whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander-in-chief, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)

ARTHUR HELPS.

## APPENDIX No. 14.

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# CROWN LANDS.

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*Crown Land Office,  
10th February, 1863.*

SIR,—

The Crown Land Office during the past year does not exhibit in the customary abstract the same amount of work, as in some former years; the number of grants issued has fallen short, and the receipts do not equal those of 1861; but it is proper that I should explain, that the abstract does not embrace a very large number of applications in Cape Breton, nor the work accomplished there; besides the additional offices now combined with that of the Crown Lands, have largely added to the labors and duties of the officers employed.

The enquiries after the lands still unsettled, both granted and ungranted, whilst they encroach largely upon the time of the clerks in aiding the necessary searches, evidence a growing interest in their value and importance. The altered circumstances of the country—the gold fields and coal-mines—with the demand for staves and other productions of our forests, consequent upon the closing of the Southern ports, are bringing the Crown Lands more into notice; and should it be thought advisable to encourage emigration, I do not doubt that we shall soon have a large increase in the applications for grants.

The act for settling the titles to land in Cape Breton, has occupied the time of Mr. Hendry during the past summer. Under his direction, extensive surveys have been made, and the possessions of settlers have been defined by proper lines and bounds, thus producing a security in the tenure of their lands, which will necessarily stimulate their industry, and lead to other desirable results. The credit allowed to this class of the inhabitants, has not only had the effect of checking the issue of a greater number of grants, but will account in some measure for the fall short in the receipts; it is not intended to issue any of those grants until the instalments are paid. I am not prepared to offer an accurate statement of moneys paid on account of these instalments, but the amount is comparatively small.

The report of Mr. Hendry, the Commissioner, which accompanies the present, conveys very full and satisfactory information respecting the progress of his work. It will be continued the present year, and brought to a conclusion as early as possible. I apprehend some delay and difficulty in collecting the instalments as they fall due. I distributed printed notices throughout the Island, calling for payment of those due, but with little success; partly, I believe, owing to the want of means, but I fear with many from indifference. Some of the squatters have refused to sign any obligation. I recommend stringent measures as regards those parties; it would be unjust to the better disposed to allow them to escape. I respectfully submit to the Government, whether such arrangement might not be made to accept labor on the public roads in part payment, or in opening up new sections of the country for the purpose of settlement. As these surveys are expensive, and the charge at present borne by the province, no exertion should be wanting to realize sufficient money to cover the expenses of the commission.

In connection with this measure, I cannot avoid referring to the numerous com-

plicated questions which are stirred up as the work is in progress, and to enquire whether by some legislative enactment, certain principles might not be established to control the decisions in such cases, and thus prevent future litigation, as well as prevent injustice to poor and often ignorant men. It would be tedious to enumerate the points to which I allude; but it could never have been contemplated as part of the duty of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to investigate the rights of contending parties to land in possession of the original occupant or his descendants without title, who pretend to claim under judgments or mortgages, or any other supposed lien they may have acquired. It appears to me that the prevailing rule should be to give the grant to the party holding possession under the circumstances I have mentioned, and to leave the creditors to establish their rights before a different tribunal. The obvious effect of this would be to drive the creditor to a settlement with his debtor, and to arrange between them to whom the grant should issue. It is a very common practice for the creditor to stand aloof until application is made by the occupant, and then to enter his caveat; and it has happened, that children in ignorance of their parent's liability, supposing the property to belong to the crown, have continued to labor upon it, and increase its value, only to be deprived of it by a more knowing creditor. I am the more urgent upon this matter, because I also foresee that if the present system is pursued, every occupant of crown lands adversely, must be dispossessed by the government before the grant passes, or it will be virtually invalid, and perhaps the government be called upon for redress. The present condition of Cape Breton is more open to these remarks than Nova Scotia proper.

I regret to report, that notwithstanding every effort to protect the Crown Lands from trespassers, and several seizures made by the deputies, the system of plunder still continues to a large extent. It is not confined to one section of the province, and it is no easy matter to enforce the law against offenders. I trust the subject will receive some attention from the Legislature, and greater facility afforded for enforcing rigidly the penalty which the present law imposes. Under pretence of some old survey, or nominal purchase from an Indian, or some other frivolous excuse, the trespass is justified. I think such pretences ought not to be accepted, and that any person in future who interferes with Crown property upon which no actual settlement has been made, shall be made responsible, and entitled to no favor from the Government, if any prior application shall be made for a grant. I have taken all proper precaution to make public the determination of the Government to put down the lawless interference with the public property, those who are guilty cannot plead ignorance as an excuse.

I must again renew my observations of last year, respecting the office of Deputy Surveyors. There is an absolute necessity to adopt, as in other colonies, some better system respecting their appointment, qualifications and duties. Every change involves the task of instructing the new Deputy as to the manner in which his duties are to be discharged; this, at present, can only be done through a correspondence, besides the labor of supplying him with copies of plans, which ought not to be thrown upon the office. Every plan relating to his county, ought to be copied by the Deputy himself; they ought to be considered the property of the Government as well as other records, and transferred to the successor, it would save so much labor to the apartment. My views are fully explained in my report of last year, and impressed with the importance of the proposed improvements, I shall hope to receive the aid of the Government and Legislature, in the passage of such a law as will give effect to their operation.

I submit the propriety of repealing a clause in the crown land act, which has led to great abuse by an improper interpretation. The clause refers to the right of possession after application and money paid. In some disputed cases entries have been made, and serious damage done to the property before the controversy has been decided by the Government. No applicant should be permitted to take possession until his grant or authority is given by the Commissioner.

As it is my intention to prepare separate reports upon Indian affairs and those relating to the coal mines, I shall here close my remarks upon this branch of the public service, hoping that I shall have an opportunity of bringing before the



Crown Land committee, if necessary, anything further, which may require the attention of the Legislature.

The abstracts herewith are in the usual form, and will afford to the Government full information of the aggregate number of acres disposed of last year, and of the moneys paid into the treasury for crown lands. The comparative statement shews also to what extent they vary from the year 1861.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
*Commissioner Crown Lands.*

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

*Abstract of number of Grants, acres granted—number of Petitions, and acres applied for, and moneys paid for Crown Lands in Nova Scotia, during the year 1862.*

County.	No. Grants.	Acres granted.	No. Petitions.	Acres applied for.	Amount paid.
Annapolis,	20	3723	10	1550 and 2 islands.	\$1171 61
Colchester,	11	1066	4	500	227 45
Cumberland,	22	2801	23	3200	1425 39
Digby,	18	1695	20	2000	775 40
Guysborough,	17	942½ — 6 water lots.	18	813½ — 7 water lots, 1 island,	716 00
Halifax,	28	2061 — 6 “	25	3043 — 3 “	1422 56
Hants,	7	3438	3	300	238 50
Kings,	4	410	1	100	77 93
Lunenburg,	27	3233	21	2200	844 76
Pictou,	6	462	6	530	312 00
Queens,	12	1286 — 10 islands.	20	2025 — 1 island.	790 05
Shelburne,	12	1492	8	800 — 1 water lot,	369 00
Sydney,	3	387	5	800	356 00
Yarmouth,	18	1701 — 9 islands.	18	1750 — 1 water lot, 8 islands.	1013 49
Cape Breton,	45	4863½ — 12 water lots.	65	6329½ — 14 water lots.	2089 20
Inverness,	32	4742	49	4671¼	1313 67
Richmond,	16	1591 — 1 water lot.	20	3543 — 2 water lots.	1148 31
Victoria,	22	2794 — 1 “	20	2426 — 1 water lot.	802 82
	320	38688	349	36581¾	\$15104 84

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

*Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures for Crown Lands, during the year 1862.*

Gross proceeds for Crown lands, including searches,	\$15,123 04
Do. for rights of search, &c., for minerals,	1,290 00
	<hr/>
Trespasses on Crown lands,	\$16,413 04
	188 65
	<hr/>
	\$16,601 69

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Deputy Surveyors, on acct., 1859,	\$2,885 07
Paid Registrars of Deeds,	177 00
Paid rejected petitions,	1,796 69
Paid do. on mineral applications,	210 50
Paid incidental expenses, including advances, under act of 1859,	648 63
Paid Deputy Surveyors,	4,415 66
Paid Seizing Officers, trespasses,	121 30
	<hr/>
	\$10,254 85
	<hr/>
Nett revenue, 1862,	\$6,346 84
	<hr/>

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
*Commissioner Crown Lands.*

*Comparative statement between the years 1861 and 1862.*

	No.	Acres.
Applications for 1861,	339	40791
Ditto 1862,	349	36581
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Over,	10	Short, 4210
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grants in 1861,	384	43629
Ditto 1862,	320	38688
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Short,	64	Short, 4941
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross receipts for Crown lands, 1861,	\$16,581 05	
Ditto do. 1862,	15,123 04	
	<hr/>	
Short,	\$1458 01	
	<hr/>	
Gross receipts for Crown lands, 1862,	\$15,123 04	
Do. rights of search and for minerals,	1290 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$16,413 04	
	188 65	
	<hr/>	
Proceeds trespasses paid treasury,	\$16,601 69	
	<hr/>	

	Brought forward,	\$16,601 69
Deduct advances to surveyors, registrars deeds, rejected petitions, and other charges, including costs of surveys in Cape Breton, under act 1859,		10,254 85
	Nett revenue, 1862,	\$6346 84
Balance brought down,	\$6346 84	
Nett revenue, 1861,	5818 87	
	Nett balance favor of 1862,	\$527 97
Estimated liabilities in Cape Breton,		\$40,000

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
*Commissioner Crown Lands.*

*Department of Crown Lands,*

*Halifax, 18th February, 1863.*

SIR,—

I now submit, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the following statement of the work performed in Cape Breton during the past season, under the act of 1859, to facilitate the perfecting of titles in that Island. The work performed during the past season exceeds that of 1861 by about 20,000 acres, and upon the whole will be found quite as satisfactory. In reporting last year, several matters were referred to that do not require to be repeated. It may be proper in this connection, however, to mention the great advantage of conducting general surveys, or surveys on a large scale, over the system of making surveys by piecemeal; both as regards economy, and the greater degree of accuracy attained. The average cost of the surveys made during the past season is about four cents per acre, or four dollars per hundred acres, and in plotting the work on the county plans, many of the old errors have been corrected. In some parts decided carelessness had heretofore prevailed in the mode of conducting surveys. So much so, that in many instances grants will have to be reconveyed to the crown, and new patents issued to correspond with the lines and possessions of the grantees. The number of disputes that are being settled under the operations now in progress, and the amount of substantial good to the settlements that come under the act, although not at present fully appreciated, yet, in after years, as the lands increase in value, and the advantage of having their boundary lines carefully defined and titles set at rest, will be found of incalculable benefit, and fully recognized.

It is hardly to be expected that the instalments will be regularly paid up, or anything approaching it. The larger number, however, will, as they can afford it, pay the purchase money and take out their grants. Last year, on an average, the four counties of Cape Breton Island paid about double the amount for land of that paid by any four counties of Nova Scotia. The amount paid, principally as instalments, was about four thousand six hundred dollars. Cape Breton county alone paid in through me about two thousand dollars. The amount expended for surveys was two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars, leaving a considerable surplus. This is only mentioned to shew that the operations under the act of 1859 are not burthensome to the province.

The following table shews in a condensed form, the amount of work performed.

The accompanying lists of squatters, with the quantity of land surveyed for each, and who have given bonds for the payment thereof; also the surveyor's plans of survey, on a scale of 20 chs. to one inch, exhibit the work more in detail.

*Tabular statement shewing the number of squatters whose lots were surveyed in 1862 under the act of 1859 ; name of Surveyor employed, and number of acres surveyed ; also expense incurred for surveys.*

COUNTY.	No. of lots surveyed.	No. of Settlers.	Total number of acres surveyed.	SURVEYORS EMPLOYED.	Amount expended for surveys.
Cape Breton,	80	66	10,400	David McKeen,	\$427 50
Victoria,	43	40	5,898	Donald Ross,	178 00
Do.	130	130	20,856	D. B. McNab,	940 90
Inverness,	135	135	19,712	Murphy & Austen,	412 67
Richmond,	136	136	15,012	{ Jas. and Francis Mc- Kenzie, and J. J. Robertson, }	774 57
	524	507	71,878		\$2733 64

If the work is allowed by the Legislature to be prosecuted during the present year, on a somewhat larger scale than the two previous years, there will be sufficient material to construct a tolerably accurate map of the Island, which is greatly needed, and would be of much public utility.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. HENDRY.

S. P. Fairbanks, Esq.,  
Commr. of Crown Lands.

## APPENDIX No. 15.

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### MINES.

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*Office of Inspector of Mines,  
10th February, 1863.*

SIR,—

The growing importance of the coal fields of the province, and the enterprise they have awakened during the past year, require a more extended notice than they have hitherto received from this department. The applications for mining licenses, and the receipts from this source, are double that of any former year, and the capital invested has not only developed extensive deposits of mineral wealth, but added greatly to the convenience of shipping and the security of vessels employed in the trade.

The quantity of coal raised and disposed of in the several months, shew a very large increase, amounting to three hundred and seventy one thousand tons of large, and twenty six thousand, two hundred and seventy four tons of small, being in excess of the year 1861, of about seventy thousand tons; and judging from the preparations being made at the different collieries, there is good reason to anticipate a still further advance during the present year.

Annexed to this report, are notices of the different mines now in operation, shewing the quantity of coal produced by each. Some of them have hardly commenced operations, consequently the yield is small—it is with the older and longer worked mines that the increase is so perceptible.

An abstract is also furnished of the applications for licenses, and the amount received for the year. The applications I have arranged, so as to represent the different counties for which the licenses issued, and to mark the localities where the coal is most abundant.

It is gratifying to state that an inspection has been made of all the mines in operation, that under-ground surveys have been completed—a very necessary work, that the lines and bounds of the respective proprietors have been defined, and complete and accurate plans have been prepared, which are open to inspection in the office. It has not been without much labor and diligence that these services have been accomplished.

It is also satisfactory to remark, that a number of conflicting claims have been satisfactorily adjusted; and although there are still several which present some difficulties, it is hoped they will be removed by the investigations now in progress. I endeavour to adhere, as closely as possible, to the regulations in force, but I have sometimes to deal with those who consider their interests as above all rule, and sometimes with persons who err from ignorance.

The present regulations were framed under the act of 1858, chapter 38; and in order that they may be brought to the notice of the Legislature, I annex a copy. Experience has proved that some modifications and additions are required. Whether any further enactment is necessary, or the powers of the Governor in Council be sufficient for the purpose, will no doubt be considered at the proper time. I respectfully submit, that for greater convenience in preparing necessary information for the Government, as well as the Legislature, a different period should be fixed for making the returns; they should, in my opinion, be made quarterly. It would also serve as a check to false returns, if collectors at the

different shipping ports were required to make quarterly returns from their offices at the same period, giving the names of the vessels, the name of the mine, and the quantity of coal cleared in each vessel. There have been complaints, during the past year, of mis-conduct on the part of some of the ship-masters, in representing the coals to come from a different mine from that where they were raised, and thus obtained a larger price than the quality bore in the market.

As regards the cost of the several services connected with the inspection and management of the coal mines, during the past year, I do not think it will exceed the sum of \$150. I have not extracted from the accounts of the surveyors, the items applicable to the surveys of coal mines, the accounts embracing charges both for crown lands and the areas of coal fields, but I refer to the circumstance as evidence, that every endeavor has been made to economise the outlay for the different services entrusted to my charge.

I have been largely assisted by Mr. Hendry, the surveyor of the department, during the past season, in carrying out a number of useful measures which were suggested by him in a former year, and I have great satisfaction in referring to his report, herewith. In so important a branch of provincial industry as the working of the coal mines, I feel that the fullest information ought to be afforded, especially at a period when public attention has been unusually attracted to the subject. Mr. Hendry has elicited, by his enquiries, a great many interesting facts, and the vigilance which has been exercised, in order to correct many errors incidental to new undertakings, by inexperienced persons, cannot fail to be beneficial hereafter, not only to the proprietors of the mines, but to the public.

Mr. Hendry refers to the amount expended during the past year in making preparations for the extension of our coal trade, which he estimates at \$171,259. I think I can offer no stronger evidence of the hopeful prospects which are entertained by the capitalists who have risked so large an expenditure.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,

*Inspector of Mines.*

The hon. the Provincial Secretary.

*Abstract of Coal sold and exported from Nova Scotia, 1862.*

NAMES OF MINES.	Quantity sold for home consumption.		Quantity exported to United States.		Quantity exported to neighboring Colonies.	
	Siftings or Slack.		Siftings or Slack.		Siftings or Slack.	
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Albion Mines, } Association,	9997	10	168561	0	4506	0
Sydney Mines, }	45868	5	23169	0	39557	0
Joggins, }	1051	0	401	0	1790	0
Lingan, }	999	15	32191	0	384	0
Glace Bay, Archbold,	1640	0	5710	0	1208	0
Little Bras d'Or, Collins,	1854	0	340	0	1964	0
Do. Guthro & Laffan,	123	0	435	0		
Pictou, Jno. McKay,	97	0				
Do. J. B. D. Fraser,	352	0				
Cumberland, J. Fellows,					468	0
Cow Bay, B. Archibald,	1517	0	160	0	519	10
J. Campbell, C. B.,	105	18	181	10	1076	10
Bridgeport, Cadigan,	1199	5	1579	10	84	0
River Hebert, Geo. Hibbert,			3421	0	73	0
Cow Bay, Bourinot,	1864	0	14936	0		
Schooner Pond, H. Ross,	370	0				
Glace Bay, A. Campbell,	30	0				
	67068	13	252536	0	51630	0
			8461	10	10838	15
					6603	0

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Inspector of Mines.



Comparative statement of Coals raised, sold and exported from the Mines of Nova Scotia in the years 1861 and 1862.

NAME OF MINES.	Total quantity Raised and Sold.						Surplus.	
	1861.			1862.			Large Coal.	Slack.
	Large Coal.	Slack.	Large Coal.	Large Coal.	Slack.	Large Coal.	Slack.	
Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	
Albion Mines,	15998	0	14117	15	183064	10	18678	5
Sydney Mines,	98720	0	6738	10	108594	5	3087	5
Joggins,	5138	15	157	10	3242	0	105	0
Lingan,	35102	0	198	10	33574	15	629	15
Little Bras d'Or, Collins, Do. Guthro & Laffan,	3818	0			3403	0	500	0
McKay, Pictou,	455	0	159	0	2522	0	25	0
Fraser, do.	358	15	334	0	97	0	89	0
Cumberland, J. Fellows,					352	0	370	0
Glace Bay, Archbold,	5208	0	336	5	468	0		
J. Campbell, Little Bras d'Or,	1480	0			7523	0	207	0
Bridgeport, Cadigan,					1363	0	18	0
River Hebert,					2062	0	286	0
Cow Bay, Bourinot,	7127	0	495	0	3421	0	1463	0
Schooner Pond, Ross,					16809	0	135	0
Glace Bay, Campbell,	338	0			370	0		
R. B. Beggs, Cumberland,	214	5			30	0		
McKay & McDonald, Pictou,	303892	15	22536	10	371334	10	26274	5
							67441	15
								3737
								15

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Inspector of Mines.

*Abstract of payments made for licenses to search for, and work Mines and Minerals throughout the Province, during the current year, 1862.*

Cape Breton,	\$760
Halifax,	20
Cumberland,	40
Richmond,	180
Victoria,	20
Sydney,	20
Kings and Annapolis,	100
Lunenburg,	40
Pictou,	90
Colchester,	20
	<hr/>
	\$1290
Paid in 1861,	670
	<hr/>
Surplus in 1862,	\$620

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
*Inspector of Mines.*

*Regulations for the leasing of Mines established by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.*

1. The Governor in Council will, upon application through the Crown Land Office, and upon payment of the sum of twenty dollars currency into the office of the Receiver General, grant license to enter upon any lands in this province, and to dig and explore for such minerals as the Crown holds for the benefit of this province, a bond being first given by the applicant or applicants, to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor in Council, that in the event of entry being made upon private lands, recompense shall be made for damages, in pursuance of the act to amend chap. 27 of the Revised Statutes to regulate the mines of the province; the said license not to exceed the period of one year, and shall contain a description of the locality and its boundaries and extent over an area, not more than five square miles, nor with a less breadth than two miles. The applicant to have the privilege of selecting such portion thereof under the restriction mentioned in the next regulation as may be necessary and convenient, for the purpose of working the mines and minerals therein. The search is to be faithfully made, free of all expense to Government, and a report of the result transmitted with all convenient speed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for His Excellency's information.

2. The selection being made, the applicant shall communicate the same to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with a petition for a license to work the mine within the limits selected, and shall pay the sum of fifty dollars into the office of the Receiver General—whereupon an order of survey shall issue to the principal Deputy Surveyor for the county to lay out, at the cost of the applicant, the portion selected, which shall not exceed one square mile, and shall be in one block, as near the form of an oblong square as possible, the length of which shall not exceed two and a half miles; who shall report the same to the Commissioner of Crown Lands; and, upon such report being approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a license to work the mines and minerals within the limits of the said survey shall forthwith be granted to the applicant; and if effective operations be made in opening a mine and working minerals therein, within two years from the date of the license, and if the applicant, or those representing him, within the same period, shall renew the application in writing, a lease to terminate in the year 1886 shall be given him of the mines and minerals within the said area. If effective operations be not commenced within the said period of two years, or shall

not afterwards be continued, the license in the one case and the lease in the other shall determine, and the property revert to the Crown.

3. Any person applying to the Governor in Council for a license of occupation to work mines and minerals when no license of search shall previously have been applied for, on filing for the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council in the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands a description of the area applied for, in conformity with the instructions in Regulation No. 2, shall, on His Excellency's approval of the area applied for, be entitled to a license of occupation, and subsequently to a lease, in the manner and on the terms defined in Regulation No. 2.

4. All licenses and leases of mines and minerals shall be subject to a royalty to the Crown for the use of the province on the produce thereof, after it has been brought into marketable condition, yearly from such time as shall be determined, as follows, that is to say : of five per cent. of all ores and minerals, except iron and coal, of five pence currency on every ton of iron, and of six pence currency on every ton of 2,240 lbs. of coal, with such guards for ensuring adequate working as may be deemed necessary.

5. There shall be a map of the province, kept in the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with all the mineral grounds marked thereon, which shall be opened to the inspection of the public.

6. In the granting of licenses or leases, there shall be reserved a space of twenty yards in width between the lines of the respective grantees. But, on the application of both parties interested, the Governor in Council may, by special order, license the working of such reservation on such terms and in such manner as may be just and reasonable.

*Department of Crown Lands,  
Halifax, 23rd February, 1863.*

SIR,—

While in Cape Breton during the past season, a considerable portion of time was occupied in making a careful examination and survey of all the Coal mines in the Island ; and, in reference to that branch of my duties I beg to report as follows. You will recollect, that last year in reporting to you on the character of many of the underground workings, I called your special attention to several instances in which both the drainage and ventilation were decidedly defective. It was mentioned "that hundreds of yards had to be traversed through mud and water, sometimes fifteen inches deep. That in many instances the lamps burned with a dull red flame, giving very little light, and at the distance of a few yards presenting merely the appearance of a red spark." In every instance, where a want of due regard to regularity and system was observed, the attention of the proprietors and their overseers were called, and I am happy to add, that in each of the five new collieries reported to you in 1861, a decided improvement was observed last season, both in respect to ventilation and regularity of the headways, bords and pillars. In 1861, I urged upon the proprietors of the new mines, the imperative necessity of having correct plans of their underground workings, and last year I employed Mr. Lawson, the Deputy Surveyor of Lunenburg Co., who is a correct workman, to proceed to Cape Breton and accomplish that work, which he has done very satisfactorily and at the expense of the lessees—plans of his surveys are herewith, viz.:

Archbold & Co., Glace Bay.  
Caddigan & Co., Dead Man's Cove.  
Bourinot & Co., Block House, Cow Bay.  
Archibald & Co., Gowrie, "  
Patrick Collins, Little Bras d'Or.  
Simon Geautro and Daniel Lassen, Little Bras d'Or.  
C. J. Campbell, Little Bras d'Or.  
Ditto Kelly's Cove.

Charles J. Campbell, at Kelly's Cove and Little Bras d'Or, and Archibald and Co., Gowrie Colliery, Cow Bay, are new operations, only just commenced, which, indeed, may be said of the eight collieries above enumerated, none being developed to anything approaching their full extent. The necessary railways, rolling stock, and wharves, are only in course of being laid and constructed. It was therefore very apparent that large expenditures were being made, which it appeared proper should be brought to the notice of the Legislature. To enable you to do so, I addressed the following circular to the proprietors or agents of the collieries within the section of country lying between Cow Bay and Great Bras d'Or, and fully represented on the general plan herewith, shewing the collieries above enumerated and the seams of coal as far as discovered.

(COPY OF CIRCULAR.)

North Bar, Sydney, C. B.,  
17th November, 1862.

SIR,—

I am requested to prepare, for the information of the Government, a report of all the coal mining operations for the present year within the Island of Cape Breton, so as to convey to the Inspector of Mines full information of the progress and amount of capital invested in working the several collieries, and efforts made in opening and developing the coal fields of the Island, detailing the distinctive branches under which such expenditure has been made.

1st. Boring and digging, in conducting searches for coal, with the number of hands so employed.

2nd. Number of pits opened on each lease or coal area.

3rd. Thickness, dip, and direction of dip of each seam of coal.

4th. Amount expended in the construction of wharves.

5th. Amount expended on railroads and tramways.

6th. Amount expended for rolling stock.

7th. Amount expended for engines and pumps.

8th. Amount expended in driving headways or tunnels, and sinking shafts.

9th. Amount expended in the erection of dwelling houses, stores, and work shops.

10th. Number of miles of rail and tramways above and underground.

11th. Number of boys and men engaged upon this work, and their respective employments.

12th. And the number of horses, with such other remarks as you may desire to communicate, in reference to the nature and extent of your colliery works.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. A. HENDRY,  
For Inspector of Mines.

The answers, as far as received, are annexed, and show an expenditure of \$171,259 during the past season, made on improvements and searches. To simplify it, I have placed the items in tabular form, under their respective heads.

NAME OF COLLIERY.	Boring or digging.	No. of Pits, Slopes or Headways.	Thickness, dip, and slope of seam.	Outlay on Warrives.	Outlay on Railroad and Tramways.	Rolling Stock.	Engines & Pumps.	Outlay on Headways, Tunnels or Shafts.	Dwelling Houses, &c.	Extent of Rail or Tramways.	No. of Hays and men.	Horses.
Sydney and Langan,	None.	1 drift.	Thickness 6 ft. Dip E, 1 to 10. }	None.	\$7753		\$232	\$3125	\$1400	None.	85	12
Union Mines,	Not returned.	returned.										
Glace Bay Co.	\$7250	2 slopes.	9 ft. 6 in. Dip N. 42° E. 1 to 13. }	32500	9100	\$3280	2500	4550	7600	1½ miles.	159	15
{ Gowrie,	600	2 pits.	4 ft. 8 in. Dip N. 15° E. 1 to 7. }	11000	1200	2000	1000	600	13000	¾ "	98	2
{ Block House,		2 pits.	10 feet thick. Dip N. 18° E. 1 to 9. }	800	2000	5186	2600	2150	4830	1 "	180	
{ Geautro,	Not	returned.										
{ Collins,	400	1 slope.	5 ft. 8 in. Dip N. 78 E. 1 to 10. }	400	480	324		1400		½ "	45	8
{ C. J. Campbell,	200	1 slope.	2 ft. 9 in. Dip East, 1 to 6. }	820	200	330		250	400	¼ "	24	2
{ C. J. Campbell,			1 seam 4 ft., 1 do. 6 ft. Dip N. 81° E. in one part, vertical in another part, 1 to 5. }									
{ Great Bras d'Or and New Camp- belltown,	840	1 pit & 2 slopes.		1940	10000	800	400	3120	5220	2½ "	116	10
	\$9290			\$54660	\$30733	\$11920	\$6732	\$15195	\$32450	6½ miles.	707	49

As observed in a former part of this report, the circular above quoted was intended to bring out the amount of expenditures under their respective heads made last season on discoveries and permanent improvements, and therefore does not convey a full detail of the actual operations at each of the collieries. This remark particularly applies to the works at Sydney and Lingan, the property of the General Mining Association. These collieries have been in extensive operation for many years; their expenditure on rolling stock, pumps, and engines, is large, but judicious and economical.

Taking an average for the last six years, their annual shipments would be as follows :

Sydney,	108,542 tons.
Lingan,	18,306 “
Total,	<u>126,848 tons.</u>

Their underground works, so far as I was able to judge from the very limited time at my disposal, are conducted with great regularity and scientific skill. My endeavour was while inspecting the other collieries, to urge upon the proprietors the advantages—as far as circumstances would permit—of adopting the same system as that pursued by Mr. Brown, viz.: to leave a regular and fair distribution of pillarage to support the roof or upper strata until the coal has been worked out from the extreme deep, when the pillars might be removed, and the roof allowed to come down.

In some of the new mines, the parties in their first operations removed so much of the coal that the roof or upper strata has come down and prevented the getting out a portion of the coal, which of course is a loss both to the proprietors and the province.

I have purposely avoided going into an elaborate description of the collieries above mentioned, or of the coal seams now being worked, but refer you to the statements of the proprietors themselves. An early opportunity will be taken to prepare for reference in the office a full description and section of the coal seams, as far as discovered, within the coal field above described.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. HENDRY.

To the Inspector of Mines, Halifax.

*Sydney Mines, 11th December, 1862.*

W. A. HENDRY, Esq. :

Sir,—

I now beg to submit the information required by the Inspector of Mines. Presuming that the circular of the 17th November, refers only to such new works as have been executed during the present year, I shall confine my remarks to that period.

1. No borings or diggings for coal have been made within the area leased to the General Mining Association.
2. One new drift has been opened in the seam at Lloyd's Cove, three quarters of a mile to the eastward of the Queen pit.
3. The thickness of this seam is 6 feet, the dip one yard perpendicular in ten yards horizontal, and the direction of the dip is due east.
4. There has been no outlay upon wharves.
5. The expenditure upon earth works in the new branch railway, from the Sydney Mines towards Point Aconi, this year, has been 6,286 dollars; and in the new branch railway, from the Sydney Mines to Lloyd's Cove, 1,467 dollars.
6. No expenditure for rolling stock.

7. Expended on construction of a new engine for the Queen pit underground workings, 232 dollars.

8. A new ventilating shaft, 360 feet in depth and 8 feet in diameter, has been sunk on the Queen pit workings, at a cost of \$1,125 dollars.

9. Expended on new dwelling houses and workshops, 1,400 dollars.

10. No permanent railways have been laid above ground, nor any additions to those in the pits beyond what were required in the progress of the workings.

11. About 48 men and 8 boys were employed all summer in the earth works of the branch railways, referred to in item 5; 10 men and 2 boys in sinking the air shaft, mentioned in item 8; 3 men, during part of the season, in making the underground engine, in item 7; and 4 men on new buildings, named in item 9.

12. Average of about 12 horses, employed in all the above works during the season, say from 1st May to 31st October.

I do not exactly understand what kind of information is required "in reference to the nature and extent of the colliery works," in addition to that given above. It may, perhaps, be interesting to state, that notwithstanding the additional supply of coal brought into market, from the several new mines recently opened in Cape Breton, the sales of Sydney coal will considerably exceed those of the preceding year.

Steamers of a large burden, trading between England and Canada, have, on several occasions, put in for a supply of fuel, and the General Mining Association are about to construct a large wharf for the special accommodation of vessels drawing as much as 25 feet of water.

The branch railway, referred to in item 5, was commenced two years ago. It will run directly through the coal field, from the Sydney Mines to Point Aconi, the north-western end of the Association's coal area. This railway may not be required for some years, but it was considered advisable to gradually provide a communication by rail between Sydney Harbour and the most distant portion of the Association's lease, so that in case of any serious accident to the present pits, or any greatly increased demand for coal, new mines might be brought into operation on a short notice. Earth works and bridges have been constructed upon the first two miles, and rails and chairs provided for that distance.

Nothing in the shape of new works has been done at the Lingan Mines during the present year.

If there is any other point upon which you require information, I shall be happy to furnish it.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD BROWN.

To the Inspector of Mines,

For the Province of Nova Scotia.

SIR,—

In accordance with the enclosed circular letter, I respectfully submit the following report :—

1st. The amount expended heretofore upon the lease granted to me in digging, boring, and searching, for coal, including the exploration and opening of the old French mines, was about six thousand dollars. \$6,000

Expended this year in accurate survey of the locality, and measurement of sections to determine the position and size of the coal seams, 1,250

Total for this item, \$7,250

2nd. The number of openings to this date are two, each being slopes or inclined planes, one with a simple tramway, the other with a double track. The use of the one with the single track will be hereafter discontinued, except for the purposes of ventilation and access to the work.

3rd. The thickness of the seam now worked is nine feet six inches.

The direction of the dip is North, forty two degrees East.		
The general inclination of the seam is one in thirteen.		
The maximum slope of the seam, one in ten.		
4th.	The amount expended upon wharves is, previous to this year,	\$5,600
	The present year, upon the new harbor, for making landings, and shipping places there, in place of the old wharf,	32,500
	Total amount for this item,	\$38,100
5th.	The amount expended upon railroads, &c., above ground,	\$8,250
	Upon tramways under ground,	850
	Total amount for this item,	9,100
6th.	The amount expended for rolling stock previous to this year,	\$1,200
	The present year,	3,280
	Total amount for this item,	4,480
7th.	The amount expended for engines and pumps :	
	Total amount,	2,500
8th.	The amount expended for driving tunnels, &c. All the expenditure under this head has been increased, to drive the slopes described in the answer to the second question.	
	For the first slope, including the level for drainage, and other incidental work,	\$1,200
	For the second slope,	3,250
	Total amount for this item,	4,450
9th.	The amount expended in the erection of buildings :	
	Total amount,	7,600
		\$66,230
10th.	The number of miles of railroad.—Above ground, three-quarters of a mile of railroad, heavy iron, from the mine to the harbor ; one-fourth of a mile same, in sidings and branch tracks, for shipping coal. Tramways in the slopes and underground, about one-half a mile in length.	
11th.	The number of men and boys engaged upon the work has been variable, as the mines have not been constantly worked. To work the mines to the extent already developed, will require :	
	Miners,	60
	Banksmen,	24
	Drivers,	10
	Engine and Firemen,	6
	Hostlers,	2
	Smiths,	2
	Laborer's general work,	25
	Moving and Shipping,	30
	Total—159 men and boys.	
	Employed during the past year upon the construction of the harbor :	
	Carpenter's,	15
	Smiths,	2
	Engineers,	2
	Laborers,	45

64 being the average number per month for the working season.

12th. The number of horses used the past season has been variable from six to twenty-five, according to the service required.



In accordance with the request in the 12th question, I would remark generally, that during the past year the mine has been largely improved by the construction of the new slope, which reaches the coal at a lower level than was reached, or could be reached, in the old work. This work has been completed, and the mine placed in good working condition for a long term of years, by going only thirty feet below the level of tide water, and the pumps are so arranged that the water need be raised to this height only, which renders the pumping apparatus simple, so that the mine is kept clear of water at a small cost.

By the use of a slope instead of a shaft, the expense of a large and costly steam engine is avoided, and the expense of motive power for raising the coal reduced to its lowest limit. The mining work, under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Mitchell, has been well and skillfully executed, so as to ensure the permanency and safety of the mine. The value of this deposit of coal depends entirely upon having a suitable place for vessels to lay and load the coal.

To attain this object, the Glace Bay Mining Company, under a charter granted at the last session of the Provincial Parliament, have commenced to open and render navigable, the Little Glace Bay Lake. Already a considerable progress has been made in this undertaking, and vessels have already loaded and remained within the harbor during heavy storms, and one vessel rescued from shipwreck by the shelter thus afforded.

The area which may be rendered available for the accommodation of vessels at this place, is about one hundred rods in length, with an average width of ten rods, and while it will be sufficient to accommodate the vessels intending to load coal from this mine, it is a matter of regret that the port is not larger, so that it might be generally used as a harbor of refuge.

It is expected by the projectors of this enterprise, that the work will be so far completed in the course of the next spring, that the facilities for shipping coal will keep pace with the extension of the mining operations, an expectation fully warranted by the progress of the work the past season.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

EDWARD P. ARCHBOLD,  
President and Manager  
Glace Bay Mining Company.

Halifax, December 19th, 1862.

*Statement for Inspector of Mines, giving expenditure, men employed, &c., at the Block House Mines, belonging to Marshall Bourinot & Co.*

- No. 1. Number of pits opened on lease:  
     1 pit 62 feet deep, opened in January.  
     1 " 80 " named the "Dawson" pit, opened in July.
- No. 2. Thickness, 10 feet clear coal.  
     Dip, 1 to 9; direction of dip N. 18° E.
- No. 3. Amount expended in construction of wharf, for labor, timber, iron and ballast, has exceeded eight thousand dollars this year. Wharf 372 feet in length.
- No. 4. Expended on railways and tramways, two thousand dollars, not including cost of iron. The amount of iron for railroad, tramways, and for the use of the mines exceeds \$2800, exclusive of castings, which appear under No. 5.
- No. 5. Rolling stock:
- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Tubs on tramway on surface, and trams—28 tubs and    |           |
| 28 trams, cost                                       | \$396 00  |
| In pit—20 tubs and 20 trams, cost,                   | 380 00    |
| Railroad—20 waggons, value and cost,                 | 950 00    |
| Wire rope for incline, and turn-table, pulleys, &c., | 660 00    |
|  | \$2386 00 |

No. 6. Engines and Pumps: 1 engine, with 2 boilers 35 feet long each, all complete, and Woodworth's pump, and wire rope, &c., \$2600. Engine 50 horse power for the "Dawson" pit.

No. 7. Cost driving headways and levels, \$1250.  
Sinking in January, \$100; sinking in July, \$700.

No. 8. Cost in erection of dwelling houses:

3 dwelling houses, 52 feet by 28, cost	\$2100 00
3 " " 28 " 16,	1250 00
1 " " 32 " 28,	1000 00
1 workshop,	300 00
1 forge, with implements,	180 00

\$4830 00

No. 9. Number feet of railroad on surface,	1250 feet.
" " tramway "	1480 "
" " " in pit,	2090 "

Total, 4820 "

No. 10. The greatest number of men employed was in the month of May, when there were—80 miners, 40 haulers, 2 engine drivers, 8 banksmen, 6 boys, 4 coopers, 4 masons, 10 carpenters, 25 wharf builders, 60 labourers, 36 boatmen—total 280; and from the 1st January till 1st October, the average number of men each month employed was 180 men and boys.

No. 11. Average of unwrought coal in the lease:

250 acres "Block House Mine," coal 10 feet thick, the present seam worked.

480 " "McAulay" seam, which lies under the Block House seam, and which is five feet thick of coal; and there are also several other smaller seams underlying the Block House seam; and by exploration it is supposed the Block House coal does not extend further back than the lease line.

No. 12. A large anchor, 4000 lbs. weight, with an iron buoy and chain, has also been put down opposite the Block House mines, for vessels to moor at.

No. 13. 12 scows cost \$432.

Sixteen thousand nine hundred tons coal have been shipped this season; and early in the summer the 50 horse engine will be employed raising coal from the "Dawson" pit. Coals will be raised during the winter as usual; and arrangements made for the completion of wharf, new houses, and many other improvements impossible to mention in this statement.

MARSHALL BOURINOT.

Block House Mines, December, 1862.

*Answer to Mr. Hendry's queries respecting the Gowrie Coal Mine.*

1st. We have expended in boring, digging, and in searching for coal at different times, \$600, and have employed 6 to 8 men in all about three months of the past summer, for this purpose.

2nd. Number of pits opened, Two.

3rd. The seam averages 4 feet 8 inches in thickness, and dips 1 foot in 7, to the east.

4th. About two acres of coal wrought. Number of acres of coal unwrought, estimated at 600.

5th. Amount expended in construction of wharves, \$11,000

6th. In railroads and tramways, 1,200

7th. In rolling stock, 2,900

8th. In engine, 1,000

9th. In driving headways and sinking shafts, 600

10th. In erecting houses, &c., 13,000

\$29,700 00

11th. Half a mile of railway constructed above ground, and a quarter of a mile of tramways under ground.

12th. We have employed continually on an average, during the past season, 1 overseer, 24 cutters, 8 haulers, 3 banksmen, 2 engine men, 4 smiths, 20 carpenters, 16 wharf-builders, 20 laborers.

13th. Two horses above ground—at present have opened up a slope, for horse road from level, and will run horses in pit next season.

ARCHIBALD & CO.

Jany., 1863.

*Little Bras d'Or, C. B., 16th Jan'y., 1863.*

W. A. HENDRY, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—

According to your request, I send you an account of my pit, viz:—  
Cost of discovering coal, 5 men engaged, \$100; wharf, \$400; shaft, \$400.  
Driving slope to coal, \$600. Driving deep, \$800. 112 rods tramways under-ground and 78 rods railway to wharf, \$480. 4 waggons, at \$44, 18 tubs at \$7.  
Total cost \$3231. Thickness of seam 5 feet 8 inches. Direction of dip N. 78° E. Dip, one foot to 10 feet; and 35 men and 10 boys are generally engaged, likewise 8 horses.

If the above will not answer your purpose, please let me know.

Yours, respectfully,

PATRICK COLLINS.

*Report of Coal Mining operations conducted on Campbell Mines, Little Bras d'Or, 1862.*

1. Boring in search of coal in three places,	\$200 00
2. 4 men employed at the same.	
3. 1 pit on the lease.	
4. Thickness of coal seam, 2 feet 9 inches. Dip, 1 foot to 6 feet. Direction of dip due east.	
5. Amount expended in the construction of wharves, and making room for coal heap,	\$20 00
6. Amount expended in rails and tramways,	200 00
7. Amount invested in rolling stock,	330 00
8. Engines and pumps not used yet.	
9. Driving tunnel and sinking an air pit,	250 00
10. Erecting four dwelling houses and forge,	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$2200 00
11. 400 yards of railroad.	
12. 2 boys driving, 4 men hauling coal from cutting to main road, 12 coal cutters, 2 banks men, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, 1 overseer, 1 manager.	
13. Two horses.	

During the shipping season we employ men on the coal heap who are not included in the above estimate, whose wages average twenty shillings per week.

*Memorandum of expenditure by C. J. Campbell, Esq., on Black Rock Mines, during the year 1862.*

To expenses driving tunnel,	£10	0	0
Material for wharf,	10	0	0
Purchasing land,	40	0	0
Prosecuting search,	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£65	0	0

*New Campbelltown, Big Bras d'Or,  
15th Jany., 1863.*

CHAS. J. CAMPBELL, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—Annexed I forward you answers to the several "Queries" contained in a schedule from the Inspector General of Mines, in reference to your coal mines at Cape Dolphin.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

JOHN BLACKIE.

SCHEDULE.

1st. Boring and digging in conducting searches for coal,	£200	0	0
2nd. The number of pits opened on each lease or coal seam, two.			
3rd. The thickness, dip, and direction of dip of each seam of coal, viz. : Seam in mountain, thickness 4 feet, dip 80° ; seam on flat, thickness 4 feet, dip 1 foot in 5 feet, direction of dip N. 81° E.			
4th. Amount expended in the construction of wharf,	475	0	0
5th. Amount expended in railroads and tramways,	2500	0	0
6th. Amount expended in rolling stock,	200	0	0
7th. Amount expended in engines and pumps, viz., 1 gin,	100	0	0
8th. Amount expended in driving headways or tunnels and sinking shafts,	780	0	0
9th. Amount expended in erection of dwelling houses, workshops, &c.,	1305	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£5560	0	0
Or	\$22240	00	
	<hr/>		

10th. The number of miles of railroads and tramways above and under ground, viz : above ground 2½ miles, half of which is in working order, other half only graded. Under ground 270 lineal yards.

11th. The number of men and boys employed upon the work, and their respective employments, viz : average from September, 1862, to January, 1863—

Labourers,	70
Carpenters,	25
Coal cutters,	14
Blacksmiths,	3

One resident Manager ; one pit foreman.

One foreman of carpenters ; one book-keeper.

12th. The number of horses used, viz : 10.

## APPENDIX No. 16.

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### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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*Crown Land Office, 9th February, 1863.*

Sir,—

Having been directed, upon the resignation of Capt. Chearnley, the late Indian Commissioner, to discharge the duties appertaining to that office, I have endeavoured to make such an appropriation of the funds provided by the Legislature, as afforded the most benefit to the necessities of those people. The amount of the grant during the last session was \$1200. There was expended, before I took charge, the sum of \$24; and there had been provided about nine hundred blankets, at a cost of \$922 50, which has since been paid from the fund. Since the commencement of the year, other existing liabilities have been discharged, and additional expenditures made, as will appear from the account herewith, leaving a balance in my hands at this date.

After my appointment, I addressed letters to respectable individuals in different parts of the Province, enquiring into the numbers and necessities of the Indian families wherever they were to be found, and I made as equal a distribution amongst them as my information warranted. I annex to this report a return of the districts, accompanied with the names of the agents, and number of blankets forwarded to them.

I found it impossible to meet the demands of every family, owing to the deficiency of blankets at my disposal. My instructions were to supply the aged and destitute, leaving the more healthy and active to supply their own wants. I have reason to believe that some of them benefitted by being driven to their own resources.

The act of the Legislature confines the expenditure to the supply of blankets and clothing; but I believe my predecessor exercised some discretion in relieving cases of extreme poverty, and I have been urged from different parts of the Province to continue the practice. I have not felt at liberty to do so, with those at a distance, and I have not met with any such cases near the capital.

There are two provincial acts relating to Indian Reserves—one authorizing the Government to vest the title in the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the other requiring the Indian Commissioner to protect them from trespassers. As both these officers are now united, and measures have been in progress for some time past to make these lands available for settling the Indians, and to encourage them to engage in agricultural pursuits, I think it very desirable that the control over the lands, for the present, should be confined to one officer. I trust within another year it will be ascertained how far the proposed policy will be accepted, or prove beneficial.

Since the last report presented by me, an arrangement has been perfected to make an exchange of the reserved lands in Cumberland, for a similar quantity in a different district, more acceptable to the Indians. The former have been disposed of as Crown land, and the latter subdivided into lots to be apportioned amongst the heads of families, who express a desire to have such a title as will secure to each the exclusive right over the lot apportioned to them. The necessary documents are to be prepared, and I trust the arrangement will be the means of settling a number of families.

During the past summer considerable attention was given to the Indian lands

in Cape Breton, and much progress made in carrying out the views of the Government and Legislature. I append to this report the information I have received from Mr. Hendry, and approving of the suggestions which he offers, and the prices he has fixed on the lots intended for sale, I hope to receive also the approval of the Government, and be authorized to proceed in perfecting those measures, which I consider not only beneficial to the Indians, but calculated to relieve the department in future, from a very difficult and troublesome part of its duty.

I have taken the necessary steps to obtain information respecting the Indian lands in Queen's county, and I transmit herewith the report of Whitman Freeman, Esq., on the subject. I shall be glad to receive the directions of the Government how I am to act in this case. There is no doubt that in some districts the extension of settlements is retarded by these reservations—and they are of no value to the Indians. The sale of them would be preferable to leaving them in the present condition, a temptation to trespassers, provided the proceeds are added to the Indian fund now in the treasury, and kept exclusively for the Indians.

The recommendation of the committee on Indian affairs has been acted upon by me in various other instances, and the information received will enable the Government to decide what course is best to be pursued in reference to them. I have caused to be retraced the lines and bounds of the reserve in the county of Lunenburg; and have obtained also a report of the case of Lewis Alexis, who claimed to be protected in his right to a lot of land situate on Salmon River, in the county of Shelburne.

The Indian fund is gradually increasing, and I annex to this report an abstract shewing the amount now to their credit. There is a considerable amount still due from persons who purchased part of the Indian lands on which they had settled; and if the proposal to make further sales is sanctioned, I do not doubt the fund will soon be considerably enlarged.

At the close of the present year, I confidently expect that all controverted cases in connection with the Indian Reserves, will be settled, and thus one source of trouble to the department for years past, will be removed.

A proposition has been submitted for purchasing a tract of land, situate about one mile from the town of Pictou, for the purpose of settling a number of Indians in that county, where there are no Indian Reserves. I most earnestly recommend this proposal for the consideration of the Legislature; and that the land should be paid for out of the Indian fund. At a proper time I shall be prepared, with such evidence of the importance of such a purchase, as I think cannot fail to satisfy the Government as well as the Legislature, that it would be a wise and judicious measure, giving to the Indians of the county of Pictou a home, of which they are now wholly destitute.

It has been a pleasing part of my duty to aid in every way the measures which are in progress to turn to the best account the landed property which has been set apart for the benefit of the Indians, and to further those measures which tend to promote their comfort and relieve their sufferings. I find it impossible to obtain from them any views or suggestions which would induce me to recommend any course different from that which has been adopted by the Government and Legislature in the policy which is now pursued. Every Indian family can now possess, if they desire it, a tract of land sufficient for a farm. The sick and the needy are liberally provided for by the Legislature. There will soon be a fund in hand sufficient to aid those who are willing to farm, in purchasing seed and stock; and it will not be the fault of those who are thus generously disposed to make those provisions for their welfare, if in future the condition of the Indians throughout the province is not changed for the better.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Indian Commissioner.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary.

*Crown Land Department,  
Halifax, 25th Feb'y., 1863.*

Sir,—

In reporting the progress made in Cape Breton during the past year, towards a settlement with the squatters upon Indian lands, I beg to say, that the only parties with whom I had to deal were those settled upon the Indian lands on the east side of Middle River, in the county of Victoria, referred to in the report of the committee on Indian affairs for 1862—vide appendix No. 30, of the Journals for 1862; in which it is said, “with regard to the squatters who are settled on the east side of Middle River, in the county of Victoria, your committee recommend that they be dealt with in the same manner as those at Whycomagh, viz: that the lands be valued, and the settlers called upon to pay the valuation decided on, or otherwise be compelled to leave the property.”

The same report also recommends, “that a small piece of land, where John McLeod, blacksmith, is settled, be laid out to include his improvements, but not to extend above the post road;” and also, “that Angus Munro be allowed to purchase the land occupied by him. The remainder of the reserve, extending from the shore of St. Patrick’s Channel to the upper settlement, and bounded eastwardly by the river, to be surveyed and marked out by well defined boundaries for Indian settlement.”

That portion of my instructions above quoted, have been literally carried out. A list of the squatters who come under the conditions imposed by the Legislature, for completing their titles herewith, follows:—

No. of Lot.	Name of Settler.	No. of Acres.	Price per Acre.	Price of Lot.
30	John McLeod, blacksmith,	50	\$0 50	\$40 00
12	Angus Munro,	150	1 25	185 50
14	Malcolm McDonald,	121	1 05	127 25
15	Donald McLennan,	130	1 10	143 00
16	John McDonald,	123	1 00	123 00
17	Alexander McKenzie,	106	1 50	159 00
18	Angus McLeod,	100	1 05	105 00
19	John McLeod,	100	1 05	105 00
20	Hugh McLeod,	98	1 05	102 90
22	Neil McDonald,	100	0 90	90 00
23	John McKitchie,	98	0 85	83 30
24	Kenneth Gillis,	83	1 00	83 00
25	Donald McLennan,	112	1 05	117 60
26	George Buchanan,	94	0 85	97 90
2 (a)	Kenneth McLennan,	25	1 40	35 00
1 (a)	John McRae,	16	1 60	25 60
		1506		\$1605 05

These valuations await the approval of the Legislature.

In fixing them I exercised the best judgment I could, after proper enquiry and a careful examination of each lot. A strong feeling however prevailed, that the prices were too high, which was to be expected, but did not in any way induce a change of opinion; and I have no hesitation in saying, that fully the sums mentioned could be obtained for every acre of the lots above mentioned.

In dealing with the Indian lands I humbly conceive, that under the circumstances, they are entitled to the highest market value that can be obtained for them.

Agreeably to your instructions, and the report of the Legislature above referred to, that portion of the Indian Reserve at Whycomagh, situate on the western side of Skye River, within the county of Inverness, containing 1890 acres, has

been divided into twelve farm lots, for settlement by those of the Indians who may desire to farm on the lands so divided. The lots contain from 150 to 160 acres each.

Much patience will be necessary to accomplish anything like a satisfactory settlement of the Indian families upon their lands, without exciting jealousy and disturbance amongst them, because they like to "have everything in common, even their wigwams—they wish to be as children of the same family."\*

In 1861, you will recollect, I informed you that a portion of the land belonging to this reserve, lying on the eastern side of the river, and forming part of Henry Bishop's possessions, was at that time set a part for a town plot. Last season it was staked off, according to the plan transmitted in August.

If the prices then recommended had received the sanction of the Governor and Council, a large number of the lots would have been sold last fall.

This plot contains 26 acres, and the total valuation amounts to \$602.

The total amount that will be realized from the sale of the portions of Indian land now in course of alienation, amounts to \$4813, of which \$1549 16 have been paid to the Receiver General.

This fund may be very much increased without interfering with any of the land occupied or used by the Indians, and with careful and judicious management, applied in the purchase of seed and agricultural implements, will be of far more importance to them than certain portions of the lands are ever likely to be.

I have only to add, that the plans necessary to illustrate the views above expressed, are, as you are aware, in the office, and ready to be produced when called upon. Also, a list of the Whyeocomagh Indian families.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. HENDRY.

To the Commr. of Crown Lands, Halifax.

*Abstract of payments &c., on account of the Indians, for the year 1862.*

Amount granted by Legislature,		\$1200 00
Off—Paid Lewis Smith, Esq.,	\$ 24 00	
Messrs. Duffus & Co.'s account for blankets,	922 50	
Capt. Chearnley's acct. for advances,	57 52	
Messrs. Duffus & Co. for blankets, and amount paid freight to country.	51 32	
		<u>1055 34</u>
Balance,		<u>\$144 66</u>

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,  
Indian Commissioner.

\* Letter from J. Courteau, P. P., L'Ardoise, 18th August, 1862.



*Abstract of monies paid into the Treasury on account of sales of portions  
of the Indian Reserves.*

1860.—Amount paid this year from Victoria,	\$ 60 00
1861.—Amount paid this year from Victoria,	318 48
1862.—Amount paid this year from Cumberland,	39 21
Do.           do.           Victoria,	279 10
Do.           do.           Victoria,	513 10
	<hr/>
	\$1209 89
	<hr/>

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commr. Indian Affairs.

31st December, 1862.

*Statement shewing the distribution of blankets in the several settlements of Indians  
throughout the Province.*

Names and residence of Agents.	Residence of Indians.	No. of Blankets.
John McKinnon, Esq., Antigonishe,	County of Sydney,	60
Rev. J. Townshend, Amherst,	“ Cumberland,	30
Archibald Patterson, Tatamagouche,	“ do.	10
Dr. Leslie, Annapolis,	“ Annapolis,	50
P. Burnham, Windsor,	“ Hants,	50
Rev. Thomas Sears,	“ Pictou,	90
John V. Purdy, Esq., Digby,	“ Digby,	60
Jos. Browner, Tangier,	“ Halifax,	6
John Thomas, Esq., Hammond Plains,	“ do.	10
Dominic Farrell, Esq., Dartmouth,	“ do.	26
Patrick Flynn, Liverpool,	“ Queen's,	50
C. White, Esq., Shelburne,	“ Shelburne,	10
Nathaniel Dimock, Chester,	“ Lunenburg,	20
Judge Dodd, Sydney,	“ Cape Breton,	150
Henry Martell, Esq., Arichat,	“ Richmond,	80
J. McDougall, Esq., Whycocomagh,	“ Inverness,	50
Alexander McRae, Esq., Middle River,	“ Victoria,	50
Christopher Jost, Guysborough,	“ Guysboro',	10
James Wallace, Port Mulgrave,	“ do.	40
James Lyons, Kentville,	“ Kings,	30
Rev. Edmund Kennedy, Shubenacadie,	“ Colchester,	40
Charles Blanchard, Esq., Truro,	“ do.	8
By Commissioner to transient Indians,	“ Halifax, &c.,	19
		<hr/>
		940

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commr. Indian Affairs.

Millon, January 16th, 1863.

SIR,—

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th November last, on the subject of the Indian Reserved Lands in the county of Queens. You had desired me to report, for the information of the Government, stating the locality, quantity, state, and value of the land, whether occupied, and to what extent, and what portions it would be expedient to lease to the Indians for settlement.

There was about 3,000 acres surveyed, and returned as reserved for the Indians, nearly the whole of which is situate near the inhabited lands of Brookfield and Caledonia—our northern district. 2,000 acres of it is nearly all of a good quality, as regards the soil and timber, especially hardwood. About 2,400 acres was set off into 100 acre lots, and allotted unto 24 families, 100 acres each, for farm lots. At that time these lands were as profitable as any ungranted lands then in this county. The result has been, the Indians concluding that they had right to do as they pleased with this property, as then put into their possession, took the liberty to make it pay them, by transferring all that could be moved off the land—consequently, as regards timber, wood, &c., the value of the lots has been vastly diminished.

There has also been a number of removals of those first Indians, as claimants to these lots—some have died, others gone away; in some cases there is no family connection left to claim their lot, and of the whole of those persons put in possession of these lots, there has not one of them done anything like making a farm upon the lot in possession.

There was one lot set off to John Jeremy, (Indian) and a small house was put up for him by Government. He began very well, but soon died; his family moved off; another Indian went into the house, and has resided there three years. He has done more towards farming than any other Indian in the county. Jeremy's family are dissatisfied with his proceedings.

I have considered the subject, and come to the conclusion, that there is about 2,400 acres of the Indian Reserved Land—that if it could be purchased for about the price of \$44 per 100 acres, would be purchased by the inhabitants of our county. Well, give those Indians who can be found, of those that were first put in possession of these lots, *free grants*, with power to give a good title, I think every one of them would sell their lot immediately, and the purchaser would cultivate the land.

The fact is, these Indians think the land has already been given to them, and any change short of giving them a grant, would cause dissatisfaction with them, and they would be immediately applying for more land; but if a grant is made to them, whether they sell or keep their lot, they cannot complain.

By such measures, these lots that are capable of settlement, will soon be settled, and if the Indian prefers to sell to making a farm, let him do so; but if they could sell and give a title, they would all sell in a very short time. Their situation would be no worse than it is now, and there would be a chance for the lands to be settled.

There will be some of this reserved land that will not sell to command the sum of \$44 per 100 acres. There is about 600 acres that has been destroyed by fires.

I have conversed with Lewis Smith, Esq., M. P. P., who takes an interest in this subject, and have enclosed his letter to me, which will shew his views pretty fully.

The returns of survey of those lots, and my report thereon, were made to the Government at the time of their having been laid out, which will as fully explain their locality, and give as full information, and perhaps more so, than I could copy from my papers.

I do not know that I can write any more that will give further information in the premises.

Any further information required shall be obediently given.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WHITMAN FREEMAN,  
P. D. S., Queen's Co.

Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq.,  
Commissioner Crown Lands, Halifax.

*Brookfield, 15th November, 1862.*

DEAR SIR,—

In answer to your enquiries as to my views respecting the Indian Reserves, I would say that I think it is quite evident that the land reserved for the Indians in Queen's county, as now held for them, checks the settlement of the country, without being of the least benefit to the Indians. The Indians do not seem disposed to become permanent settlers and cultivators of the soil; as far as I can learn all the Indians in this county have not raised farm produce enough the present year on their reserved land to maintain one family six months.

I believe the best thing that can be done with the large tracts in Queen's county, is to give a free grant, without any restrictions, to the head of every family that have lots laid off to them, and then if there is any among them industrious to make a farm, they could own it on the same terms as other people; and if any of them had rather sell their land than keep it, they could do so—they would be no worse off without it than they are now.

I can see no good it can do the Indians to keep such large tracts of lands as reserves, which they are not likely to make a good use of.

Yours respectfully,

LEWIS SMITH.

Whitman Freeman, Esq., Milton.

# APPENDIX No. 17.

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## INTER-COLONIAL UNION.

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*Government House, Halifax, N. S.*  
21st May, 1862.

(COPY.)

No. 47—Miscella.

MY LORD DUKE,—

Towards the close of the session of 1861, a resolution, a copy of which I enclose, was passed by the Assembly of this Province.

For various reasons my Government were of opinion that it would have been inexpedient to have acted upon this resolution during the last year, but they are now anxious that the subject should be brought under the consideration of your Grace, in order that you may sanction such consultation between the different provinces as will enable the important subject of a Union of the Colonies to be considered in all its different branches with a view of deciding upon its practicability and the character of the union which would be most conducive to the permanent advancement and prosperity of the North American colonies.

As an abstract question the union of the North American colonies has long received the support of many persons of weight and ability, but so far as I am aware, no practical mode of carrying out this union has ever been proposed.

The question has assumed various shapes and proportions, some advocating a federal union of the whole of British North America; some a legislative union of the Lower Provinces. With all this diversity of opinion as to the character which the union should assume, the feeling in favor of a union of some sort is decidedly on the increase in this Province.

Under these circumstances my government are of opinion that a meeting of the leading men of the different Provinces should take place, in the hope that, after full deliberation and discussion, some practical scheme may be devised to which public attention may be directed in the future consideration of the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,  
&c. &c. &c.

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(COPY.)

Nova Scotia—No. 182.

*Downing Street.*  
6th July, 1862.

MY LORD,—

I have duly received Your Lordship's despatch, No. 47, of the 21st of May, accompanied by a copy of a Resolution which was passed in the

House of Assembly on the 15th of April, 1861, relative to an amalgamation of part, or all, of the British Provinces in North America. The resolution points out that the question might be considered either of a distinct Union of the Maritime Provinces, or of a general Union of them with Canada; and suggests that it might be desirable, upon so important a subject, to ascertain the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and so promote a consultation between the leading men of the Colonies.

Your Lordship explains that, for various reasons, your Government were of opinion that it would be inexpedient to act on this resolution last year, but that they now wish it to be brought under consideration.

No one can be insensible to the importance of the two measures which are alluded to; and I am far from considering that they do not form a very proper subject for calm deliberation. They are, however, of a nature which renders it essentially fit, that if either of them be proposed for adoption, it should emanate in the first instance from the Provinces, and should be concurred in by all of them which it would affect. I should see no objection to any consultation on the subject amongst the leading members of the Governments concerned; but whatever the result of such consultation might be, the most satisfactory mode of testing the opinion of the people of British North America, would probably be by means of resolution or address, proposed in the Legislature of each Province by its own Government.

Beyond this expression of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the preliminary steps which might be taken towards the decision of this great question, I am not prepared to announce any course of policy upon an invitation proceeding from one only of the British North American Provinces, and contained in a resolution of so general and vague a character as that which you have transmitted to me. But if a Union, either partial or complete, should hereafter be proposed, with the concurrence of all the Provinces to be united, I am sure that the matter would be weighed in this country, both by the Public, by Parliament, and by Her Majesty's Government, with no other feeling than an anxiety to discern and promote any course which might be the most conducive to the prosperity, the strength, and the harmony of all the British communities in North America.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honble. THE EARL OF MELGRAVE.

&c. &c. &c.

*Provincial Secretary's Office,*  
14th August, 1862.

SIR,—

The subject of a Union of the British Provinces of North America having been, since the publication of Lord Durham's report, discussed, in all of them, from time to time, it was thought desirable by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, in the session of 1861, that the question should be set at rest by such a formal discussion and decision as would promote such a union, if there was any general desire to effect it, and save much time, if there was not.

The resolution, a copy of which I have now the honor to enclose, was submitted and passed unanimously during that session.

As a general election occurred in New Brunswick in 1861, and as the Island of Prince Edward was much occupied with a controversy that engrossed public attention in that year, the government of Nova Scotia thought it prudent to wait for a more convenient season before inviting the attention of Her Majesty's ministers or of the Colonial Governments to a question of such magnitude and importance.

The resolution was transmitted to the Colonial Secretary in May last, and His Grace's answer, which reached His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave by last mail, I have now, by command, the honor to enclose.

You will perceive that the Colonial Governments are left free to invite the leading men of all the provinces concerned, to a discussion of the question of union, either of all the provinces, or of the maritime provinces only; and Her Majesty's government, it would appear, are disposed to give due weight and consideration to any resolutions in which the Colonial Legislatures may concur.

It must be obvious that there can be no great progress made towards an adjustment of this question unless the resolutions to be submitted to the Colonial Legislatures are in substance the same, and in order that uniformity in spirit, and, if possible, in language, may be secured, I am charged to invite, from the government of Canada, a prompt consideration of the subject, and to respectfully request that you will advise me whether its members are prepared to discuss the question of union, and whether, if delegates are appointed by the other provinces, it will be convenient to have a meeting in some central place about the middle of September.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

The Hon. A. A. DORION,  
Provincial Secretary of Canada,  
Quebec: also to

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY,  
Provincial Secretary, Fredericton,  
New Brunswick, and to

Wm. H. POPE, Esq.  
Colonial Secretary for P. E. Island,  
Charlottetown.

(COPY.)

*Secretary's Office,  
Quebec, 21st August, 1862.*

SIR,—

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, proposing to discuss the question of the Union of the Provinces, and to inform you that the subject will receive His Excellency's attention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. PARENT,

*Ass't Sec'y.*

The Honble. JOSEPH HOWE, &c. &c. &c.  
Halifax, N. S.

(COPY.)

*Provincial Secretary's Office.*  
*Fredericton, N. B. 22nd August, 1862.*

SIR,—

I have laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, your letter of the 14th inst., with copies of Resolutions of the House of Assembly, relative to the proposed Union of the Provinces, and of the Colonial Secretary's reply thereto, and I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant Governor and a delegation of the Executive Council of this Province will be in Quebec on the 10th September next, when an opportunity will be afforded of entering upon the discussion of this important question.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

The Honble. JOSEPH HOWE,  
Provincial Secretary, Nova Scotia.

## APPENDIX No. 18.

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### RECIPROCITY TREATY.

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(COPY.)

No. 100.—Miscella.

*Government House,  
Halifax, N. S., 23d December, 1862.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a correspondence which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, on the subject of a license which is now required to be taken out by the masters of all vessels entering an American port, before they are permitted to dispose of their cargo.

Having doubts in my own mind as to whether this new regulation did not infringe to some extent, the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty, by which certain articles, enumerated in the schedule, are admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty, I at once telegraphed to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, drawing his attention to the subject. A copy of the telegraph, together with the answer which I received from Lord Lyons, is herewith enclosed.

The question is one of considerable importance to Nova Scotia, as a large trade has sprung up under the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty, which is chiefly carried on in small coasting schooners, many of which are not even constantly employed in the trade, but simply perform one or two voyages during the course of the year, for the purpose of conveying goods belonging to their owners. On vessels of this class the license will of course fall very unequally. Up to the present time it has been the practice for masters to sell their cargoes from their vessels, in such quantities as may best suit the market, and a large portion of the wood, potatoes, and fish, exported from this province to the United States, has been disposed of in this manner.

There may, undoubtedly, be some difficulty in contending that the licenses now enacted are any infringement of the letters of the Reciprocity Treaty, but it will undoubtedly impose, indirectly, a tax upon the importation of articles which have hitherto been admitted free under that Treaty.

The amount at present is certainly not heavy upon large ships or vessels constantly employed in the trade, but even at its present rate, in the case of a schooner making only one voyage in the year, it would prove no inconsiderable tax upon a cargo of wood or potatoes.

Under these circumstances I consider it best at once to refer the question to your Grace, for the consideration of H. M. Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.



(COPY.)

No. 9.—Nova Scotia.

*Downing Street, 28th January, 1863.*

My LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 109, of the 23rd of December, on the subject of the retail license, which is required to be taken by the masters of all vessels entering an American port before they are permitted to dispose of their cargoes.

Her Majesty's Government have had this subject under their consideration, and they are of opinion that the retail law in question is not contrary to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. The tax is not a customs duty, and there can be no reason why articles, which in consequence of the Treaty have been admitted free of duty, should not pay the retail tax as well as any other articles.

The fact that they are, for the mutual convenience of the seller and buyer, sold on ship-board instead of a stall in a market or a shop in the street, cannot exempt them from contributing to the tax, which in itself, is perfectly lawful.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor, the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

APPENDIX No. 19.

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BLOCKADDE.

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(COPY.)

*Washington, February 7, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to enclose herewith, a copy of a note dated the 5th inst., which I received from the Secretary of State of the United States at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and which relates to the blockade of Galveston, in Texas.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most humble servant,

(Signed)

LYONS.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

---

(COPY.)

Circular.

*Department of State, Washington,  
5th February, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

As opinions may be entertained by merchants and others interested in trade to the port of Galveston, in Texas, that the blockade of that port by a United States naval force may, in consequence of recent events in that quarter, have been interrupted, I have the honor to acquaint you, with a view to obviate embarrassments to neutral commerce which might be occasioned by such opinions, that the blockade was resumed immediately, and will be continued until further notice. Although due notice of such resumption will probably have been given by the commander of the blockading squadron to vessels which may attempt to enter Galveston, it is deemed advisable to communicate a similar notice to your Lordship.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Right Honorable Lord Lyons, G. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

## APPENDIX No. 20.

### PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

*Railway Office, Halifax, 12th January, 1863.*

SIR,—

This, my third annual report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I have now the honor to submit. It embraces operations for the year terminating on the 31st day of December, 1862; and will be found to contain a condensed history of the transactions of the Nova Scotia Railways, for the previous twelve months.

It is with peculiar gratification that I hasten to record the fact, that not a single fatal casualty, nor a serious injury of any kind, has befallen a passenger or an employee of the department connected with the passenger trains, during the year 1862. Two or three casualties have occurred in consequence of persons attempting to mount working cars, while in motion. Particulars will be found in the report of the superintendent of the traffic department. It is often painful to witness the recklessness with which parties persist in such rash efforts, notwithstanding every kind of remonstrance addressed to them. The responsibility in this class of cases must of necessity rest with the victims of such indiscretion. To carry 104,524 passengers within the year, without injury or accident of any kind—nearly one-third of the entire population of the province—is a gratifying fact to record. With the exceptions referred to, and in none of the cases could the slightest blame be imputed to any of the officers of the department; not only has no fatal casualty occurred, but, as already remarked, no casualty of a serious character of any kind has befallen any passenger, or any person connected with the management of the roads. Great credit is, I consider, due to the vigilance, care, and caution evinced by the officers in charge.

Some portions of the Nova Scotia lines have now been in operation for seven, others for six years, and the whole 92 miles for about four years. During this period embankments have, for the most part, become pretty well consolidated. As a consequence, a considerable amount of labour and material has been required from time to time to be expended in raising and repairing the roadbed, as it naturally became depressed and wasted. The Big Fill, so called at Grand Lake, about the close of 1861 gave a great deal of trouble, and put the department to a considerable expense, which required to be borne in 1862. A heavy north-east storm, one bitter cold day, raised a tremendous lake-sea, which broke clean over the road-bed, burying it a foot deep in ice, and carried away some thousands of yards of material. This required to be immediately replaced. Finding it threatened with a similar casualty, during the autumn of 1862, I caused it to be thoroughly repaired, and a retaining wall to be built on the exposed side, which it is hoped will now secure this difficult, troublesome, and expensive Fill for the future.

The only other circumstance out of the ordinary routine, connected with the repair and upholding of the lines for 1862, occurred on the Windsor Branch, in the month of April last. Ascending the high lands from Fenerty's lake towards Windsor, there are several heavy cuttings. The material is a soft, wet, spongy kind of clay. It has proved more or less troublesome every season. In the spring of 1862 a slide of between four and five thousand yards of earth occurred, which

forced the road-superstructure for some distance completely out of its place, twisting the rails up like iron hoops, breaking the chairs, and blocking up the line for several days. This, of course, entailed a very heavy extra charge upon upholders for the year, and materially interfered with the earnings for a short time. Previously to this event the slopes were about one and a half to one. Now they are in these places upwards of two to one. Whether they will stand at this inclination remains to be seen. I am rather apprehensive that they may not.

The renewal of sleepers for 1862 is a large item, as might be expected. Renewals for 1863 are not likely to be less, but rather more. Taking six years as the average life of a sleeper, it will be seen that about twenty-five thousand sleepers, in round numbers will soon be required annually to keep the roadbed in repair.

The straining which the superstructure of the Nova Scotia Railroads are subjected to, in consequence of their being bare of snow so large a portion of the winter months, and the frost penetrating so deeply, is very severe upon the chairs—especially the joint chairs. By replacing the broken ones with a new and very much heavier article, of a better pattern, the Road Inspector assures me that this difficulty will, in his opinion, be greatly obviated in future. The effects of this mode of procedure are already manifest; but it is one of the items which materially tends to increase the expense of maintenance of way.

Enlarged activity at the Waverley gold district demanded that a siding, platform, and station house should be erected at Rocky lake. These, and similar operations, have been completed and paid for out of the balance of construction funds, provided at the last session of the Legislature. Being convinced that true economy requires that the road-bed of a railway should be kept in the highest and most efficient state of repair, I have acted upon this principle since I took charge of the department; and hence I am enabled to report, that the Nova Scotia railways were never in better order than at the close of the year 1862. A glance at the Accountant's tables will show that the disbursements during the year 1862, under this head, are materially in advance of those for 1861. In 1861 the outlay on maintenance of way and buildings was \$33,998 57; in 1862 \$37,366 93; excess in 1862, \$3,368 36. Whether it would have been wiser to have trimmed the slopes uniformly on the Nova Scotia lines, and seeded down all embankments and cuttings while the works were in course of construction, as was done in New Brunswick, is a question I am not called upon now to decide. It was not done, and passing from the lines of the European and North American Railway to Nova Scotia, the contrast in this respect is marked; and yet, as regards the European and North American line, which is confessedly well managed, the working of the Nova Scotia railways, and the receipts for 1861, by no means compare unfavorably. In case of construction of railways hereafter, in Nova Scotia, I should strongly recommend the fished rail. By fishing, or splicing the joints, the line becomes as it were one continuous rail; there is, consequently, no jar or shock, as the wheels pass the joints, and the saving to the rolling stock in consequence is enormous. Besides, the noise of a train is greatly diminished, and the motion much less disagreeable to passengers. The difference of expense between fished rails and those not fished, I learned during a recent visit to Canada, to be about forty cents a joint, or at the rate of about \$234 08 a mile of eighteen feet rails. Wherever renewals were being made in Canada, I observed that the fished rail was uniformly substituted, and greatly approved by managers. I shall not enlarge here on the subject of maintenance of way, but refer to the report of the Road Inspector on this subject, (Appendix A).

The number of passengers conveyed, (exclusive of drivers with horses and wagons, 8,504; of members of the Legislature, 107; volunteers, 479; school teachers attending public educational meetings, 138, passing free, and season ticket passengers, 1,175.)

During the year 1862, is	94,121
Being in excess of 1861, by	13,404
The aggregate for 1862 being	104,524.

This, it must be admitted, exhibits a healthy ratio of increase in the passenger traffic, there being no known or ostensible reason for it, so far as I am aware, beyond the ordinary causes, namely—general prosperity and the facilities and saving resulting from a rapid and safe mode of conveyance.

The gross earnings of the ninety-two miles of road are exhibited in the abstracts attached to the Accountant's report, (Appendix B).

These exhibit the receipts from all sources, for 1862, at	\$139,106 71
Those of 1861, at	120,917 66
	<hr/>
Increase for 1862,	\$18,189 05
	<hr/>
The net revenue for 1862 is	\$37,181 48
“ “ for 1861 is	26,802 78
	<hr/>
Shewing an increase for 1862 of	\$10,378 70

These are results of a very encouraging kind, and when it is remembered that for the year 1859, the road being then comparatively new, and the rolling stock almost unused, the working expenses exhausted the entire earnings of the lines, and left a deficit of \$8397 31, to be provided for out of the general revenues of the country (see Mr. Mosse's report for that year), it will, I am confident, be highly gratifying to the friends and promoters of railways in Nova Scotia, to witness results of so different a character in 1862; results which, I hope, may tend, in some measure, to rescue this branch of provincial enterprise from that unpopularity with which at one time it seemed to be threatened. Within three years the pecuniary improvement is measured

By a difference of	\$8,397 31 deficit of 1859,
Added to	37,181 48 net profit of 1862.
	<hr/>
The aggregate being	\$45,578 79

A sum considerably more than one per cent. upon the entire capital invested in these works. If the railways of Nova Scotia, extending but sixty miles in one direction, and thirty in another, already exhibit such rapidly improving revenues, what might not reasonably be predicted, if connection were formed with the European and North American line of New Brunswick—and again with the Grand Trunk beyond, and its tributaries—with the Great Western of Canada, and by these with that immense net work of railways of the States of America, east and west of the Alleghany Mountains?

Let it not be said, however, that while the permanent way has been cared for, the rolling stock has been neglected. Upon the locomotive branch of this service, the tables compiled by the railway accountant show an increased outlay, as follows:—

For 1861, expense of locomotive power,	\$33,543 77
In 1862, “ “ “	35,171 40
	<hr/>
Increase in 1862,	\$1,627 63

The account with the merchandize and passenger cars, for the respective years, stands thus:—

1861, expense,	\$18,154 60
1862, “	20,784 29
	<hr/>
Increased outlay in 1862,	\$2,629 69

In addition to the common and ordinary repair of the merchandize and passenger cars, which have been put and kept in good working order, as the Car Inspector's report will show (Appendix C), the whole of the box cars have been painted outside, and all the second class cars painted outside, and painted and varnished

within, during the year. Two of the first class cars also have been thoroughly overhauled, rubbed down and painted anew, but the operation not being finished at the close of the year, the bill for painting will, in consequence, be a charge upon the revenues of 1863.

The new engine house at Richmond, I am happy to report, has so far realized all that was expected of it, and gives, I am glad to say, good satisfaction. The removal of the troops from the old engine house has enabled me to convert it into a carpenter's repair shop, which was greatly needed. Within it four new box cars have been built during the year, and it furnishes room for the painters, who have been at work upon passenger cars most of the season.

A new and commodious station house is now required at Richmond. So soon as any final decision shall be arrived at on the subject of the construction of an Intercolonial line to Canada, I would recommend that a station house be erected at the Halifax terminus, adapted to the future prospect, be it what it may. The present erections were never intended for more than temporary accommodation; and the time has about arrived, when, in my judgment, they should be removed and replaced with some suitable and substantial edifice.

The Superintendent of Locomotives has prepared his annual report (Appendix D), giving full tabulated statements of the working of the several engines in use. The ability, zeal, and sound discretion which he has exhibited since he assumed the duties of his office, I record with much satisfaction. On one inclement day during the late winter, no less than three of the best engines on the road came into shop disabled. The sudden changes of temperature of our climate, at a time when the road-bed is hard frozen, and entirely unyielding, are very detrimental to locomotive tyres. By foresight, however, and care, hitherto all difficulties have been overcome, and the locomotives kept in order. In my last annual report, I made special reference to No. 10 engine, as having been disabled and thoroughly repaired. I have not had my attention drawn to this particular engine since, until it was attracted by table No. 1 of the addenda to Mr. Johnston's report, showing that during the year, it has run upwards of 21,000 miles, and upwards of 26,000 miles since it was repaired, as I am informed.

After a good deal of correspondence with the agent of the American telegraph company, we settled upon terms of agreement, whereby the several stations, or such of them as might be selected for that purpose, were to be connected with the company's lines.

A paper signed by me on the part of the Nova Scotia Government, was handed to Mr. Hoyt, to be executed by the company. He forwarded it, as he informed me, to the head office of the company at New York, but has never been able as yet to get it executed on their part, nor returned.

Eventually the company, without executing the agreement, consented that connections should, in the meantime be made at the several railway stations, where desired, with their lines of telegraph, on the basis of the agreement drawn up, which has been done accordingly. The stations at Richmond, at Elmsdale, and Stewiacke, on the main line, and at Mount Uniacke, on the Windsor branch, are now connected by telegraph. The written agreement contemplated a new line of telegraph posts to be erected within the railway limits, but owing to some disappointment experienced by the company in getting suitable material, this work has not yet been commenced. Until this is done, I should scarcely feel justified in making other or further connections, as their present lines are at considerable distance from some of the stations where the connection would be most needed, and to connect would necessarily involve more expense than, for the accommodation of a single season, I should feel disposed to incur. What has been done will, I trust, aid materially in working the lines, especially in winter, and in bad weather. Five new telegraphing instruments of the latest and best construction have been imported on behalf of the department, and the station masters, where connections have been effected, have had instructors, and are already able themselves to receive and forward messages. Some additional training will eventually tend to make them more adept in the science.

The Road Inspector's report, the Accountant's report and tables, the Car Inspector's report, the Locomotive Superintendent's report and tables, and the Traffic

Superintendent's report, and valuable tabulated statistics (E) in the order named, constitute an appendix, and speak for themselves.

Except to record my approbation of the faithfulness and good conduct of the several subordinate officers presiding over the respective sub-divisions of departments, and those under their control, and to thank them for that cheerful co-operation afforded, which, under Providence, has secured so much safety and success during the year, I have nothing to add, but to subscribe myself,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. McCULLY.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

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OFFICERS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA RAILROAD.

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HON. JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 THOMAS FOOT,  
 WILLIAM MARSHALL,  
 ABN. FEETHAM, }  
 WM. FALKNER, }  
 W. YOULD, }  
 GEORGE TAYLOR,  
 JOHN ADAMS  
 JAMES ALEXANDER,  
 JEFFERY FOOT,  
 \*ARTHUR BUSBY,  
 E. MORAN,

JAMES H. HODSON,

\* E. HARVEY,  
 W. L. SWEET,  
 \* CHARLES E. HARDING,  
 GEORGE NICHOLLS,  
 \* A. McDONALD,  
 J. KIRKPATRICK,  
 \* W. F. BOGGS,  
 E. MCPHEE,  
 \* H. McCALLUM,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Superintendent Locomotive Department.

WALTER U. JONES, Clerk.

JEHU WARD, Car Inspector.

Chief Commissioner.  
 Accountant.  
 Road Inspector.

Road Masters.

Traffic Superintendent.  
 Assistant do.

Freight Master, Richmond.  
 Assistant.

Ticket Master, do.  
 Station Master, Bedford.

do.	do.	{ Junction,
		{ Rocky Lake.
		{ Beaver Bank.
do.	do.	Uniacke.
do.	do.	Newport.
do.	do.	Windsor.
do.	do.	Grand Lake.
do.	do.	Elmsdale.
do.	do.	Shubenacadie.
do.	do.	Stewiacke.
do.	do.	Brookfield.
do.	do.	Truro.

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\* An asterisk denotes an operator and a telegraph station. At Truro and Windsor the operators are not officers of the railway department.

## APPENDIX A.

*Richmond, January 6, 1863.*

SIR,—

I beg to submit the following report upon the state and condition of the Railway works under my superintendence:—

The embankment at Barney's brook, widened by the contractor for upholdence, has now become more settled and the road straightened, so that trains can run at full speed when passing over this part of the line.

Heavy slips occurred last spring, in April particularly, on two large cuttings on the Windsor branch, covering the road-bed some five feet deep for a distance of nearly two hundred and fifty feet in length at each cutting, and prevented the trains passing through them for several days. Upwards of 4,000 cubic yards of excavations were required to clear out these cuttings, in consequence of which the embankments, wherever formerly lean or narrow, have been widened with the removed material.

Owing to continual damage occasioned by the heavy surf beating against embankment at Grand Lake, and so much risk of accident to trains, and in anticipation of difficulty there, I had collected, during the last summer, 500 cubic yards rocks. These have, of late, been removed to Grand Lake, and a sea wall built with a batter of one-and-half horizontal to one perpendicular from water level, to within one foot of rails, all along the slope of embankment.

New ballast, to a large extent, has been spread on portions both of Main line and Windsor branch. At many places where embankments had subsided, ballast has been deposited, and the rails raised and properly adjusted.

The masonry and timber work of all bridges and culverts have been carefully inspected, and I have to report them in good order. The pile bridge near Mount Uniacke has been laid with new sleepers extending across the whole breadth of roadway, and spiked to each longitudinal beam. It may be necessary to put additional braces under the rails next summer, in order to obviate deflection.

Eight thousand three hundred and fifty new sleepers have been used on Windsor branch, and nine thousand five hundred and fourteen on main line, amounting, in the whole, to seventeen thousand eight hundred and sixty-four during the year; this is exclusive of a quantity used as previously stated in relaying pile bridge.

I am glad to report that the breakage in joint chairs this year has been considerably reduced compared with that of the preceding year. The number replaced in 1861 was eight thousand six hundred and forty-nine. In 1862 only six thousand five hundred and three have been required. This is partly attributable to the improved joint chair, and in part to road masters and contractors exercising more care in having the chair-bed properly levelled before fastening chair to sleeper, thereby reducing to some extent their liability to fracture in case of any sudden change from thaw to frost. In view of a still further reduction of this item of expense, the new contracts for furnishing sleepers are specified to be sawed sleepers instead of hewn, as formerly. The extra expenditure in this important item of upholdence will, I trust, be more than counterbalanced by the less frequent breakage of chairs.

The road-bed on both the Windsor branch and main line has been maintained and kept in excellent condition during the past year. The drains of cuttings have been thoroughly cleaned and properly attended to.

A new platform was erected at Scott's road, on Rocky Lake, for the accommodation of passengers and freight for the Waverly gold diggings. Owing to the increased traffic at this station, and the delay oftentimes experienced by passenger trains while unloading freight, it was found expedient to put in a new siding of



sufficient length to hold six cars, and the delay previously entailed for want of this accommodation, has now been obviated. A station house has also been provided at this place, and a comfortable shed at Horne's road.

For the better protection of firewood and wood sheds, it has been deemed necessary to fit the latter with substantial slide doors. The sheds at Richmond, Windsor Junction, Mount Uniacke, and Windsor, are completed.

The local freight traffic at Newport station is greatly inconvenienced at times for want of additional storage accommodation. I beg to recommend the erection of such at the earliest opportunity.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

To the Hon. Jonathan McCully.

## APPENDIX B.

*Railway Office, January 27, 1862.*

SIR,—

I beg to submit the following accounts and summaries, with their abstracts, showing the financial operations of the Nova Scotia Railways, for the year ending 31st December, 1862 :

## 1st.—REVENUE SERVICE.

- B 1. Revenue Account, with abstracts,  
 (a) Locomotive power,  
 (b) Merchandize and passenger cars.  
 (c) Maintenance of way and buildings.  
 (d) General charges.
- B 2. Comparative statement of quarterly expenses, years ending 31st December, 1862 and 1861.
- B 3. Monthly summary of receipts and expenses, year ending 31st December, 1862.

## 2nd.—CONSTRUCTION SERVICE.

- B 4. Capital account.

Detailed quarterly accounts of the above, with the vouchers, have been furnished to the Financial Secretary.

On reference to revenue account (B 1), it will be seen that the operations for 1862 compare favorably with those of 1861, there being an increase in the

Total receipts from all sources of	\$18,189 05
An increase in the working expenses of	7,810 35

Making an increase in the total nett receipts of	\$10,378 70
--	-------------

Comparative statement of working expenses (B 2) shows the above increase to be as follows :

Locomotive power,	1,627 63
Merchandize and passenger cars,	2,629 69
Maintenance of way and buildings,	3,368 36
General charges,	184 67

\$7,810 35

The following table gives the results of operations from 1860 to 1862, both inclusive :

ACCOUNT.	Year ending 31st Dec. 1860.	Year ending 31st Dec. 1861.	Year ending 31st Dec. 1862.
Receipts from all sources,	\$116742 89	\$120917 66	\$139106 71
Working expenses,	96472 26	94114 88	101925 23
Net Revenue,	\$20270 63	\$26802 78	\$37181 48

Shewing an increase in the nett earnings of 1862 over 1860, of	\$16,910 85
Do. do. do. over 1861, of	10,378 70
An increase in the gross receipts from all sources over 1860, of	22,363 82
Do. do. do. over 1861, of	18,189 05

## 2nd.—CONSTRUCTION SERVICE.

On referring to (B 4) Capital account, it will be observed that there has been received from the Receiver General to 31st December, 1861,		\$4,267,628 27
Do. to 31st December, 1862,		5,654 53
		<hr/>
		\$4,273,282 80
And expended to 31st December, 1861,	\$4,267,316 63	
Expended during 1862,	6,311 28	
	<hr/>	
	\$4,273,627 91	
Less per credit account, 1862,	226 10	
	<hr/>	
		\$4,273,401 81
		<hr/>
Shewing an over-expenditure of		\$119 01

The credit account deducted, amounting to 226 10, is for sale of sundries belonging to department, &c., &c., previously debited, which decreases expenditure account by that sum.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FOOT, *Accountant.*

To the Hon. Jonathan McCully,  
Chief Commissioner of Railways.

(B L.)  
REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Expenditure, 1862.	Total.	Year ending 31st Dec. 1861.	Receipts, 1862.	Total.
Year ending 31st Dec. 1861					
\$33543 77	Locomotive Power, Abstract (a)	\$35171 40	\$116028 18	By Traffic Superintendent—for details see Appendix E (b 1),	\$132699 33
18154 60	Merchandise & Pas'r. Cars, " (b)	20784 29	4889 48	Receipts from all other sources, rents, &c.,	6407 38
33998 57	Maintenance Way & Buildings, " (c)	37366 93			
8417 94	General charges, " (d)	8602 61			
\$94114 88	Total,	101925 23			
26802 78	Balance nett Revenue,	37181 48			
\$120917 66		\$139106 71	\$120917 66		\$139106 71

ABSTRACT (a).  
LOCOMOTIVE POWER.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Wages of drivers, firemen, and cleaners, Firewood consumed in running.	\$9044 26	\$6815 59
Oil do.	1246 63	
Tallow do.	641 53	
Waste do.	355 65	
Salary of Superintendent and Clerks, Materials, &c., for repairing Engines and Tenders, Wages for repairing Engines and Tenders, Work not done by Railway for do.,	4305 42 6199 15 384 50	11888 07 1358 29
Repairs to Machinery, Workshops, and Engine Houses, Repairs and Renewal of Tools, Lamps, &c., Water Pumping, Wooding-up, and Woodshed and Pump and Tank repairs, Miscellaneous,		10889 07 1058 16 639 07 2068 40 454 75
		\$35171 34

## ABSTRACT (b).

## MERCHANDIZE AND PASSENGER CARS.

Wages of conductors, brakemen, porters, and shunters,		\$6886 59
Oil consumed for packing,	\$361 08	
Waste do.	36 95	
		<u>398 03</u>
Traffic superintendent's salary, clerk and office expenses,		1308 94
Salaries of station masters and freight agents,		4034 30
Materials, &c., for repairing cars,	2939 36	
Wages for do.	2848 36	
Work not done by railway for do.	530 49	
		<u>6318 21</u>
Repairs to workshops, and repairs and renewals of tools, lamps, &c.,		205 78
Small stores used on the trains,		190 25
Fuel do.		108 48
Wages to switchmen and signalmen,		581 85
Drawbacks and overcharges on goods forwarded and tickets refunded,		571 71
Miscellaneous,		180 15
		<u>\$20784 29</u>

## ABSTRACT (c).

## MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND BUILDINGS.

Maintenance of way by contract, (including fencing)	\$18955 49	
Do. by day's labor, foremen and laborers' wages, &c.,	6255 50	
		<u>\$25210 99</u>
Salaries inspectors and road masters,		2756 17
Chairs, spikes, sleepers, &c.,		8330 94
Small stores,		79 13
Repairs of tools,		13 10
Repairs to stations, wharves, buildings and platforms,		404 57
Repairs to snow ploughs,		541 13
Miscellaneous,		30 90
		<u>\$37366 93</u>

## ABSTRACT (d).

## GENERAL CHARGES.

Salaries Chairman, Accountant, and office expenses,	\$4892 95
Printing, advertising, and tickets,	1101 33
Stationery,	332 09
Damages to animals and goods,	339 70
Station watchmen,	655 38
Fuel, oil, light, and incidental expenses at stations,	644 65
Miscellaneous,	636 51
	<u>\$8602 61</u>

(B 2.)

*Comparative Statement of quarterly expenses—years ending 31st December, 1862 and 1861.*

Date.	Locomotive Power.				Merchandise and Passenger Cars.				Maintenance of Way and Buildings.				General charges.			
	Quarter 1862.	Cor. qtr. 1861.	Incr'so.	Dec'so	Quarter 1862.	Cor. qtr. 1861.	Incr'se.	Dec'se	Quarter 1862.	Cor. qtr. 1861.	Incr'se.	Dec'se.	Quarter 1862.	Cor. qtr. 1861.	Incr'se.	Dec'r.
March 31,	\$8561 91	7672 59	889 32		4798 10	4029 91	768 25		7400 58	8190 00		789 42	2548 82	1873 06	675 76	
June 30,	9306 40	8128 80	1178 10		5233 87	4608 96	624 91		12161 30	10315 10	1846 20		2031 44	2631 93		600 49
September 30,	8186 50	8650 61		464 11	5147 40	4388 56	758 84		9027 62	7563 32	1464 30		1752 74	2150 68		397 94
December 31,	9116 59	9092 27	24 32		5604 86	5127 17	477 69		8777 43	7930 15	847 28		2269 61	1762 27	507 34	
			2091 74								4157 78				1183 10	
			464 11	404 11							789 42	789 42			998 43	998 43
	\$35171 40	33543 77	1627 63		20784 29	18154 60	2629 69		37366 93	33998 57	3368 36		3602 61	8417 94	184 67	

## (B 3.)

*Monthly Summary of Receipts and Expenses—year ending December 31, 1862.*

Month.	Receipts from all sources.	Expenses.	Balance Revenue Surplus.	Balance Revenue Deficit.
January,	\$8467 11	7740 52	726 59	- - -
February,	5626 17	6085 88	- - - -	1059 71
March,	8789 30	8883 07	- - - -	93 77
April,	9402 27	8794 55	607 72	- - -
May,	15233 66	10043 93	5189 73	- - -
June,	14381 34	9894 53	4486 81	- - -
July,	14034 59	8535 16	5499 43	- - -
August,	11540 08	7792 18	3747 90	- - -
September,	15172 49	7786 92	7385 57	- - -
October,	13261 19	9148 56	4112 63	- - -
November,	11174 58	7598 24	3576 34	- - -
December,	12023 93	9021 69	3002 24	- - -
	139106 71	101952 23	38334 96	1153 48
	101925 23		1153 48	
Bal. net Revenue,	\$37181 48		\$37181 48	

## (B 4.)

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Dr.

1861.			
Dec. 31.	To amount expended to this date per last report,	\$4,268,716 66	
	Less per credit account, sundries,	1,400 02	
			\$4,267,316 63
1862.			
Dec. 31.	To old Engine House :		
	Thos. Mitchell's claim,	1061 00	
	Reporting on condition, per order railway committee,	120 00	
			1181 00
	New wharf at Richmond, filling in,		10 20
	Circular Engine House :		
	Building,	465 07	
	New Turntable,	4 33	
			469 40
	Stations and sidings, new,	553 05	
	Buildings, new,	314 89	
			867 94



Machinery, rail-straightening machine, &c.,	39 87	
Woodsheds and tanks, new,	46 67	
Permanent way, new cattle guards, &c.,	239 15	
Constructing and erecting telegraph;	699 98	
Car building,	1140 92	
Constructing and metaling new road ap- proaching Richmond Station,	289 20	
J. McDonald & Forbes Black, extras, No. 2 Main Line, per order Railway Com- mittee,	800 00	
Miscellaneous,	526 95	
		6,311 28
		<u>\$4,273,627 91</u>
Less per credit account, contra,		226 10
		<u>\$4,273,401 81</u>
Cr.		
1861.		
Dec. 31. By cash received from Receiver General to date,		\$4,267,628 27
1862.		
Dec. 31. By cash received from Receiver General,		5,654 53
By cash per credit account:		
Expenses sale of Govt. lots paid 1861, returned to Department by Atty. General, 1862,	\$26 10	
Sale of old brick-making and wood- sawing engines at \$630, on account,	200 00	
	<u>\$226 10</u>	
		<u>4,273,282 80</u>
Balance overdrawn,		119 01
		<u>\$4,273,401 81</u>

## APPENDIX C.

Richmond, January, 1863.

Sir,—

I beg leave to submit the following report upon the cars for the past year:

## FIRST CLASS PASSENGER CARS.

The roof of one has been repaired, the outside of another has been varnished, and the whole have received slight general repairs. Six new cast iron chilled wheels have been put under these cars during the year. Two are in shop being painted, and, in addition to these, it would be desirable to have other two painted ere long.

## SECOND CLASS PASSENGER CARS.

All of these cars have been painted outside and inside; they have all received general repairs; forty new cast iron chilled wheels have been put under. All are in good order.

## BOX CARS.

These comprise twenty freight, and nineteen cattle and sheep cars; they have all been painted; ten have had their roofs covered with new canvas, and two other roofs have been covered with gutta percha. Thirty-seven are in good running order, and two are now under repairs. Forty-four new cast iron chilled wheels, and one hundred and sixty repaired malleable iron wheels have been put under during the year. The balance of the old wheels, at present under this class of car, will nearly all have to be replaced during the year 1863. Four new box freight cars have been built on the works during the year.

## PLATFORM CARS.

A large proportion of these are in good running order. Some of them are continually requiring repairs in wood work, in mountings, or in wheels. Twelve are at present undergoing repairs.

## SIDE TIP CARS.

These cars are all in good order.

## SNOW PLOUGHS.

The three ploughs have all been overhauled, and are now in good working order.

## CAR SHOP.

The stone shed that was formerly appropriated to the engines has been transformed into a car shop, and is admirably suited for this purpose. This is what has long been required.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The rolling stock, generally, under my charge, is at present in better condition than it was this time last year. The great increase of the freight traffic causes a great deal more tear and wear than formerly, and the labor to keep up a sufficient number of cars, for the demands of the traffic, has increased in the same ratio. It is now evident that more cars must soon be built to meet the growing demands of the traffic.

## LIST OF CAR ROLLING STOCK.

First class passenger cars,	10
Second class passenger cars,	8
Box freight cars,*	24
Horse, cattle, and sheep cars,	19
Platform cars,	101
Side tip ballast cars,	12
Scotch " "	1
Snow ploughs,	3

Your obedient servant,

JERU WARD,  
Car Inspector.

Hon. Jonathan McCully.

\*In previous returns of the box cars, an error in the number existed. There never were more than twenty upon the line, till now. There are now twenty-four. J. W.

## APPENDIX D.

Richmond, January, 1863.

SIR,—

Herewith I beg to submit the returns in connection with the Locomotive Department, for the year ending 31st December, 1862 :

RETURN No. 1 shows the number of miles run, and stores consumed by each locomotive during the year.

RETURN No. 2 shows the number of miles run and the average consumption of stores per mile, by locomotives on regular and extra passenger trains.

RETURN No. 3 shows the total number of miles run on all services, the stores consumed and the averages.

In my last report I mentioned the completion of the New Engine and Turntable Shed, I have now much pleasure in saying, that after twelve months occupation of the building and use of the turntable, the accommodation is complete, and the benefits are manifold.

The want of telegraphic communication on the line, which was felt for so long a time, has at last been supplied, and is a great desideratum, and will much facilitate the safe working of the road.

With the exception of the interruptions to the trains, caused by the snow storms during the early part of the year, there is little worthy of remark.

Three locomotives have been painted, and in addition to general repairs there have been twelve new driving wheel tyres put on during the year. The hard and unyielding state of the road during the winter months is very destructive to both tyres and springs.

The locomotives that have been in use during the year are in good working order.

The following is a statement of the number of engines :

Passenger engines, from Nielson & Co., Glasgow,	10
Ditto from the Portland Company,	5
Ballast engines,	5
	—
Total,	20

Your obedient servant,

W. JOHNSTON.

Hon. Jonathan McCully.

## RETURN No. 1.

## Statement of mileage and consumption of stores, for year ending 31st December, 1862.

NO. OF ENGINES.	MILES RUN.						CONSUMPTION OF				
	Regular & extra Passg'r trains	Extra freight trains.	Construction works.	Shunting & assist'g trains.	Maintenance of way.	Total miles.	Wood, cords.	Oil, gallons.	TALLOW, lbs.	WASTE, lbs.	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6	4998	1344		1436	2852	10630	245.25	85.50	385.00	185.00	
7	13134	180		863		14177	314.50	111.00	434.00	213.50	
8	16499	140		758		17397	360.00	104.75	501.00	254.50	
9	18830			42		18872	500.50	125.25	756.50	280.00	
10	20157	120		464	630	21371	471.00	159.25	641.50	352.50	
11	6499	1088		1659	725	9971	278.75	95.00	441.00	180.50	
12	16388	60		361		16809	455.75	116.00	608.50	293.00	
13	7260			1470		8730	201.75	62.75	283.00	145.50	
14	16534			977		17511	436.75	131.00	551.50	218.50	
15											
16	421	1757		1212	130	3520	93.75	34.75	152.50	74.50	
17											
18	1429	1779		452	809	4469	116.50	47.00	214.50	70.50	
19	1489	1932		458	1520	5399	132.75	43.00	262.00	151.00	
20	8662	45		853		9560	224.75	82.25	347.50	130.50	
Totals, 1862,	132300	8445		11005	6666	158416	3832.00	1197.50	5578.50	2549.50	
Totals, 1861,	140493						4016.50	1156.62	6767.50	2564.00	

## RETURN No. 2.

*Showing No. of Miles run, Wood, Oil, Tallow, and Waste consumed, together with the averages of the Regular and Extra Passenger Train Engines, for the year ending 31st December, 1862.*

On what Line Running.	Total miles run.	Total Wood burnt. Cords.	Total Oil used. gallons.	Total Tallow used. lbs.	Total Waste used. lbs.	Miles run to 1 Cord Wood.	Miles run to 1 gallon Oil.	Miles run to 1 lb. Tallow.	Miles run to 1 lb. Waste.	Average No. of cars in each Train.
Halifax and Truro,	76294	1661.00	549.75	2053.00	1049.50	45.93	138.77	37.16	72.69	11.02
Halifax and Windsor,	56006	1476.75	408.00	2200.50	1014.00	37.92	137.26	25.45	55.23	10.62
Totals and averages, year '62.	132300	3137.75	957.75	4253.50	2063.50	42.16	138.13	31.10	64.11	10.82
Year 1861, for comparison,	132517	3362.37	913.87	5663.50	2170.75	39.41	145.00	23.39	61.04	11.66



## APPENDIX E.

Richmond, January, 1863.

SIR,—

I beg to submit for your consideration the following report and returns, shewing the earnings from the different sources of traffic upon the Nova Scotia Railways for the past year, ending 31st December, 1862:

- Return (a 1) Superintendent's account current with Revenue.  
 " (b 1) Various sources of revenue and aggregate earnings at each station.  
 " (c 1) Mileage of trains, number of passengers, and quarterly receipts on Main Line and Windsor Branch, and summary of totals.  
 " (d 1) Number of passengers of each class carried per month, and recapitulation.  
 " (e 1) Monthly receipts of local and through passengers at the respective stations.  
 " (f 1) Monthly receipts for horses and waggons.  
 " (g 1) Monthly earnings of outward and inward freight traffic at each station.  
 " (h 1, i 1) Comparative statement of earnings on Main Line and Windsor Branch for 1861 and 1862.  
 " (j 1) Number of first and second class passengers carried from each station, and amounts received respectively.  
 " (k 1) Description of freight forwarded from each station.  
 " (l 1) Weight of freight received at, and forwarded from, Richmond terminus.

The aggregate earnings of the railway during the past year, 1862, as per returns, amount to the sum of \$132,699 33. According to arrangements, there have been certain services performed not entered in the returns, the amount of which I deem consistent to shew here, in order to exhibit the entire operations of this department—

		\$132,699 33
Members of Legislative Council, House of Assembly, and Officers, during the Session,	\$158 66	
Volunteers attending shooting match at Truro and presentation of colors at Halifax,	1294 65	
School teachers attending conference meeting at Halifax,	220 26	
	<hr/>	\$1673 57
Making a total for 1862 of		134372 90
" " 1861 of		116943 75
		<hr/>
Increase in favor of 1862,		\$17429 15
		<hr/>
The gross receipts from passenger traffic, as per returns, amount to		\$63489 84
Carriage of Members,	\$158 66	
" Volunteers,	1294 65	
" Teachers,	220 26	
	<hr/>	1673 57
Total amount of passenger traffic,		65163 41
" " " for 1861,		57800 07
		<hr/>
Shewing an increase of		\$7363 34

The business in conveyance of horses and waggons exceeds that of 1861 by \$1785 56.

The freight earnings during the past year, 1862, exhibit a favorable increase over previous years, viz.:

1860.	1861.	1862.
\$38,769 89	\$47,212 95	\$55,493 26

Shewing that 1862 exceeds 1861 by \$8,280 31, and 1860 by \$16,723 37.

The total weight of freight moved, including horse and waggon traffic, is 42,135 tons; average receipts per ton moved, \$1 64; the receipts per ton per mile is 5.81, or nearly 6 cents.

The number of passengers carried during the past year, as per returns, 94,121

Members of Legislature,	107
Volunteers,	479
Teachers,	138
Holders of season tickets,*	1175
	1,899

96,020

Being an increase over 1861 of 14,661 passengers, exclusive of 8,504 teamsters carried free.

Mileage of regular and special trains exceeds that of 1861 by 6,358 miles.

You will observe from the comparative statement for 1861 and 1862 there has been a general increase upon all branches of the traffic; the excess in passenger receipts on Main Line and Windsor Branch are nearly the same. The other descriptions of traffic also exhibit an improvement, particularly on the "branch" as per table:

	Main Line.	Windsor Branch.
1862,	\$30,913 89	\$24,579 37
1861,	20,101 18	18,111 77
Increase in 1862,	\$1,812 71	\$6,467 60

There has been an increase in "through" passenger traffic, both east and west, particularly the latter. The returns per Bay of Fundy route exceed those of 1861, notwithstanding the incomplete connection at St. John during the months of August and September, caused by the withdrawal of one of the steamers plying between St. John and Boston. Consequently a detention of several days occurred to all passengers from the "States," which undoubtedly affected the travel. The excitement of gold discoveries near Elmsdale and Rocky Lake may have been the means of contributing to the local increase of passengers.

The large increase in freight on the Windsor Branch may be fairly attributed to the flourishing condition of shipbuilding in the vicinity of Windsor and Bedford. To these places the transportation of timber formed a large item of business; and the abundant crop of agricultural produce and fruit in the western counties, a large proportion of which was forwarded to Halifax via Windsor. There is no doubt that this trade is capable of large augmentation. A very satisfactory commencement has been made this year. The competition by water being abundant, every inducement ought to be extended to parties engaged in this branch of industry, in order to secure, as far as possible, the trade.

Notwithstanding the extension of sidings at Richmond in 1861, the increased freight business warrants facilities, on a more extensive scale, being provided in siding and store accommodation, in order to meet the requirements of the trade. During the past season many difficulties have been experienced, and detentions

\* Calculated according to amount of each ticket. In 1860 and 1861 holders of season tickets were merely counted as one passenger.



occurred, owing to the limited accommodation at present available to conduct the traffic. A set of "track scales" are also much wanted at Richmond, so that the overloading of cars may be prevented, which is not only dangerous in operating the traffic, but ruinous to the rolling stock.

The new station at Rocky Lake (Waverly Gold Diggings) has been of considerable advantage to those engaged in gold mining operations, bringing railway communication within two miles of the gold fields. The siding laid down at that station proves to be a great accommodation to the freighting public. Apparently a large trade will be done in the transport of coal for the use of steam power engaged in quartz crushing; over 400 tons of this article have already been forwarded, and I anticipate a still larger business during the present year, as several new crushers are in course of construction, and gold-mining operations are being prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

At Brookfield and Truro stations, alterations in sidings are required, in view of affording freighters better facilities in loading heavy timber, lumber, &c.; those articles promise to contribute largely to the interests of the road, it being essential to encourage and foster this enterprise, in providing loading ground and sidings apart from the main line, so as to insure greater safety, and obviate, as far as practicable, detention to the trains.

At Beaver Bank and Newport stations, further accommodation is wanted, particularly the latter; an extension of platform, and also a freight store, is indispensable, as the general business at that station continues to improve.

The increased traffic at intermediate stations, and additional flag stations, having been established, causes delay to the trains, consequently a higher rate of speed is carried out in running between stations, in view of making time. A high speed with heavy trains operates seriously upon the rolling stock. If the business would warrant a separation of passenger and freight trains, doubtless it would give more satisfaction to a portion of the travelling public, as the long delay at stations could then be obviated. I hope the time is not far distant when this can be carried out to advantage.

Special trains might be run, during summer, in connection with the Bay of Fundy steamer, when regular trains would not answer, within two hours, providing the travel would warrant it.

The telegraph connections which have already been made at several of the important stations on the line, will enable operations to be conducted more satisfactorily, particularly during snow storms, or in cases of accident.

The arrangements entered into with the proprietors of the steamer plying between Windsor and St. John, the European and N. A. Railway, the proprietors of the steamer between Shediac and Pictou, and with W. H. Hyde, of Stage line, between Pictou and Truro, to issue round trip tickets, was commenced in July last. Sixty-six tickets were sold. I have no doubt, when this route becomes properly established, that parties engaged in business will find it advantageous; and pleasure seekers could not desire a more pleasant tour during the summer months, possessing, as it does, the various modes of transport, viz.: Railway, Steamboat, and Stage Coach, passing through the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island. The travel during the past year has quite exceeded my anticipation. The system of tickets adopted, being that of exchanging checks, does not appear to have given the desired satisfaction. The frequent necessity, by this arrangement, of having tickets exchanged by each company, is annoying to travellers, besides the possibility of mistakes occurring, which must cause difficulty in adjusting the accounts. I beg to recommend that the regular coupon ticket, used in the United States, Canadas, and by this department for through travel, be substituted; they are easily understood, and passengers can see at a glance the entire route.

During the past year four freight cars have been built, and placed on the line. I would recommend that the plans be further augmented by having three or four cattle cars built, on an improved and modern pattern, when the same number of our present stock can be appropriated with advantage to hay traffic, they being large and roomy; also two second class cars, the same length as our present first class, fitted up with baggage apartment in one end, and provided with powerful breaks, to be used on Windsor branch, the grades being heavy.

During the past year the trains have run regularly, with two exceptions, viz., a snow storm in March, and a land slide in April, partially obstructing operations on Windsor branch for several days.

I regret to record four casualties which have occurred during the past year, resulting fatally, viz. :—

On 11th July a colored man at Newport station, employed by Wood Contractor; and on 18th September, a person in the employ of Still Water Mill Company and working on wood train; in both instances those parties came by their death while incautiously attempting to get on the train when in motion.

On the 7th November, a man was found in the morning by one of the repairmen, near Cobequid Road, having one of his legs nearly cut off. How he came there remains a mystery. And on 4th December, John Barratt and two others employed on repairs, recklessly attached a trolley to the rear of the train at Beaver Bank, and when near Fenerty Lake the vehicle left the rail, killing the former instantly, and injuring the others. I am glad to say that no passenger or employee of the department has received any injury during the past year. Every care is used by the officers in preventing people unnecessarily exposing themselves.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. TAYLOR.

To Hon. Jonathan McCully,  
Chief Commissioner Railways.

RETURN (a 1.)  
NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Superintendent of Traffic Department in account with Revenue.

Dr.	Cr.
1862.	1862.
January 1. To balance from December, 1861,	December 31. By cash paid Railway Com- missioner, \$131037 53
March 31. Receipts, 1st quarter, \$22720 31	Overcharges on freight, 229 68
June 30. " " 2nd " 36227 23	By balance, 131267 21
September 30. " " 3rd " 37741 71	By balance arrears at Stations, 4405 79
December 31. " " 4th " 36010 08	
	\$135673 00
	\$135673 00

GEO. TAYLOR,  
Superintendent of Traffic.

RETURN (b 1).  
Various sources of Revenue and aggregate earnings of each Station, for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

Name of Agent.	Station.	Passenger Traffic.	Horse & Wagon Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Total.
Arthur Busby, Passenger Agent,	Richmond,	\$23210 45	\$4724 44	\$20802 09	\$27943 89
Jas. Alexander, Freight Agent,	do.				20802 09
E. Moran, Station Agent,	Bedford,	2560 47	400 81	1490 36	4451 64
J. H. Hodson, do.	Rocky Lake,		53 08	349 84	402 92
Do. do.	Windsor Junction,	1302 52	21 40	660 37	1984 29
George Nichols, do.	Grand Lake,	202 16	66 70	33 78	302 64
A. G. McDonald, do.	Elmsdale,	1851 61	587 54	1577 41	4016 56
Do. do.	Fletcher's,			48 13	48 13
Do. do.	Truro Road,			33 30	33 30
A. Kirkpatrick, do.	Shubenacadie,	1638 40	305 43	2383 40	4327 23
W. F. Boggs, do.	Stewiacke,	1125 49	658 13	1057 03	2840 65
Edward McPhee, do.	Brookfield,	1135 60	446 12	1647 47	3199 19
Hugh McCallum, do.	Truro,	6879 66	1814 93	7046 28	15740 87
J. H. Hodson, do.	Beaver Bank,	390 39	78 04	263 37	731 80
Job Harvey, do.	Mount Uniacke,	1029 60	354 03	496 19	1879 82
G. L. Sweet, do.	Newport,	2073 23	591 19	2381 48	5045 90
Chas. E. Harding, do.	Windsor,	9857 82	3614 39	8999 89	22472 10
John Murray, Conductor,		320 08			320 08
Elisha Loasby, do.		259 53			259 53
A. K. Adams, do.		87 96			87 96

John Ryan, do.	511 13				511 13
J. McArchibald, do.	638 03				638 03
Robert Duncan, do.	12 47				12 47
H. Hyde, Stage Proprietor,	2146 63				2146 63
T. L. Lindsay, do.	1415 27				1415 27
J. King Bros., Steamboat Proprietor,	2340 00				2340 00
E. G. Fuller, do.	28 00				28 00
Season Tickets, do.	1624 25				1624 25
Commissariat, do.	578 09				578 09
Special Trains, do.	130 00				130 00
Round trip ticket, do.	132 00				132 00
General Post Office, do.				2400 00	2400 00
P. Way Con. (engine and car hire), do.				3678 87	3678 87
Construction do.				174 00	174 00
Total,	\$63489 84	\$13716 23	\$55493 26	\$132699 33	

GEORGE TAYLOR.

RETURN (c 1).  
 Statement showing Mileage of Trains, number of Passengers, and Quarterly Receipts for the year ending December 31, 1862.  
 MAINE LINE.

Quarter ending,	Mileage of trains.	No. of Passengers.			Amounts received for				
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.	Passengers.	Horse & Waggon.	Freight.	Total.	
March 31,	19741	2361	5585	7946	\$5584 98	\$1817 37	\$6322 51	13724 86	
June 30,	20613	4873	9525	14398	8656 41	862 87	8276 17	17795 45	
September 30,	21841	6906	9852	16848	10178 09	1324 27	8702 40	20204 76	
December 31,	21161	4396	10722	15118	9212 38	2307 38	7612 81	19132 57	
Total,	83356	18626	35684	54310	33631 86	6311 89	30913 89	70857 64	
WINDSOR BRANCH.									
March 31,	14105	1945	3707	5652	3923 31	1235 31	3836 83	8995 45	
June 30,	17397	5368	7049	12417	9332 33	823 64	8275 81	18431 78	
September 30,	17228	6225	5846	12071	9347 39	2243 81	5945 75	17536 95	
December 31,	15325	4117	5554	9671	7254 95	3101 58	6520 98	16877 51	
Total,	64055	17655	22156	39811	29857 98	7404 34	24579 37	61841 69	
SUMMARY.—MAIN LINE AND WINDSOR BRANCH.									
March 31,	33846	4306	9292	13598	9508 29	3052 68	10159 34	22720 31	
June 30,	38010	10241	16574	26815	17988 74	1686 51	16551 98	36227 23	
September 30,	39069	13221	15698	28919	19525 48	3568 08	14648 15	37741 71	
December 31,	36486	8513	16276	24789	16467 33	540896	14133 79	36010 08	
Total,*	147411	36281	57840	94121	63489 84	13716 23	55493 26	132699 33	

\* Mileage of engines engaged in shunting and assisting trains not included.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

RETURN (d 1).  
Statement shewing the number of Passengers for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

MAIN LINE.				WINDSOR BRANCH.			
	1st Class.	2d Class.	Total.		1st Class.	2d Class.	Total.
January,	886	2196	3082	January,	759	1259	2018
February,	654	1385	2039	February,	537	901	1438
March,	821	2004	2825	March,	649	1547	2196
April,	1088	2859	3947	April,	1125	2361	3486
May,	1595	3464	5059	May,	1697	2390	4087
June,	2190	3202	5392	June,	2546	2298	4844
July,	2398	3629	6027	July,	1975	2075	4050
August,	2225	2796	5021	August,	2051	1650	3701
September,	2373	3427	5800	September,	2199	2121	4320
October,	1756	3482	5238	October,	1766	1750	3516
November,	1196	3432	4628	November,	1232	1676	2908
December,	1444	3808	5252	December,	1119	2128	3237
Totals,	18626	35684	54310	Totals,	17655	22156	39811

RECAPITULATION.—Main Line,  
1st class, 18,626  
2nd class, 35,684  
54,310  
Windsor Branch, 1st class, 17,655  
2nd class, 22,156  
39,811

Total,  
94,121

RETURN (o 1.)

Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective Stations, and in the Cars, &c., for the year ending December 31, 1862.

PASSENGERS.

Stations, &c.	January.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	October.	Nov'r.	Deer.	Aggr'gate.
Richmond,	\$1531 52	\$948 09	\$1241 99	\$1617 88	\$2120 79	\$2640 93	\$2681 53	\$2127 94	\$2528 10	\$2080 44	\$1757 67	\$1942 57	\$23219 45
Bedford,	136 17	78 27	106 83	169 54	188 68	239 83	279 40	283 25	305 69	276 91	252 57	243 33	2560 47
Windsor Junction,	62 54	46 45	81 44	112 98	152 52	137 43	136 67	91 61	140 16	109 74	122 69	108 38	1302 52
Grand Lake,	11 53		17 58	5 24	31 80	11 68	17 19	39 89	37 21	16 65	5 76	7 63	202 16
Elmsdale,	85 68	61 91	90 07	131 04	178 87	191 03	232 17	172 09	176 85	186 25	178 22	167 43	1851 61
Shabancadie,	118 97	74 43	119 33	116 45	142 09	152 24	181 46	123 45	185 83	159 22	118 25	146 68	1638 40
Stawincke,	92 31	59 54	69 93	92 23	98 65	100 66	188 36	97 04	92 63	93 48	90 40	104 26	1125 49
Brookfield,	87 04	52 22	72 72	78 88	93 85	103 67	119 16	90 52	91 13	98 93	112 63	126 85	1135 60
Truro,	496 31	367 30	470 53	576 61	545 19	661 39	727 67	593 06	710 81	652 44	511 89	566 46	6879 66
Beaver Bank,	30 54	13 90	24 87	34 83	38 55	38 67	54 75	27 45	35 01	40 41	25 23	26 18	390 39
Mount Unincke,	58 72	43 12	92 50	108 14	98 37	97 83	106 66	77 45	90 56	93 66	77 30	84 79	1029 60
Newport,	138 12	153 66	100 85	161 53	188 48	220 48	171 63	208 92	192 80	173 03	178 56	185 17	2073 23
Windsor,	444 18	322 02	479 51	996 58	1049 22	1271 16	906 58	828 50	1044 41	959 29	769 80	786 57	9857 82
Conductors,	102 29	82 40	121 38	140 84	157 98	189 31	198 41	162 22	196 10	172 88	151 54	153 81	1829 20
H. Hyde, Stage Co.	57 38	46 07	41 31	65 08	281 52	274 64	336 39	250 92	269 28	322 67	167 54	133 88	2146 63
T. S. Lindsay, do.	70 38	62 73	56 67	88 74	206 55	130 81	108 64	102 51	123 94	195 84	130 05	135 41	1413 27
J. King & Co., S. B. Co.				78 00	293 00	389 00	378 00	300 00	384 00	334 50	163 50	20 00	2340 00
E. G. Fuller,					25 00	3 00							28 00
Season Tickets,	82 25	122 00	115 00	162 50	218 25	107 00	97 50	206 75	78 50	173 75	140 50	108 25	1624 25
Commissionariat,			5 10			169 08	50 00		221 73			182 16	578 69
Special Trains,	61 00				7 00				12 00				130 00
Round Trip Tickets,													132 00
Totals,	\$3662 93	2534 75	3310 61	4737 04	6116 86	7134 84	6822 17	5783 57	6919 74	6139 49	4966 01	5361 83	\$68189 84

## RETURN (C1)

Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective Stations, for the year ending December 31, 1861.

## HORSE AND WAGGON TRAFFIC.

	January.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Aggregate.
Richmond,	\$474 71	303 00	314 32	94 81	265 16	311 08	313 49	318 50	540 90	586 69	588 74	613 04	4724 44
Bedford,	29 25	19 90	22 33	10 05	26 85	20 94	50 70	29 46	45 24	43 84	56 58	45 67	400 81
Windsor Junction,	1 69	3 05	4 95	2 49	3 53	1 04	2 10			0 25		2 30	21 40
Grand Lake,	11 75	6 35	4 40	0 85	1 00	3 89	8 94	6 89	3 25	8 45	7 15	3 78	66 70
Elmsdale,	37 35	15 74	32 06	16 71	29 02	36 54	63 54	61 40	80 20	81 87	76 72	56 39	587 54
Shubennadie,	21 50	18 91	21 40	5 94	12 21	30 62	36 02	22 32	40 05	33 41	34 22	28 83	305 43
Stewiacke,	93 42	41 52	25 19	20 53	14 75	43 01	55 42	34 79	21 19	94 71	130 31	83 29	658 13
Brookfield,	95 59	21 42	20 42	22 64	34 44	31 33	30 02	14 19	18 84	32 32	72 98	51 93	446 12
Truro,	419 78	127 02	126 85	19 26	78 36	76 18	112 92	75 61	141 60	94 75	194 82	347 78	1814 93
Rocky Lake,						5 84	10 51	3 62	7 79	6 55	10 68	8 09	53 08
Beaver Bank,	10 75	2 85	9 88	3 95	4 34	7 17	8 22	3 66	11 21	3 30	7 52	5 19	78 04
Mount Uniacke,	26 65	13 17	7 68	12 60	24 76	30 81	34 23	29 09	48 51	57 72	43 63	25 18	354 03
Newport,	15 65	7 30	15 64	18 71	22 37	27 50	27 70	51 10	159 42	126 99	79 35	38 46	591 19
Windsor,	291 32	165 43	172 49	51 39	93 13	169 71	153 53	190 03	701 88	640 93	497 31	487 24	3614 39
	\$1529 41	745 66	777 61	279 93	610 92	795 66	907 34	840 66	1820 08	1811 78	1800 01	11797 17	13716 23



## RETURN (51.)

Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective stations for the year ending December 31, 1862.

## FREIGHT.

Stations, &c.	January.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Aggregate.
Richmond,	\$1242 24	872 28	1696 28	1868 35	2433 02	1528 55	1515 16	1340 32	2311 77	2339 52	1969 83	1684 77	20802 09
Bedford,	23 24	12 17	69 85	169 82	291 82	172 54	133 36	174 00	144 03	148 09	92 32	59 12	1490 36
Rocky Lake,	97 63	7 05	43 53	58 09	55 55	72 71	36 88	34 23	54 38	71 65	60 58	120 04	349 84
Windsor Junction,	1 70	2 27	2 98	3 63	5 11	6 86	6 80	2 01	2 25	3 23	6 13	5 16	660 37
Fletcher's,	1 64	1 50	5 79	11 48	2 76	0 80	3 21	3 50	0 94	0 47	1 28	0 41	48 13
Grand Lake,	56 20	47 41	61 77	110 44	188 95	175 81	161 22	144 14	180 73	141 17	162 48	141 09	33 78
Elmsdale,	1 12	0 40	4 68	3 89	4 03	1 04	1 92	1 66	0 52	10 58	2 86	0 60	1577 41
Truro Road,	134 82	118 16	181 40	206 44	251 46	226 49	257 49	225 44	222 32	144 63	208 33	206 42	33 30
Shabencadie,	86 90	60 81	61 09	117 18	90 80	70 41	136 39	114 02	84 63	81 40	60 73	92 67	2333 40
Stewiacke,	104 56	98 32	112 45	107 04	175 34	127 07	186 52	142 74	144 11	141 01	135 00	143 31	1057 03
Brookfield,	737 29	416 27	607 53	410 29	723 17	590 46	788 85	542 31	599 95	586 14	471 93	572 09	1617 47
Tyro,	19 45	8 96	42 94	40 46	23 06	19 86	26 45	11 31	28 25	12 70	15 39	14 42	7046 28
Beaver Bank,	97 61	12 79	55 29	56 80	58 10	32 65	40 78	18 86	27 60	40 86	22 23	32 62	233 37
Mount Uniacke,	255 73	177 06	216 39	180 04	238 34	181 74	176 75	138 11	195 49	209 71	190 83	221 29	496 19
Newport,	394 49	445 51	687 79	896 13	1208 20	844 01	862 24	761 41	779 11	897 18	716 44	507 38	2381 48
Windsor,			600 00			600 00			600 00			600 00	8999 89
Post Office,			174 00		1187 00	714 87	466 00	140 00	572 00	177 75	125 25	296 00	2400 00
Construction,													174 00
Maintenance of way,													3678 87
	\$3254 62	2280 96	4623 76	4240 08	6936 71	5375 19	4814 13	3813 85	6020 17	5047 02	4347 36	4739 41	55493 26

## RETURN (A 1).

Comparative statement of receipts on the main line for the years ending December 31, 1861 and 1862.

1861.

Stations, &c.	January.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Aggregate.
Passengers,	\$1906 97	1556 39	1550 47	1992 05	2533 43	2893 87	3390 62	3575 01	2853 48	2966 42	2466 39	2681 17	30372 37
Horse and Waggon,	787 50	365 99	212 30	294 40	295 24	406 31	471 60	477 39	432 78	609 32	667 43	1059 00	6079 70
Freight,	1295 69	1860 28	2345 73	2596 74	3091 10	2930 72	2872 89	2948 03	2597 51	2690 94	1780 52	2091 03	29101 18
Totals - - - -	\$3990 16	3782 66	4108 50	4833 19	5925 77	6230 90	6735 11	7000 93	5883 77	6266 78	4914 34	5831 20	65553 31

1862.

Passengers,	\$2267 40	1431 59	1885 99	2325 25	3077 02	3254 14	3721 95	3052 40	3408 74	3318 91	2750 78	3142 69	35631 86
Horse and Waggon,	1008 92	398 77	409 68	152 31	318 85	391 71	499 63	374 86	449 78	586 21	817 79	903 38	6311 89
Freight,	2073 82	1414 35	2834 34	2285 90	3054 72	2935 55	2979 15	2251 97	3471 28	2733 31	2174 78	2699 72	30913 89
Totals - - - -	\$5350 14	3244 71	5130 01	4763 46	6450 59	6581 40	7200 73	5679 23	7324 80	6643 43	5743 35	6745 79	70857 64

RETURN (11)  
 Comparative statement of receipts on the Windsor Branch for the years ending December 31, 1861 and 1862.  
 1861.

	January.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Aggregate.
Passengers, Horse and Waggon, Freight,	\$1242 58 344 00 881 58	987 97 392 45 898 47	1163 95 261 87 995 74	1914 90 208 81 1555 80	2308 39 202 12 2234 65	3181 84 283 21 2180 92	2765 89 241 36 1351 53	3247 89 413 98 1327 91	3130 08 760 92 1645 70	2886 02 1080 10 1608 09	2000 87 870 41 1852 73	1732 94 791 67 1578 65	26512 19 5850 91 18111 77
Totals - - - -	\$2468 16	2278 89	2421 56	3679 51	4745 16	5595 47	4358 78	4989 16	5536 70	5574 21	4724 01	4108 26	50474 87

1862.

Passengers, Horse and Waggon, Freight,	\$1395 53 520 49 1180 80	1103 16 346 89 866 61	1424 62 367 93 1789 42	2411 79 127 62 1954 18	3039 84 292 07 3881 99	3880 70 403 95 2439 64	3100 22 407 71 1834 98	2731 17 465 80 1561 88	3516 00 1370 30 2548 89	2820 58 1225 57 2308 71	2215 23 982 22 2172 58	2219 14 893 79 2039 69	29837 98 7404 34 24579 37
Totals - - - -	\$3096 82	2316 66	3581 97	4493 59	7213 90	6724 29	5342 91	4758 85	7435 19	6354 86	5370 03	5152 62	61841 69

Total earnings for the year ending December 31, 1861 - - - - \$116,028 18  
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 1862 - - - - 132,699 33  
 Increase in 1862, . . . . . \$16,671 15

GEORGE TAYLOR.

RETURN (J 1).  
Number of 1st and 2nd Class Passengers carried from each Station, with amount received, for the year ending December 31, 1862.

Name of Station, &c.	No. Passengers.		Amount received.		Aggregate.	
	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	No. Passengers.	Amt. received.
Richmond,	12463	16299	\$12707 47	\$10511 98	28762	\$23219 46
Bedford,	2685	5225	1135 65	1424 82	7910	2560 47
Windsor Junction,	437	3123	257 38	1045 14	3560	1302 52
Grand Lake,	162	312	98 74	103 42	474	202 16
Elmsdale,	680	3245	464 02	1387 59	3925	1851 61
Shubenacadie,	877	1941	669 52	968 88	2819	1638 40
Stewiacke,	571	1405	378 87	746 62	1976	1125 49
Brookfield,	580	1539	320 85	814 75	2119	1135 60
Truro,	2528	3817	3523 50	3356 16	6345	6879 66
Beaver Bank,	238	1017	113 84	276 55	1255	390 39
Mount Uniacke,	521	1784	326 77	702 83	2305	1029 60
Newport,	1579	2689	938 97	1134 26	4265	2073 23
Windsor,	5602	5159	6404 63	3453 19	10761	9857 82
J. Murray, Conductor,	682	1786	67 78	252 30	2468	320 08
E. Loashy, do.	356	1506	44 12	215 41	1856	259 53
A. R. Adams, do.	208	430	20 41	67 55	638	87 96
J. Ryan, do.	337	2642	76 32	434 81	2979	511 13
J. McC. Archibald,	518	3389	83 08	554 95	3907	638 03
Robert Duncan,	21	78	3 02	9 45	99	12 47
H. Hyde, Stage Proprietor,	1408		2146 63		1408	2146 63
J. Lindsay, do.	928		1415 27		928	1415 27
J. King & Co., Steamboat Proprietors,	2342		2340 00		2342	2340 00
E. G. Fuller,	28		28 00		28	28 00
Season Ticket,	145		1624 25		145	1624 25
Commissariat,	78	463	128 29	449 80	541	578 09
Special Trains,	175		130 00		175	130 00
Round trip Ticket,	132		132 00		132	132 00
Totals,	36281	57840	\$85579 38	\$27910 46	94121	\$63489 84

## RETURN (k 1.)

Statement shewing description of Freight forwarded from each Station during the year ending December 31, 1862.

Name of Stations.	Single Horses.	Empty waggon or sleighs.	Loaded waggons or sleighs.		Total weight of Freight in tons.	Dry Goods, boxes & bales.	Sundry boxes.	Sundry bags.	Sundry barrels.	Sundry packages and parcels.	Pieces of fur- niture.	Molasses and Sugar, puns. and hhd's.	Molasses, Sugar and Liquor, casks and kegs.	Liquors, puns and hhd's.
			No.	Weight in tons.										
Richmond,	3305	2008	1078	570	7817	4397	10816	3926	3200	8967	2447	1517	4004	1368
Bedford,	595	444	1117	59	649	2	54			230	65	34	26	9
Grand Lake,	88	32	52	20	474									
Elmsdale and Truro road,	564	289	264	139	5683		90			200	2		2	
Fletcher's,														
Shubenacadie,	311	210	86	47	1699	15	213			155	50	1	4	3
Stewiacke,	454	154	261	167	839	11	343			611	14	3		3
Brookfield,	34	162	125	93	1371	5	143			98	75			
Truro,	965	415	396	440	4150		820		20	539	130			
Windsor Junction,	40	31	3	2	2575	2	89			74	15			
Beaver Bank,	230	45	66	15	1882		13			61	7			
Mount Uniacke and Stillwater,	349	150	197	117	3175	2	87		86	148	46			
Newport,	109	200	157	136	5357	12	73		173	173	39	2	39	3
Windsor,	1419	442	1120	931	2415	5	1475			4758	230	31	286	35
Totals	8463	4582	3922	2736	38086	4451	14216	3926	3429	16014	3140	1599	4361	1421

RETURN (k 1). Continued.  
 Statement showing description of Freight forwarded from each Station during the year ended December 31, 1862.

Name of Stations.	Tobacco, kegs.	Flour barrels.	Meal bags and barrels.	Potatoes, bags.	Oats, and other Grain, bags.	Hay, bundles.	Straw, in bundles.	Apples, in bbls.	Beef, Mutton and Pork, lbs. & car's.	Beef, Mutton and Pork, in lbs.	Veal in carcasses.	Butter, Firkins and tubs.	Boxes of Eggs.	Hams.	Chests of Tea.	Quintals of Fish.	Fish, bbls. & half bbls.
Richmond,	956	12857	3789	235	10220	104	8	294	311	460		126		3	2451	1730	2647
Bedford,		693	454	9	19	2	1	4				1			19	126	42
Grand Lake,			20	310	160	77				49730		38					26
Elmsdale and Truro Road,																	
Fletcher's,			15	412	261	871	478	2		21420		1284					6
Shubenacadie,		54	62	170	436	646	67	2		16198		801		9			23
Stewiacke,		24	84	308	195	315		2		34916		2132	56				
Brookfield,		19	251	8350	155	197	93	1		297953		5492		1505			6
Truro,		990	2	22	7			3		500							2
Windsor Junction,		5	2	23	2			2		4000		6					2
Beaver Bank,				762	67	1		41		4330	43			12	1		6
Mt. Uniacke & Stillwater,		43	6	4614	138	3518	300	345		4818		2		20	4		17
Newport,		42	226	4881	7	4721	165	3575		23222		982		5			
Windsor,		912															
Totals,	956	15681	4909	20096	11667	10452	1103	4269	311	457547	43	10864	56	1554	2477	1756	2775



RETURN (k 1.) Concluded.

Statement showing description of Freight forwarded from each Station during the year ending December 31, 1862.

Name of Stations.	Long masts and spars, car loads.	Juniper posts.	Shingles, bundles.	Laths, bundles.	Lathwood, cords.	Baskets, Indian.	Fire Wood, cords.	Bark, cords.	Hoops, bundles.	Rope, in coils.	Oakum, bundles.	Chains & anchors.	Trenails, cr. loads.	Coal, chaldrons.	Sp. Iron, car loads.	Stoves & cast'gs.	Iron & Steel, bis.	Iron, bars.	Pig Iron, tons.	Spike & Nails, kegs & bags.	Barrels ashes.	Trees, fruit and ornamental.	Railway chairs.
Richmond,			360			1	76			2688	1310	335		140		5179	2114	35842	365	2964			4010
Bedford,	29		12				82			2						5				2			
Grand Lake,	36		531				40	298															
Elmsdale and Truro road,				40			65																
Fletcher's,						38	12		95	1						17	4	7					
Shubenacadie,			7250				12									3		8					
Stewiacke,			2909				306																
Brookfield,	28	427	104	4	12		468		42	22						47	1	17	2		15	504	170
Truro,	17		25	191			648								1	2							
Windsor Junction,	107		32	7			24																
Beaver Bank,	10		6084	15			570	21	163							1	5						
Mt. Uniacke & Stillwater,	17		1927	99	18		307		25				2			42							
Newport,				10	35		11									1754	1	15	1				1250
Windsor,				6	96	3																	
Totals,	244	427	19234	372	161	42	3209	45	623	2713	1310	335	2	140	1	7050	2125	368	368	2966	15	504	5430



RETURN (11.)

Weight of Inward Freight from all Stations to Richmond, twelve months ending December 31, 1862.

Name of Station.	January.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	October.	Nov'r.	Decr.	Aggr'gate.
Redford,	lbs. 24170	1300	105692	18950	4900	11583	19200	7610	4902	75379	18060	18220	lbs. 243126
Windsor Junction,	256650	660000	1207149	275600	406880	52600	655350	176000	216150	115840	160400	160400	4294510
Fletcher's,	100000				6000								106060
Grand Lake,	220000	132000	344000	320000	525720	805240	1137500	1366780	1208110	722520	40000	9813	1065813
Elmsdale & Truro Road,	146700	79350	261461	2252288	25720	423217	484786	381440	364331	245755	761434	166940	7405132
Shubenacadie,	178973	118993	154184	69870	197388	108220	92420	33800	34483	91510	206919	186294	3022150
Stewiacke,	71988	77510	108435	66083	141777	134900	65455	92923	11718	32898	65005	70695	1208986
Brookfield,	91900	18650	62317	128762	491780	134900	65455	92923	11718	32898	65005	70695	1267603
Truro,	404343	130349	224422	1087730	434715	263755	315185	307152	856425	715045	278497	469770	5509298
Beaver Bank,	207300	54000	392920	207250	251575	311900	124750	139620	239800	160200	535200	266305	2890820
Mount Uniacke, and Stillwater,	306220	101240	394940	256392	1008915	372840	300560	382964	160080	116149	318030	644310	4362631
Newport,	101919	65245	182413	245825	145284	156782	86578	76994	154937	196504	176723	192549	1781753
Windsor,	243115	317874	354814	277577	318552	204437	262586	221708	794773	836123	701761	784757	5324167
	2339278	1756511	3793337	3177327	3926986	2823484	3657864	3054587	4045769	3240074	3525539	3141233	38481929
													= 1924096 tons.

Weight of Outward Freight forwarded from Richmond is shown in Return (K I), as under :

Weight of Freight,	7817 tons.
Loaded waggons or sleighs,	570
Empty " " " " " "	552
<b>Total,</b>	<b>8939</b>

2008, estimated at 550 lbs. each,

## APPENDIX No. 21.

### POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

*General Post Office,  
Halifax, 5th February, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Executive Council, and to be laid before the Legislature, my tenth Annual Report, together with the accompanying returns, numbers from 1 to 18, shewing the working and condition of the Post Office Department of this Province for the year ended 30th September, 1862.

No addition to the number of Post Offices was made during the past year, 73 being in operation on the 30th of September.

22 new Way Offices were established, and one discontinued, making a total of 401 officially recognized Way Offices.

Eight new Post Routes have been established within the year, 3 have been discontinued, and 15 extended, and the number of trips increased, as will be seen on reference to Reports Nos. 7, 9 and 12.

There are at present 196 established Mail Routes, at an annual cost of \$39,316, and I would here remark that my best attention has been given, during the recess, to the necessity of supplying, at the least possible cost, the means of postal communication to all the newly discovered gold fields, and of establishing in the most suitable localities, the necessary Way Offices for the accomodation and convenience of the miners and others interested in mining operations.

The length of mail route now in existence is 4,509 miles, and the actual distance travelled, 960,144.

An account has been kept of all mail matter which has been carried free by order of the Government, such as Parliamentary proceedings, &c., for which no credit has been given to the Department. The amount for six months ended 30th September was \$259 36.

The average number of newspapers posted at, delivered from and passing through the Halifax office, shews a falling off compared with that of the previous year.

In 1861 the number amounted to	2,358,824
1862, . . . . .	2,342,090

As regards the letter portion an increase of over 129,000 has taken place this year compared with that of last year. In 1862 the average No. in the Halifax office alone was 835,093; in 1861, 705,696.

The average No. of newspapers delivered from country post offices the past year was 1,228,576; letter do., 551,380.

#### REVENUE.

The postal revenue of the year has been as follows :

Gross postage,	\$54,390 61
Less dead and re-directed letters,	\$1,540 92½
British portion of Packet Postage,	7,749 06
	<hr/>
	9,289 98½
Net income,	\$45,100 62½

The chief items of collection have been as follows, viz:—

On letters, postage paid otherwise than by stamp,	\$15,806 28	
Do. prepaid by postage stamp,	38,110 33	
		<u>\$53,916 61</u>
FEEs.—Private letter boxes at post office,	\$434 00	
Detained forward letters,	40 00	
		<u>474 00</u>
Gross receipts,		<u>\$54,390 61</u>

The net available income of the Department of this year ended 30th September, exceeds that of 1861 by \$5,048 49½,—which increase may, I think, be attributable in some measure to the introduction of the system of compulsory prepayment by stamp.

This gratifying increase has been effected, notwithstanding a diminution in the amount of correspondence between this province and the United States, as compared with former years, which may doubtless be traced to the present condition of the States, which must necessarily seriously interfere with the commercial transactions of the two countries.

The additional charge of 1½ cent imposed on the correspondence sent and received by packet, to and from Bermuda, Newfoundland, and the United States, yielded, during the five months ended 30th September, \$225 04, which sum is included in the gross amount of postage revenue stated above.

The amount derived from charged *United States newspapers*, received by land mails at the Halifax office—"Forward," and for city delivery—was, during the same period, \$157 50.

#### EXPENDITURE.

The disbursements have been as follows:—

For salaries,		\$23,773 80½
Mail service,		39,316 00
		<u>\$63,089 80½</u>
Ship letter gratuities,	\$120 83	
Tradesmen's bills,	301 07½	
Rent,	800 00	
Stationery, printing and advertising,	1,257 54½	
Coals, wood and gas,	371 95	
Commission on stamps,	1,320 50½	
Miscellaneous,	205 02½	
		<u>4,376 93</u>
For new postage stamps, "sea postage" due Canada, travelling expenses, and premium on exchange, &c.,		839 03
Total expenditure,		<u>\$68,305 76½</u>

Shewing a decrease in the cost of the Department, as compared with 1861, of \$1,138 59, and a decrease in the deficiency to be provided for, of \$6,187 08.

The saving has been effected upon the following services, viz.: Salaries, mail carriage, ship letter gratuities, printing and advertising, commission on stamps, and on miscellaneous disbursements.

#### DEAD LETTERS.

During the past year 10,689 dead letters have been received at the Dead Letter office, Halifax, and disposed of in the following manner, viz.:

Sent to Great Britain,	1,420
To United States,	1,865
Canada,	193

To New Brunswick,	421
Prince Edward Island,	73
Writers in Nova Scotia,	4,236
Destroyed for want of sufficient address, &c.,	2,481
Total,	<u>10,689</u>

Out of this number,—

18 letters contained money, amounting to	\$180 76
13 Bills of Exchange,	3,816 10
3 Promissory Notes,	1,140 00
6 sundries,	
12 "Registered,"	
	<u>\$5,136 86</u>

Which were opened and returned to the writers, in the usual manner.

#### STAMPS.

A further supply of postage stamps has been obtained during the past year, from the "American Bank Note Company of New York," viz :

4,000 sheets of 1 cent stamps.	
10,000 " 5 "	
4,000 " 8½ "	
5,000 " 10 "	
4,000 " 12½ "	

At a cost to the Department of \$677 25.

The proportion of stamps used in the prepayment of the correspondence increases yearly, and last year amounted to \$38,110 33—as will appear by a reference to Report No. 1.

#### COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT.

The seventh section of chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, of the Post Office, having been repealed during the past year, and the prepayment of Provincial postage made compulsory, the necessary steps were at once taken by the Department, to carry the arrangement into effect ; and, commencing on the first of May last, the prepayment of postage was accordingly exacted on all letters posted in the province, for delivery within the same ; and as far as I have been enabled to ascertain, from enquiry on the subject, the system appears to work smoothly and well, and to be generally approved throughout the country.

Though the system of compulsory prepayment has been in operation but five months, viz : from 1st May to 30th September, it has, I am satisfied, tended very materially to the augmentation of the postal revenue of the past year, and the result is shown by the increase of \$5,048 49½ in the net receipts, as compared with the year 1861.

With the concurrence of the United States postal department, arrangements were also made to carry out the system of compulsory prepayment of letters by *Land Mail*, between this country and the United States, which came into operation on the first of June last ; but it having been brought to my notice that the arrangement was affecting injuriously the business operations of several merchants of this city, largely interested in the trade with that country, the expediency of reverting back to the former system of *optional* prepayment was suggested by me to the Postmaster General of the United States, and, with his acquiescence, it was accordingly re-established on the first of January last.

#### REVISION OF POST OFFICE ACT SUGGESTED.

As section 5 and 7, chapter 11, of the Statutes of last session of the post office, page 52, have been variously interpreted, and have given rise to considerable correspondence with this department, I would respectfully recommend that those

sections be repealed, and that the suggestion offered in my Report of last year in reference to mail matter of this description, be adopted, viz:—

“ That all *foreign* newspapers, posted at any office in Nova Scotia, should be charged one cent each, and be prepaid by stamp.

“ Foreign newspapers coming in the mail unpaid, (or prepaid in the United States by money or stamp) be also charged one cent each, *except those addressed to newspaper proprietors*; all newspapers, whether Foreign, British, or Colonial, when *reposted by private individuals*, to be charged one cent each, and not to be forwarded unless prepaid by stamp; and further, that all other printed matter, such as hand-bills, circulars, and prices current, as well as books, pamphlets, &c., when not exceeding 48 oz., be likewise taxed with a uniform rate of one cent per oz., to be also prepaid by stamp.”

With respect to *United States*, or other foreign *Periodicals*, whether religious or secular, scientific or otherwise, I would again respectfully urge that they be all treated alike, and charged one cent per oz., when received at any post office in this province, either unpaid or with the United States or Foreign postage prepaid thereon; and those posted by *agents* to subscribers in the province, as well as those *reposted by private individuals*, be prepaid by stamp, one cent the oz.,—otherwise not to be forwarded through the mail; were this, or a similar course, adopted, I am satisfied a large amount, which is now lost to the revenue, would thus be secured, and the present obvious difficulty of determining which is, and which is not, a religious or scientific periodical, &c., be set at rest.

#### COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS BY STAMP BETWEEN PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

On the first of September last arrangements were made, by an order in Council, for carrying out a system of compulsory prepayment of letters by stamp, between Prince Edward's Island and Nova Scotia.

Letters posted in Prince Edward's Island for Nova Scotia wholly unpaid, or in part, are chargeable with the amount of postage due, and also a fine of five cents in addition thereto.

#### PARCEL POST.

The number of parcels forwarded from, and received at the Halifax post office during the past year, was 387, viz: 275 sent and 112 received.

It is a matter of surprise that the privilege of sending parcels by post between any two places in the province, is not more extensively used, particularly when the charge, viz: 25 cents, is so moderate. No loss in the transmission of parcels has occurred during the year.

#### REGISTRATION.

The number of letters posted as registered, at the Halifax office, in the year, was 4,474; the number received during the same period, 7,707, making a total of 12,181; being an increase of 949 over that of the previous year.

I regret exceedingly to have to report, that the irregularities in reference to registered letters and *unregistered* letters, *said* to have contained money, have been very numerous during the year; a reference to report No. 14 will shew the particulars of the several cases which have occurred, and the result of the proceedings instituted by the Department in each case.

#### POSTAL DIRECTORY.

I enclose a Postal Directory which I have prepared and had printed for the use of the several Postmasters, &c., in this province, which I trust will materially assist them in the sorting and disposition of letters and papers, &c., sent from their several offices.

#### POST RIDES INEQUALITY &C., EXPLAINED.

In the Report of the Committee on the Post Office of last year, allusions were made to the eccentricity and inequality in the Post Rides throughout the province,

&c. On this subject, I would beg to remark, that the respective mail services have been established, extended, and changed, from time to time, on the recommendation of different Post Office committees, and also at the suggestion of members of the Government of the day, according to the stated requirements of certain localities in their several counties.

I annex a tabular statement, shewing, opposite to each county, the amount of population; the number of Post and Way offices; the number of miles of mail travel, and the cost per annum in each county; by which it will be seen, that the county of Cumberland has the greatest number of Way offices, and receives the largest amount of mail accommodation, and at greater cost (except Halifax) than any other county, while Yarmouth county enjoys the least.

*Comparative Table shewing the Population, No. of Post and Way Offices, No. of miles of Post Route, and cost per annum in each County, in the Province of Nova Scotia.*

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.	No. of Post O.	No. of W. O.	No. of miles of Post Route.	Cost per annum as near as possible.
Annapolis, . . . . .	10,953	5	19	325½	\$ 1967 03
Cape Breton, . . . . .	20,866	5	19	257	2198 02
Colchester, . . . . .	20,045	5	25	283½	3042 68
Cumberland, . . . . .	19,533	4	30	422	3697 45
Digby, . . . . .	14,751	4	13	129½	1490 62½
Guysboro', . . . . .	12,713	5	28	288½	1921 09
*Halifax, . . . . .	49,021	4	32	431	3623 69½
Hants, . . . . .	17,460	6	23	262	2219 25
Inverness, . . . . .	19,967	5	22	244	1302 24
Kings, . . . . .	18,731	7	27	246	2049 50
Lunenburg, . . . . .	19,632	4	16	230	1930 75
Pictou, . . . . .	28,785	6	34	326	3422 39
Queen's, . . . . .	9,365	4	9	99	1011 40
Richmond, . . . . .	12,607	3	15	140½	1582 54½
Shelburne, . . . . .	10,668	3	18	177	1655 72
Sydney, . . . . .	14,871	2	23	186½	1952 13
Victoria, . . . . .	9,643	3	12	170	979 58
Yarmouth, . . . . .	15,446	1	16	72	699 75½

\*Exclusive of cost for the carriage of mails by Railway,

As regards the courier's travelling over the same route, I would beg to remark that in some few instances, this is the case, though only for a short distance, and which cannot very well be avoided—the position of the office being such, that the courier, starting from the same point, must necessarily travel the same route, till the road diverges east and west, or north and south, as the case may be.

#### HALIFAX OFFICE, &c.

In consequence of the Government having issued instructions to keep the Halifax office open every night until 9.30, P. M., to enable the public to receive and answer their letters the same night, two temporary clerks have been added to the force in this office at a salary of £75 each; the office is now open for the receipt and delivery of letters every day, Sundays excepted, from 4.30, A. M., till 9.30, P. M.

As regards the present condition of that portion of the building or premises, where the duties of the post office are performed, and the inadequate accommodation it affords for the efficient discharge of the same, I would again respectfully beg to refer the Government and the Legislature to my previous reports on this subject; having already so often alluded to this matter, I fear further remarks from me might perhaps be considered obtrusive and unnecessary. I trust, how-

ever, the day is not far distant when the Legislature will perceive the necessity of taking this important question into consideration.

## MONEY ORDERS.

Annexed is the Report of the Superintendent of the Money Order office, and it is gratifying to observe the gradual increase of business therein.

This office must eventually become a most important one should its operations be extended to England and Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

A. WOODGATE.

The Hon. JOSEPH HOWE.

To A. WOODGATE, Esq., Postmaster General :

SIR,—

The accompanying returns of Money Order transactions, for the post office year, from September 30th, 1861, to September 30th, 1862, furnish particulars of such transactions for the year.

By these will be seen, that the Money Order business of Nova Scotia, has increased, in 1862, to the amount of thirty-three thousand dollars, as compared with 1861, while, compared with 1860, the increase has been above forty-nine thousand dollars.

I understand that the Government had under consideration the extension of the Money Order correspondence of Nova Scotia, to Canada and to England, but up to the present time the Provincial Money Order system is restricted to the province itself.

No losses or difficulties in the working of the system, during the year, require mention in this place. The Money Order offices of the counties (which now number nineteen) have co-operated harmoniously with the chief office, during the two years in which I have had the honor of superintendence.

With respect, sir, &c.,

Your obedient, &c.,

J. S. THOMPSON.

Money Order Office, Halifax, Feb'y. 6th, 1863.

## SCHEDULE.

Accompanying this Report are the following documents :

No. 1. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of Post Office Department, for year ended 30th September, 1862.

No. 2. Packet Postage, general account between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, for year ended 30th September, 1862.

No. 3. Postmaster General's account current with the province of Nova Scotia for the year.

No. 4. Salaries A and B in Report No. 1.

No. 5. Conveyance of mails—C in Report No. 1.

No. 6. Detailed account of all incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursements during the year, D to L in Report No. 1.

No. 7. New post routes established in the year.

No. 8. New Post and Way offices established in the year.

No. 9. Post routes discontinued within the year.

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- No. 10. Post and way offices discontinued within the year.
- No. 11. Curtailment of expenses effected in mail routes in the year.
- No. 12. Allowances made to mail contractors beyond the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts.
- No. 13. Fines imposed and deductions made from the pay of mail contractors during the year.
- No. 14. Abstraction and loss of letters containing money sent through post offices in Nova Scotia in the year.
- No. 15. Letters of value received at the Dead Letter office, Halifax, in the year.
- No. 16. Letters received at Dead Letter office, Halifax, and how disposed of within the year.
- No. 17. Money Order offices in operation, &c., during the year ended 30th September, 1862.
- No. 18. Post Office Directory for Nova Scotia.

A. WOODGATE,  
P. M. G.



## REPORT No. 1.

*Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Post Office Department of Nova Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1862.*

## INCOME.

Amount of gross postage money,	\$15,806 28	
Do. do. postage stamps,	38,110 33	
		\$53,916 61
FEES—Private letter boxes at Post Office, Halifax,	\$434 00	
Forward letters detained and delivered at Halifax,	40 00	
		474 00
		\$54,390 61
Dead, missent, and re-directed letters,		1,540 92½
		\$52,849 68½
British portion of packet postage,		7,749 06
		\$45,100 62½
	Income,	23,205 14
	Deficit,	\$68,305 76½

## DISPOSAL OF INCOME.

Report No. 4—SALARIES :		
Voucher A, Department at Halifax,	\$9,294 23	
Postmaster's in Nova Scotia,	9,544 00	
B, Way office keepers do.	4,935 57½	
		\$23,773 80½
Report No. 5—C, Cost of carriage of mails in Nova Scotia,		39,316 00
Report No. 6—D, Ship letter gratuities,	120 83	
E, Tradesmen's bills,	301 07½	
F, Rent,	800 00	
G, Law expenses,		
H, Stationery, printing, and advertising,	1,257 54½	
I, Fuel and light,	371 95	
J, Repairs, &c.,		
K, Miscellanies,	205 02½	
L, Discount of 5 per cent. to postmaster's, way office keepers, stationers and druggists, on the purchase of postage stamps,	1,320 50½	
		4,376 93
“Sea postage” due Canada, for mails sent to England by Canadian steam packets, &c.,	34 61	
Travelling expenses in the year,	123 17	
American Bank Note Company of New York, for printing, &c., 27,000 sheets of postage stamps,	677 25	
Premium on exchange on St. John, N. B., Favor's Express,	4 00	
		\$39 03
		\$68,305 76½

Total expenditure in the year,

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examr. Account Branch.

## REPORT No. 2.

*General account between the Offices of the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, four Quarters, ended 30th September, 1862.*

## TO THE CREDIT OF THE BRITISH OFFICE.

Amount stg.

Amount due to the British office on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia,	} 1	£1,817 14 8
Amount due to the British office on the correspondence between Nova Scotia and other colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom,	} 2	626 0 7
Amount due to the British office for <i>dead letters</i> returned to Nova Scotia,	} 3	1 12 10½
Balance of Errors,		0 0 0
Balance due to Nova Scotia,		0 0 0
		<u>£2,445 14 1½</u>

## TO THE CREDIT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Amount due to Nova Scotia on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia,	} 1	£825 3 11½
Amount due to Nova Scotia on the correspondence between Nova Scotia and other colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom,	} 2	0 1 11
Amount due Nova Scotia for <i>dead letters</i> returned to England, and for <i>redirected letters</i> forwarded to Newfoundland and Bermuda,	} 3	55 0 10½
Amount due Nova Scotia on account of transit rate, on the letters forwarded in closed mails, between France and the French possessions of St. Pierre and Miquelon, for three Quarters, ended 31st March, 1862.		15 11 1½
Balance of Errors,		0 0 0
Balance due to the United Kingdom,		*1,549 16 3
		<u>£2,445 14 1½</u>

\$7,749 06 cents.

\*£1,549 16 3 stg.

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster Gen.

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examr. Acct. Branch.

## REPORT No. 3.

*Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, year ended 30th September, 1862.*

Dr.	CHARGE.	Amount currency.
To balance from previous year,		\$1,454 40½
Amount of postage stamps on hand,		23,051 97½
Amount of postage of towns in the province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract,)		12,017 69½
Amount of <i>unpaid</i> postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract,)		981 00½
Amount of <i>paid</i> postage upon letters for England collected at Halifax, (per abstract,)		989 99
Amount of postage upon colonial and foreign letters,		1,309 96½
Amount of way letter postage,		224 59
Amount of ship letter postage,		70 56
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax, (per voucher)		19 21
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax,		40 00
Amount of fees collected for merchants' private boxes,		434 00
Amount of local postage, (per voucher)		81 13
Amount of "postage stamps" received from Receiver General,		51,000 00
Amount received from the hon. the Receiver General, on the year ended 30th September, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the department,		44,500 00
Amount drawn from the provincial chest, on the year ended 30th September, being " <i>packet postage</i> ," due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies,		11,490 31
Amount of " <i>packet postage</i> " collected at North Sydney, on correspondence between Halifax and Sydney, and Sydney and Newfoundland, in the year,		106 25½
Errors on the year ended 30th September, 1862,		5 88
To balance,		860 52½
		\$148,637 49½

## DISCHARGE.

Cr.		
By salaries of Postmaster General, Assistants, &c., and Postmasters,	\$18,838 23	
Ditto of way office keepers,	4,935 57½	
	\$23,773 80½	
Conveyance of mails,		39,316 00
Ship letter gratuities,		120 83
Tradesmen's bills,		301 07½
Rent,		800 00
Law expenses,		0 00
Stationery, printing, and advertising,		1,257 54½
Coals, gas, &c.,		371 95
Buildings and repairs.		0 00

NOTE:—\$6,027 30 was paid by the Receiver General, being for Postage of the Lieutenant Governor, the Legislature, and the Military and Provincial Public Departments.

F. M. P.

Miscellanies,	\$205 02½
5 per cent. discount allowed to postmasters, merchants, &c., on postage stamps,	1,320 50½
Postage stamps on hand unsold, viz.:—Halifax office,	\$32,169 50
Do. do. do. Country offices,	3,772 14½
	35,941 64½
Amount of dead, missent, and redirected letters, (per statement,)	1,640 92½
Premium on "Exchange," on St. John, N. B.,	4 00
Amount paid into the Commissariat chest, at Halifax, being "Packet Postage" due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfoundland and the United States,	11,490 31
Amount paid to Receiver General, on account of postal revenue,	31,358 85
Amount paid Canada post office, being sea postage on mails sent by Canadian mail steamer \$32 96.—Premium on Exchange \$1 65	34 61
Amount of travelling expenses in the year,	123 17
Errors on the year ended 30th September, 1862,	
Amount paid American Bank Note Company, New York, for printing, &c. &c. 27,000 postage stamps for Nova Scotia,	677 25
	\$148,637 49½

*Note.*—Letters remaining on hand: Halifax office, \$60 73½  
Country offices, 63 76½  
\$129 50

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

Declaration made before me this  
31st day of January, 1863.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner, Account Branch of the Post Office Department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner, Account Branch.

Declaration made before me this  
31st day of January, 1863.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

## REPORT No. 4.

(VOUCHERS A. AND B. IN REPORT No. 1.)

Report in detail, of charges of salaries, shewing in each case the name of the office, the service or duty performed, and amount paid, for the year ended 30th September, 1862

Name.	Services or duty performed.	Amount per annum.
Arthur Woodgate,	Postmaster General,	\$2400 00
Fredk. M. Passow,	Examiner Account Branch,	1000 00
Wm. Small,	Postmaster, Halifax,	657 50
John S. Thompson,	Superintendent Money Order branch,	800 00
T. Southall,	Clerk and Supdt. Dead Letter office,	500 00
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.		
John M. Ingles,	First Clerk,	657 50
J. Sutherland, junr.,	Second do.	657 50
B. M. Cochran,	Third do.	657 50
* { Fredk. Tremain,	Temporary Clerk,	17 11½
{ John M. Campbell,	Do. do.	17 11½
Alexander Church,	Messenger,	400 00
Wm. Craig,	First Letter Carrier,	450 00
D. Silverthorn,	Second do.	360 00
J. Patterson,	Third do.	360 00
Church Smith,	Junior do.	360 00
		\$9294 23

\* Appointed 10th September, 1862.—F. M. P.

## RECAPITULATION.

Department at Halifax,	\$9,294 23
Postmasters,	9,544 00
Way Office Keepers,	4,935 57½
	\$23,773 80½

## POSTMASTERS.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Post Office.	Amount
Albion Mines,	\$106 00	Digby,	296 00
Amherst,	528 00	Durham,	95 00
Annapolis,	264 00	English Town,	48 00
Antigonishe,	280 00	Guysboro',	192 00
Arichat,	164 00	Glenelg,	60 00
Aylesford,	76 00	Hantsport,	56 00
Berwick,	60 00	Kentville,	408 00
Baddeck,	160 00	Lawrencetown,	96 00
Barrington,	132 00	Liverpool,	316 00
Boularderie,	40 00	Londonderry,	180 00
Bridgetown,	184 00	Lower Horton,	100 00
Bridgewater,	92 00	Lunenburg,	180 00
Canning,	68 00	Lower Stewiacke,	76 00
Chester,	96 00	Locke's Island,	60 00
Cape Canso,	68 00	Mabou,	66 00
Clementsport,	40 00	Maitland,	72 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Middle Musquodoboit,	\$48 00	Shelburne,	\$156 00
Mahone Bay,	56 00	Sherbrooke,	64 00
Margaree,	44 00	Sydney,	360 00
Mill Village,	64 00	Sydney Mines,	60 00
Milton,	72 00	Shubenacadie,	68 00
New Glasgow,	220 00	Tatamagouche,	78 00
Newport,	132 00	Truro,	312 00
North Sydney,	104 00	Upper Musquodoboit,	72 00
Parrsboro',	116 00	Upper Stewiacke,	40 00
Pictou,	440 00	Wallace,	156 00
Plaister Cove,	220 00	Weymouth,	96 00
Port Hood,	160 00	Windsor,	364 00
Pugwash,	144 00	Wolfville,	112 00
Port Medway,	44 00	Walton,	48 00
Port Mulgrave,	56 00	Westport,	68 00
River John,	52 00	West River,	120 00
River Philip,	52 00	Wilnot,	72 00
Sandy Cove,	48 00	Whycocomah,	48 00
St. Margaret's Bay,	40 00	Yarmouth,	360 00
St. Peter's,	64 00		
Ship Harbor,	60 00		
		Total,	\$9544 00

WAY OFFICE KEEPERS.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Acadian Mines,	\$30 00	Caledonia Corner,	\$16 00
Addington Forks,	10 00	Caledonia, (St. Mary's)	10 00
Advocate Harbor,	14 00	Canard,	16 00
Alma, (Middle River)	30 00	Cape George,	12 00
Apple River,	8 00	Cape George, (N. side),	4 00
Arisaig,	12 00	Cape Negro,	12 00
Argyle,	28 00	Cape North,	8 00
Bear Point,	2 00	Cape Sable Island,	16 00
Bailey's Brook,	12 00	Carlton,	10 00
Barney's River,	24 00	Carriboo Cove,	8 00
Barrington Passage,	8 00	Catalone,	10 00
Bay St. Lawrence,	10 00	Chebogue,	12 00
Beaver River,	8 00	Chelsea,	8 00
Bedford Basin,	20 00	Chesleys' Corner,	10 00
Belleveau Cove,	10 00	Chester Basin,	10 00
Big Bras d'Or,	10 00	Cheticamp,	12 00
Big Intervale, (Grand Narrows)	10 00	Cheverie,	20 00
Big Pond,	10 00	Christmas Island,	12 00
Bill Town,	16 00	Church Point,	12 00
Black Rock,	8 00	Church Street,	22 00
Blandford,	10 00	Churchville,	12 00
Block House Mines,	2 00	Chute's Cove,	10 00
Blue Mountain,	8 00	Clare,	12 00
Boisdale,	10 00	Clarke's Harbour,	12 00
Boom,	10 00	Clyde River,	24 00
Bridgeport,	10 00	Conquerall Bank,	8 00
Bridgeville,	10 00	Cornwallis, (East)	14 00
Broad Cove, (Intervale)	14 00	Cornwallis, (West)	16 00
Broad Cove, (Marsh)	12 00	Country Harbor,	12 00
Broad Cove, (Lunenburg)	10 00	Cow Bay, C. B.,	12 00
Brookfield, (Queens')	20 00	Coxheath,	8 00
Brookfield, (co. Colchester)	24 00	Cross Roads Bridge,	10 00
Buckley's,	16 00	Cross Roads, Middle Medford,	8 00
Brooklyn, (co. Queens')	8 00	Cross Roads, (Country Harbor)	24 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Cross Roads, (St. Mary's)	\$16 00	Hall's Harbor,	\$12 00
Crow Harbor,	14 00	Harbour a' Bouchet,	18 00
Cedar Lake,	2 00	Harbour Road,	8 00
Dartmouth,	75 00	Head of Jordan River,	10 00
Dearfield,	10 00	Head of Amherst,	10 00
Diligent River,	10 00	Head of Tatamagonche Bay,	10 00
Discoose,	12 00	Head of Wallace Bay,	12 00
Dublin Shore,	8 00	Head of Lochabar Lake,	10 00
Darrow's Corner,	20 00	Head of South River Lake,	6 00
Earlton,	20 00	Head of Wallace Bay, (N. side)	10 00
East Bay,	12 00	Head of West Bay,	14 00
East Bay, (N. side)	10 00	Hebron,	32 00
East Branch, (River Philip)	8 00	Highfield,	4 66
East Port Medway,	10 00	Hillsboro', C. B.,	16 00
East River, (St. Mary's)	10 00	Hillsboro', N. S.,	26 00
Eastville,	11 00	Hopewell,	12 00
Economy,	24 00	Hubbard's Cove,	24 00
Economy, Upper	14 01	Head of St. Margaret's Bay,	8 00
Eel Brooke,	10 00	Head of St. Mary's Bay,	8 00
Elmsdale,	16 00	Head of Tide, River Philip,	14 00
East side of Pubnico Harbor,	10 00	Indian Harbor, (co. Halifax)	8 00
Eastern Harbor,	2 00	Indian Harbor, (co. Guysboro')	12 00
Falmouth,	12 00	Ingonish,	10 00
Falmouth, (Windsor Bridge)	16 00	Isaac's Harbor,	12 00
Five Islands,	20 00	Joggin Mines,	20 00
Five Mile River,	8 00	Judique,	20 00
Forks, Margaree,	12 00	Jackson's Mills,	8 00
Forks, Baddeck,	8 00	Jeddore,	1 33
Forks, Middle River of Picton,	10 00	Kempt, (co. Queens)	14 00
Forristal's,	32 00	Kempt, (co. Yarmouth)	12 00
Fouchie,	8 00	Kempt Town,	8 00
Fox Harbor,	8 00	Kennetcook,	20 00
Framboise,	10 00	Kennetcook, Upper	8 00
Fraser's Mills,	10 00	Ketch Harbor,	10 00
French River,	8 00	Kingston Village,	14 00
Gaberouse,	12 00	Kempt Bridge,	8 00
Garden of Eden,	8 00	Kingsbury,	8 00
Gaspercaux,	12 00	Knoydart,	8 00
Gay's River,	16 00	L'Ardoise,	12 00
Gay's River Road,	8 00	Lallave Cross Roads,	8 00
Givan Wharf,	12 00	Lake Ainslie,	10 00
Gore,	18 00	Lake Ainslie, (east side)	14 00
Goshen,	10 00	Lewis Head,	12 00
Grandance,	4 00	Lewis Bay,	8 00
Grand River,	12 00	Lime Rock,	10 00
Granville Ferry,	50 00	Lingan Mines,	12 00
Great Village,	56 00	Little Bras d'Or,	22 00
Greenfield,	8 00	Little River,	14 00
Greenhill,	8 00	Little River, (Mid. Musquodoboit)	16 00
Greenwich,	22 00	Little River Shore,	8 00
Gulf Shore,	12 00	Little Arichat,	18 00
Gunning Cove,	10 00	Little Harbour,	10 00
Guysboro' Intervale,	24 00	Little Tracadie,	20 00
George's River,	4 00	Lochabar,	12 00
Gilbert Cove,	8 00	Loch Lomond,	10 00
Glen Road,	8 00	Lockhartville,	14 00
Grandique Ferry, (north side)	10 00	Long Island,	18 00
Halfway Brook,	8 00	Long Point,	18 00
Halfway River,	16 00	Louisburg,	12 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Lower Barney's River,	\$12 00	New Caledonia,	\$10 00
Lower Ward,	12 00	New Gairloch,	10 00
Low Point,	16 00	New Germany,	12 00
Low Point Shore,	8 00	New Harbour,	10 00
Lower Maccan,	12 00	New Larig,	12 00
Lyle's Bridge,	8 00	New Minas,	14 00
Lakeville,	8 00	Newport Corner,	24 00
Lakelands,	8 00	Newport Landing,	20 00
Lequille,	10 00	New Tuskot,	8 00
Lower River Inhabitants,	8 00	Nicholl's Corner,	8 00
Lower Selmah,	8 00	Nictaux Falls,	24 00
Lawrencetown,	2 67	Nine Mile River,	12 00
Maccan,	16 00	Noel,	16 00
Maccan Intervale,	10 00	Noel Shore,	10 00
Maccan Mountain,	8 00	North East Branch of Margaree,	12 00
Mainadien,	16 00	North East Harbour,	14 00
Maitland, (co Yarmouth)	32 00	North Mountain,	8 00
Malagawatch,	12 00	North River Bridge, co. Col-	
Malagash,	10 00	chester,	18 00
Malignant Cove,	10 00	North River Bridge, St. Ann's,	10 00
Malignant Brook,	4 00	North Shore,	8 00
Manchester,	12 00	North Shore, Wallace,	8 00
Margarotville,	14 00	North West Arm,	10 00
Marie Joseph,	16 00	New Canaan,	8 00
Marion Bridge,	10 00	New Haven,	8 00
Marshall Town,	12 00	Old Burns,	14 00
Marshall's Cove,	10 00	Ohio,	10 00
Mast Town,	12 00	Onslow,	18 00
McLellan's Mountain,	8 00	Onslow, Upper,	16 00
McLellan's Brook,	4 00	Oyster Ponds,	10 00
Medford,	10 00	Ovens,	8 00
Melvorn Square,	10 00	Paradise Lane,	30 00
Merigomish,	18 00	Peggy's Cove,	10 00
Metaghan,	28 00	Pero,	10 00
Middle LaHave Ferry,	10 00	Petite Passage,	6 00
Middle Kennetcook,	8 00	Petite Reviere,	24 00
Middle Settlement of River In-		Pinco Village,	10 00
habitant,	10 00	Pirate Harbour,	18 00
Middle River, C. B.	12 00	Piedmont Valley,	8 00
Middle River, (Durham,)	10 00	Pleasant River,	10 00
Middletown, (Co. Annapolis,)	32 00	Point Bruley,	10 00
Middlefield,	10 00	Pomquet Forks,	12 00
Mill Brook,	14 00	Portapique,	16 00
Miller's Creek,	12 00	Port Jolly,	10 00
Martin's River,	10 00	Portuguese Cove,	10 00
Maitland,	10 00	Port George,	14 00
Minudie,	20 00	Port Matoun,	14 00
Moidart,	10 00	Port Williams,	24 00
Molasses Harbor,	12 00	Porter's Lake,	12 00
Morden,	12 00	Port Latour,	14 00
Morristown,	10 00	Prospect,	12 00
Mount Uniacke,	12 00	Pubnico,	30 00
Musquodoboit Harbor,	16 00	Pubnico Beach,	8 00
Milford Haven Bridge,	8 00	Parrsboro' Shore,	8 00
Mount Thom,	8 00	Plymouth,	8 00
Marshy Hope,	4 00	Pope's Harbour,	8 00
McPherson's Ferry,	4 00	Ragged Head,	10 00
Necum Teuch,	10 00	Ragged Islands,	8 00
New Albany,	10 00	Ratchford River,	14 00
New Annan,	12 00	Rawdon,	12 00



Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Rawdon, Upper,	\$12 00	Stewiacke,	\$12 00
Rawdon, South,	12 00	Stoddart's,	16 00
Red Islands,	10 00	Stormont,	5 23
River Bourgeois,	12 00	Sutherland River,	10 00
River Debert,	12 00	Sutherland River Mills,	10 00
River Denis,	16 00	Steam Mill Village,	8 00
River Hebert,	16 00	South McLellan's Mountain,	8 00
River Inhabitant,	22 00	Sky Glen,	8 00
River John, W. Branch,	12 00	Springfield,	9 00
Roger's Hill,	10 00	Spry Bay,	8 00
Round Hill,	22 00	Still Water,	8 00
Rear Lands Sporting Mountain,	10 00	Saulnierville,	8 00
Rockwell Settlement,	8 00	Sherbrooke Mines,	4 00
Roseway,	8 00	Tatamagouche Mountain,	10 00
Sable River,	22 00	Tracadie,	30 00
Salmon River, (Co. Halifax)	12 00	Trout Cove,	10 00
Salmon River, (Co. Guysboro')	12 00	Turn's Bay,	10 00
Salmon River Lake Settlement,	8 00	Tusket,	40 00
Sambro,	10 00	Tusket Wedge,	8 00
Sand Point,	14 00	Tangier,	8 00
Saw Mill Creek,	12 00	Tidnish,	8 00
Scotch Village,	12 00	Toney River,	8 00
Scott's Bay,	10 00	Two Islands,	8 00
Selmah,	8 00	Upper Dyke Village,	12 00
Shag Harbour,	10 00	Up. Settlement Big Baddeck,	8 00
Sheet Harbour,	22 00	Up. Settlement, South River,	10 00
Sheffield Mills,	14 00	Up. Settlement, West River,	10 00
Sherbrooke, (co. Lunenburg)	16 00	Up. Settlement, Barney's River,	8 00
Shinemicas Bridge,	10 00	Upper Cross Roads, St. Mary's,	8 00
Ship Harbor, (co. Halifax)	12 00	Victoria,	8 00
Short Beach,	10 00	Wallace River,	16 00
Shubenacadie River,	8 00	Waugh's River,	8 00
Six Mile Road,	10 00	Welton,	8 00
Smith's Cove,	10 00	West Chester,	18 00
South Gut, (St. Ann's)	12 00	West Branch, E. Riv. of Pictou,	12 00
South Branch, (co. Colchester)	10 00	West Branch, River Philip,	8 00
Speitche's Cove,	12 00	White Head,	12 00
Spence's,	8 00	Willis Foster's,	12 00
Spring Hill Road,	12 00	Windham Hill,	8 00
Springville,	10 00	Wood Harbor,	10 00
St. Ann's,	8 00	Waterville,	8 00
St. Andrew's,	16 00	West Gore,	8 00
St. Croix,	18 00	West side Lochabar Lake,	8 00
St. George's Channel,	10 00	Wine Harbor,	6 00
St. Mary's Bay,	10 00	Waverley,	2 67
St. Patrick's Channel,	10 00		
Steep Creek,	30 00		
Stewiacke, (Middle)	10 00		
		Total,	\$4,935 57½

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner Account Branch.

## REPORT No. 5.

(VOUCHER C. IN REPORT No. 1.)

*Return of all payments made, and charges incurred, for Mail carriage in Nova Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1862.*

Name of Route.	Amount per annum.
Albion Mines to New Glasgow,	\$48 00
Amherst to Parrsboro',	293 60
Amherst to Minudie,	336 00
Annapolis to Digby,	271 92
Annapolis to Granville,	12 00
Annapolis to Lequille,	12 00
Annapolis to Stoddart's,	32 82½
Antigonish to Cape George,	144 00
Antigonish to Lochabar, <i>via</i> Addington Forks, &c.,	56 00
Antigonish to Sherbrooke,	102 00
Antigonish to Glenelg,	25 00
Arichat to Discouse,	60 00
Arichat to Grandance,	144 00
Arichat to Little Arichat,	80 00
Aylesford to Morden and Willis Foster's,	104 00
Aylesford to Southwest part of township,	67 60
Aylesford to Bank Winsley's, &c.,	39 48
Baddeck to English Town,	79 60
Baddeck to Upper Settlement. Big Baddeck River,	31 88
Bailey's Brook W. O. to back settlement of Knoydart,	11 74
Barrington to Port Latour,	144 00
Barrington to Wood Harbour, east side of Pubnico, Shag Harbour, and Bear Point,	354 50
Barney's River to head settlement of Barney's River,	30 48
Beaver River to Cedar Lake,	9 75
Bedford to Newport Station,	200 00
Berwick to Harbourville,	25 87½
Billtown to Hall's Harbour,	55 92
Bridgewater to Petite Reviere, <i>via</i> Dublin shore,	128 00
Bridgewater to Middlefield,	134 00
Bridgetown to Chute's and Molasses Cove and Granville, <i>via</i> Parker's Cove,	130 00
Bridgetown to Granville Ferry and Annapolis Gut,	92 00
Bridgetown to Lawrencetown, <i>via</i> S. side of River,	39 80
Brookfield to Pleasant River,	30 00
Brookfield to Upper Stewiacke,	96 00
Buckly's to Canada Creek and Black Rock,	23 50
Canning to East Pero,	64 00
Canning to East Medford,	64 00
Cape North to Bay St. Lawrence,	36 00
Cape Sable Island, round the Island,	60 41
Carland's W. O. to Pubnico,	60 00
Catalone to Mainadicu,	48 00
Chester to Kentville, <i>via</i> Sherbrooke,	288 00
Chester to Windsor,	50 00
Cheverie to Newport,	172 00
Clyde River to Gunning Cove,	70 00
Clementsport through Guinea, Birch Town and back road settlement,	60 00
Cross Roads to Country and Isaac's Harbours,	125 58
Clementsport to Hillsboro', <i>via</i> Shore Road and Hessian Line Corner,	46 00
Crow Harbour to Molasses Harbour and White Head,	80 00

Name of Route.	Amount per annum.
Digby to Briar Island,	\$479 00
Digby to Marshalls Town,	20 00
Drysdale's to Truro Bay,	32 00
Dunlop's to Little Port Hebert,	41 60
Dunlop's to Locke's Island, Lewis Head and east side of Ragged Islands,	267 21
Durham to New Larig, Lime Rock and Forks, Mid. River,	140 00
English Town to Ingonish <i>via</i> North Shore,	138 00
Falmouth to Hantsport,	60 00
Forristall's to Port Mulgrave,	84 00
Frail's, on Chester Road, to Blandford,	40 00
Goose River to Bay Verte,	79 00
Guysboro' to Canso,	258 98
Grand River to Framboise and Fouchie,	68 48
Grand River to Loch Lomond,	27 40
Guysboro' to New Harbour,	53 60
Guysboro' to Port Mulgrave,	134 00
Halifax to Guysboro' and Port Mulgrave, <i>via</i> G. E. Road,	1599 72
Halifax to Lawrencetown,	40 00
Halifax to Liverpool and Yarmouth, including Bridgewater,	2796 00
Halifax to Musquodoboit Harbor, Tangier, Sheet Harbor, and Marie Joseph,	993 33
Halifax to Richmond Terminus,	280 00
Halifax to Prospect,	84 00
Halifax to Sambro,	120 00
Hantsport to Lower Horton,	39 88
Head of St. Margaret's Bay to P. O. St. Margaret's Bay, Lower Ward, and Peggy's Cove,	153 00
Home's Road Station to Oldham,	0 49
Ingonish to Cape North, <i>via</i> New Haven,	139 66
Jordan River to Thornburn's,	16 00
Kenneteook to the Gore,	70 00
Kentville to West Cornwallis,	184 45½
Kentville to East Cornwallis,	110 00
Lawrencetown to Bridgewater,	278 08
Lawrencetown to Port George,	47 92
Little Bras d'Or to George's River,	15 00
Little River to Little River Shore,	48 00
Liverpool to Annapolis,	400 00
Liverpool to Port Medway,	200 00
Liverpool to Milton,	72 00
Londonderry to Five Islands,	224 00
Londonderry to Pugwash,	140 00
Lower South River to Monk's Head and Pomquet Forks,	48 00
Louisburg to Gaberouse,	63 00
Lower Stewiacke to New Larig,	200 00
Lower Stewiacke to Shubenacadie River and Brookfield,	74 00
Lunenburg to Cross Roads, LaHave, Ovens, and Edward Moxinan's, Kingsbury,	92 12½
Lunenburg to Ovens,	49 00
Maccan to Five Islands,	98 08
Mabou to Baddeck,	320 00
Mabou to Margaree,	240 00
Mabou Road to West Lake Ainslie,	20 00
Mahone Bay to Bridgewater,	39 00
Mahone Bay to New Germany,	74 00
Maitland to the Gore,	155 32
Malagawatch to River Inhabitant,	80 00

Name of Route.	Amount. per annum.
Margaree to Baddeck,	\$170 00
Margaree to Cheticamp and Eastern Harbor,	44 00
Marion Bridge to Gaberouse,	13 00
Merigonish W. O. to Piedmont Valley,	18 00
Mount Uniacke to South Rawdon,	30 00
Musquodoboit Harbour to Jeddore,	2 56
New Canaan to Parrsboro',	49 88
New Glasgow to Barney's River and Malignant Cove,	220 00
New Glasgow to South McLellan's Mountain,	38 99½
New Glasgow to Glenelg,	96 00
New Glasgow to Caledonia, St. Mary's, <i>via</i> Fraser's Mills,	17 50
New Glasgow to Sherbrooke, <i>via</i> Blue Mountain and Glenelg,	50 00
New Glasgow to Hopewell,	51 80
New Glasgow to Fraser's Mills,	44 85
New Glasgow to Little Harbour,	23 80
Newport to the Gore, Douglas,	249 80
Newport to Newport Landing,	99 50
Newport to Newport Station,	72 00
Newport to South Rawdon,	40 00
Noel to Kennetcook Corner,	34 48
Noel to Burntcoat,	16 00
North Sydney to Sydney,	60 00
Parrsboro' P. O. to Wharf,	60 00
Parrsboro' to Advocate Harbour and Apple River,	154 66
Parrsboro' to Black Rock,	52 00
Parrsboro' to Five Islands,	66 00
Pictou to Amherst,	680 00
Pictou to Earltown,	80 00
Pictou to New Glasgow,	134 00
Pictou to River John <i>via</i> North Shore,	73 48
Plaister Cove to Port Hood and Mabou,	552 00
Plaister Cove to Whyccomah, <i>via</i> River Inhabitant and River Dennis,	140 00
Poor's to River Bourgeois,	20 00
Port Mulgrave to Steep Creek, and Sand Point,	56 00
Pugwash to Victoria Settlement,	77 88
Renfrew to Elmsdale,	1 95½
Richmond Terminus to Windsor,	1000 00
Richmond Terminus to Truro,	1400 00
River Dennis to Christmas Island, <i>via</i> the Boom,	83 00
Sherbrooke to Glenelg,	79 84
Sherbrooke to Indian Harbour,	40 00
Sheffield Mills to North Mountain,	28 00
Sherbrooke to Marie Joseph,	100 00
Sherbrooke to Stoddart's,	147 00
Sherbrooke to Sherbrooke Mines,	14 53
Ship Harbour to Carriboo Cove and Lower River Inhabitant,	78 00
Shubenacadie to Maitland and Noel,	318 00
Shubenacadie, through Indian Road to Gore, Nine Mile River, Elmsdale and Welsford,	140 00
Shubenacadie to Nine Mile River, through Hardwood Lands, Homes' Station, Elmsdale, Gay's River, and Shubenacadie,	104 00
Shubenacadie to Middle Musquodoboit,	100 00
Skinner's W. O. to Givan's Wharf and Ogilvie's Break- water,	37 41
Sherbrooke to Wine Harbour,	46 00
South Gut of St. Ann's to St. Ann's,	38 00

Name of Route.	Amount per annum-
Spencer's Point to Apple River,	\$6 66
St. Ann's to North River Bridge,	26 48
St. Andrew's to Lochabar, <i>via</i> Goshen,	39 00
Spencer's to Acadia Mines,	64 00
St. George's Channel to Head of West Bay,	22 00
St. Peter's to L'Ardoise and Grand River,	80 00
St. Peter's to Rear Lands Sporting Mountain,	15 48
Sydney to Ball's Creek and Christmas Island,	184 00
Sydney to Cow Bay and Block-house Mines,	78 00
Sydney to False Bay Beach, Block-house Mines, and Cow Bay,	67 43
Sydney to Grand Mira,	19 84
Sydney to Catalone and Louisburg,	152 00
Sydney to Lingan, Low Point, and Bridgeport,	100 00
Sydney to Sydney Mines,	300 00
Sydney Mines to Baddeck,	560 00
Tatamagouche to New Annan and Balfour Mills,	60 00
Truro Station to P. O. Truro,	200 00
Truro to Amherst,	2276 00
Truro to Old Barns, Maitland and Phillips',	104 66
Truro to Earltown,	101 00
Truro to Pictou,	1200 00
Truro to Pugwash, <i>via</i> Tatamagouche Mountain,	520 00
Tusket to the Wedge, <i>via</i> west side of River,	51 80
Upper Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbor and Marie Joseph,	100 00
Upper Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbor,	79 84
Upper Musquodoboit to Upper Stewiacke,	48 00
Upper Onslow to Debert,	41 60
Upper Onslow to Truro,	32 00
Wallace to Malagash,	40 00
Wallace to Pugwash, <i>via</i> Gulf Shore,	58 00
Wallace River to West Chester, W. O.	44 00
Wallace to Cheverie,	46 00
Walton to Newport P. O.,	163 00
Walton to Noel and Burntcoat,	90 00
West Cornwallis to North Mountain,	51 74
West Chester to River Philip thro' Maccan,	120 00
West River to Antigonish, Plaister Cove and Sydney, including Guyshoro',	5100 00
Weymouth to Sabean's,	56 00
Whycocomah to Forks, Margaree and E. side Lake Ainslie,	59 00
Wilmot to Lawrencetown,	70 00
Willis Foster's to Nicholl's Corner and Bridgetown,	98 00
Wilmot to Margaretsville,	43 92
Wilmot to Melvern Corner,	24 00
Wilmot to Nictaux <i>via</i> Middleton,	71 92
Windsor to Kentville and Annapolis,	1388 00
Windsor to Upper Falmouth,	39 92
Windsor P. O. to Railway Station,	80 00
Wolfville to Canning,	190 00
Wolfville to Gasperaux,	30 00
Yarmouth to Chebogue,	80 00
Yarmouth to Digby,	964 00
Yarmouth to Kemptville,	112 00
St. John to Boston <i>via</i> Eastport,	100 00
Pictou to Georgetown (by Packet),	120 00
Total,	\$39,316 00

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

## REPORT No. 6.

(Letter D to letter L, in Report No. 1.)

*Detailed account of sums paid for all incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursement, for the year ended the 30th September, 1862.*

## VOUCHER D.—GRATUITIES TO SHIPMASTERS.

Quarter ended 31st December, 1862.

Halifax,	\$16 08	
Liverpool,	0 57½	
Lock's Island,	0 93	
North Sydney,	0 55	
Shelburne,	1 77½	
Weymouth,	0 50	
Yarmouth,	7 14½	
	<hr/>	\$27 55½

Quarter ended 31st March, 1862.

Halifax,	20 97½	
Bridgewater,	0 52½	
Liverpool,	9 55	
Locke's Island,	2 76	
North Sydney,	0 18	
Sandy Cove,	0 05	
Weymouth,	0 78	
Yarmouth,	3 97½	
	<hr/>	38 79½

Quarter ended 30th June, 1862.

Halifax,	10 60	
Annapolis,	0 27½	
Bridgewater,	0 20	
Liverpool,	3 09½	
Lock's Island,	1 74	
Port Medway,	1 52½	
Sandy Cove,	0 05	
Weymouth,	0 50	
Yarmouth,	4 74	
	<hr/>	22 72½

Quarter ended 30th September, 1862.

Halifax,	8 02½	
Liverpool,	3 55	
Lock's Island,	2 40	
Sandy Cove,	0 57½	
Shelburne,	0 42	
Sydney,	3 77½	
Westport,	0 09	
Weymouth,	0 50	
Yarmouth,	12 42	
	<hr/>	31 75½

Total in the year, \$120 83

## VOUCHER E.—TRADESMEN'S BILLS.

Quarter ended 31st Dec., 1861.

C. Williamson, repairing portmanteaus, &c.	\$49 00	
W. S. Symonds & Co., repairing and putting up stove pipe at post office, Halifax,—furnishing articles for department,	17 15	
E. Albro & Co., twine for post office department,	12 50	
Donald & Watson, gas fittings, repairs to do,	10 68½	
John Patterson, labelling mail bags	5 10	
Thomas Walsh, glazing, &c. Halifax post office,	2 58	
G. S. Bolton, engraving brass seal,	2 50	
	—	99 51½

Quarter ended 31st March, 1862.

John Lanigan, making canvas bags,	43 11	
Schackell & Edwards, red and black stamping ink,	31 25	
C. Williamson, repairing mail bags,	22 00	
D. G. Berri, 12 brass taxing stamps,	12 50	
W. S. Symonds & Co., Canon stove, lining and new grate for same,	3 45	
	—	112 31

Quarter ended 30th June, 1862.

Schackell & Edwards of London, paid for 36 cans of stamping ink, red and black, for use of Post Office department,	31 25	
J. Patterson, paid for labelling bags for P. O. department,	9 55	
	—	40 80

Quarter ended 30th September, 1862.

James Burns, amount paid for repairing portmanteaus for P. O. department,	27 00	
John Lanigan, amount paid for making canvas bags for P. O. department,	14 40	
John Patterson, labelling mail bags for P. O. department,	7 05	
	—	48 45

Total in the year, \$301 07½

## VOUCHER F.—RENTS.

Quarter ended 31st December, 1861.

Amount paid Secretary of Dalhousie College, being rent of apartments in the College, occupied as the General Post Office, Halifax,	\$200 00
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Quarter ended 31st March, 1862.

Rent of Post Office, Halifax,	200 00
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Quarter ended 30th June, 1862.

Rent of Post Office, Halifax,	200 00
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Quarter ended 30th September, 1862.

Rent of Post Office, Halifax,	200 00
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Total for the year, \$800 00

VOUCHER II.—PRINTING, ADVERTISING AND STATIONERY.

Quarter ended 31st December, 1861.

Stationery—Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay,	\$8 14	
Messrs. A. & H. Creighton,	100 90	
	<u>          </u>	\$109 04
Printing—J. Bowes & Sons, Money Order Office,	20 00	
Do. do. Post Office departmt.,	241 50	
	<u>          </u>	261 50
Advertising—Halifax,	61 88	
Pictou,	6 00	
Yarmouth,	1 50	
	<u>          </u>	69 38
		<u>          </u>
		\$439 92

Quarter ended 31st March 1862.

Printing—J. Bowes & Sons, Money Order branch,	8 75	
Do. do. blank official forms,	194 00	
	<u>          </u>	202 75
Advertising—Pictou,	6 00	
Yarmouth,	1 50	
	<u>          </u>	7 50
		<u>          </u>
		210 25

Quarter ended 30th June, 1862.

Printing—J. Bowes & Sons, forms, M. O. branch,	11 00	
Do. do. do. P. O. depart.,	267 75	
	<u>          </u>	278 75
Advertising—Halifax,	43 62½	
Pictou,	6 00	
Yarmouth,	1 50	
	<u>          </u>	51 12½
		<u>          </u>
		320 87½

Quarter ended 30th September, 1862.

Printing—J. Bowes & Sons, forms, M. O. branch,	3 00	
Do. do. do. P. O. depart.,	267 00	
	<u>          </u>	270 00
Advertising—Pictou,	6 00	
Yarmouth,	1 50	
	<u>          </u>	7 50
		<u>          </u>
		277 50
		<u>          </u>
		\$1257 54½

Total in the year, \$1257 54½

VOUCHER I.—COALS, WOOD, GAS, & C.

Quarter ended 31st December, 1861.

Amount paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied for the use of the Post Office at Halifax,	52 80	
	<u>          </u>	52 80

Quarter ended 31st March, 1862.

Amount paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied for the use of the Post Office at Halifax,	82 20	
	<u>          </u>	82 20

Quarter ended 30th June, 1862.

Amount paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied for the use of the Post Office at Halifax,	52 50	
Amount paid D. Smart, for coals, cartage, and labor, for the Post Office at Halifax,	6 25	
	<u>          </u>	58 75



Quarter ended 30th September, 1862.

Daniel Smart, for coals supplied for Post Office, Halifax, truckage, &c.,	135 00	
Daniel Smart, wood for Post Office, Halifax, truckage, labor, &c.,	4 50	
Paid the Halifax Gas Company, for gas supplied for use of the Post Office, at Halifax,	38 70	
	<u>      </u>	178 20
Total in the year,		<u>\$371 95</u>

## VOUCHER K.—MISCELLANIES.

Quarter ended 31st December, 1861.

John Brander, for carpenter's work, at General Post Office, Halifax,	13 25	
Mrs. McPherson, for affording accommodation to Couriers, at Grandance, C. B.,	5 00	
Messrs. Esson & Co., sundries for use of Post Office Department,	4 93	
Petty disbursements made by Postmaster General,	48 61	
	<u>      </u>	71 79

Quarter ended 31st March, 1862.

Henry Conlon, being back pay for conveying a mail between Newport and Walton, from 1st July to 31st Decr., 1861, authorized by Legislature,	10 00	
Alex. McHardy, being for past services as Courier, in conveying the mails one year, from McLellan's Mountain to South McLellan's Mountain, as authorized,	10 00	
Mrs. Catherine McPherson, for affording accommodation to the Couriers at Grandance,	5 00	
Petty disbursements made by Postmaster General,	41 94	
	<u>      </u>	66 94

Quarter ended 30th June, 1862.

Postmaster, Annapolis, old stamps exchanged,	2 95	
Paid Wm. Crawford, for winding and regulating Post Office clock, one year,	5 00	
Paid Mrs. Catherine McPherson, for taking charge of mails at Grandance, and for affording accommodation to Couriers,	5 00	
Petty disbursements by Postmaster General,	39 97	
	<u>      </u>	52 92

Quarter ended 30th September, 1862.

Paid J. W. Fishwick, for freight of two packages and one box, forwarded from New York, in May and Sept., by Fishwick's Colonial Express,	8 37½	
Mrs. C. McPherson, for affording accommodation to Courier's at Grandance,	5 00	
	<u>      </u>	13 37½
Total in the year,		<u>\$205 02½</u>

VOUCHER L.—Discount of five per cent. allowed to Postmasters, W. O. keepers, Stationers, Druggists and others, on the purchase of postage stamps, for the four quarters ended 30th September, 1862.

Quarter ended 31st December, 1861.

Postmasters,	\$236 87	
Way Office keepers,	29 48	
Stationers and druggists,	35 01	
	<u>          </u>	\$301 36

Quarter ended 31st March, 1862.

Postmasters,	235 01½	
Way Office keepers,	42 13½	
Stationers and druggists,	23 15	
	<u>          </u>	300 30

Quarter ended 30th June, 1862.

Postmasters,	260 82	
Way Office keepers,	43 06½	
Stationers and druggists,	40 95	
	<u>          </u>	344 83½

Quarter ended 30th September, 1862.

Postmasters,	270 58½	
Way Office keepers,	53 65	
Stationers and druggists,	49 77½	
	<u>          </u>	374 01

Total in the year,            \$1320 50½

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examr. Account Branch.

## REPORT No. 7.

*Report of New Post Routes established during the year ended 30th September, 1862.*

NAME OF ROUTE.		When Established.	No. of trips per week.	Distance in miles.
From	To			
Lunenburg,	The Ovens,	1st October, 1861.	thrice.	12
Sherbrooke,	Wine Harbor,	1st January, 1862.	twice.	13
Chester,	Windsor,	1st May, 1862.	twice.	36
Halifax,	Lawrencetown,	1st June, 1862.	twice.	14
Beaver River,	Cedar Lake,	1st July, 1862.	once.	4½
Elmsdale,	Renfrew,	26th August, 1862.	thrice.	9½
Musquodoboit Harbor,	Jeddore,	1st September, 1862.	once.	12
Horn's Road Station.	Oldham,	22d September, 1862.	thrice.	

W. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner Account Branch.

REPORT No. 8.  
*Report of New Post and Way Offices, established in Nova Scotia during the year ended, 30th September, 1862.*

Name of Office.	Whether Post or Way Office.	County.	Name of Officer.	Date when duties commenced.
Petite Passage,	Way Office,	Digby,	John Smith,	1st January, 1862.
Head of South River Lake,	"	Guysboro',	Hugh McNeil,	" "
Wine Harbor,	"	"	A. D. Cameron,	" "
Stormont,	"	Hants,	Thomas Milward,	1st February, 1862.
Highfield,	"	Sydney,	Joshua Fish,	18th "
Malignant Brook cross roads,	"	"	James E. Ross,	1st April, "
Cape George, (North side)	"	"	Hugh McGillevy,	" "
Marshy Hope,	"	"	James McDougald,	" "
McPherson's Ferry,	"	Richmond,	James Smith,	" "
Grand Anee,	"	"	Laughlan McLean,	" "
McLellan's Brook,	"	Pictou,	Alexander Fraser,	" "
Sherbrooke Mines,	"	Guysboro',	N. Gunnison,	1st June, 1862.
Lawrencetown,	"	Halifax,	Mrs. Wm. Crook's,	" "
Waverly,	"	"	John Lingley,	" "
Bear Point,	"	Shelburne,	Isaac Smith,	1st July, 1862.
Eastern Harbour,	"	Inverness,	Phillip Blampeid,	" "
Block House Mines,	"	Cape Breton,	Robert Wilson,	" "
Cedar Lake,	"	Digby	Ambrose Poor,	" "
Jeddore,	"	Halifax,	Mrs. E. Blakely,	1st August, 1862.
Renfrew,	"	"	Alexander Thompson,	26th "
New Haven,	"	Victoria,	David McKay,	1st September, 1862.
Oldham,	"	Halifax,	William Cox,	22d "

F. M. PASSOW,  
 Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,  
 Postmaster General.

## REPORT No. 9.

*Report of Post Routes discontinued within the year ended 30th September, 1862,—shewing in each case of each route discontinued, the reason for the proceeding.*

Post Route.		Distance.	Times per week.	Date of discontinuance.	Reasons for discontinuance.
From	To				
St. John,	Boston,		thrice	31st Decr., 1861.	Contractor's Steamer taken off the route.
Little Bras D'Or,	George's River	9	once	1st April, 1861.	W. O. George's River closed.
Louisburg,	Gaberous,		once	30th June, 1861.	Superseded by route between Marion Bridge and Gaberous.

F. M. PASSOW,

Examr. Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,

Postmaster General.

## REPORT No. 10.

*Report of Post and Way Offices discontinued and closed, within the year ended 30th September, 1862,—shewing in the case of each office discontinued or closed, the reason of the proceeding.*

Post or Way Office.	Name of Office.	County.	When closed.	Reasons for closing.
Way Office,	George's River,	C. Breton	1st April, 1862.	Further maintenance of Office considered unnecessary.

F. M. PASSOW,

Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,

Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 11.

Report of curtailment of expenses effected by the Post Office Department within the year ended 30th September, 1862, specifying in each case, the route to which the curtailment relates, the name of the Contractor, the original service provided by the contract, the original price, the reasons of the curtailment, the amount of reduction of price, and the date from which curtailment took effect.

Name of Route.		Name of Original Contractor.	Original service provided by contract.	Original price.	Reasons for curtailment.	Reduction made in price per annum.	Date of commencement of reduction.
From	To						
Up. Musquodoboit	Sheet Harb'r to } Marie Joseph, }	M. Archibald,	Weekly service,	\$300 00	That portion of the route from Sheet Harbor to Marie Joseph, included in Courier Anderson's contract from Halifax to Tangier.	\$180 20	1st Feb. 1862.
Kentville,	West Cornwallis,	Caleb Wheaton,	Semi-weekly service,	209 28	Travel reduced by alteration in route.	99 29	1st July, 1862.
Louisburg,	Gaberouse,	James Price,	Weekly service,	84 00	Route changed, making Marion Bridge the starting point, instead of Louisburg.	32 00	1st July, 1862.
Antigonish,	Glenelg and } Sherbrooke, }	John Boyd,	Weekly service,	136 00	Courier to proceed to Glenelg, that portion of the route from Glenelg to Sherbrooke being supplied by contractor, D. Cameron.	36 00	1st July, 1862.

F. M. PASSOW, Examr. Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

REPORT No. 12.

Report of all allowances made to Mail Contractors in Nova Scotia, beyond the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts, during the year ended 30th September, 1862, with the reason for the same; specifying the route, the name of the contractor, the original service provided by the contract, the original price, the date of commencement of additional service, and additional allowance therefor.

Route.		Names of contractors.	Original service provided by contract.	Original price.	Additional service required.	Date of commencement of additional service.	Additional allowance per annum.
From.	To.						
Halifax,	Musquodoboit harbor, Tangier & Sheet harbor.	Wm. Anderson,	To convey a weekly mail from Halifax to Musquodoboit harbor.	\$458 50	Extension from Musquodoboit harbor to Tangier and Sheet harbor, 3 mails fm Halifax to Tangier & one to Sheet harb'r	1st Oct. 1861.	\$441 50
Cross Roads,	County and Isaac's harbor.	D. Gunn,	Weekly service.	96 00	An additional trip a week.	23d Oct. 1861.	32 00
Halifax,	Tangier, Shad harbor & Marie Joseph.	W. Anderson,	Tri-weekly mail to Tangier and weekly to Sheet harbor.	900 00	Mail, weekly, extended from Sheet Harbor to Marie Joseph.	1st Feb. 1862.	140 00
Truro,	Old Barnes, Maitland and Phillip's.	Alex. Nelson,	Weekly service.	88 00	Additional trip fm Truro to Old Barnes.	1st Feb. 1862.	25 00
New Glasgow,	S. McLeilan's Mt.	Alex. McHardy,	Weekly service.	31 50	Additional travel involved.	1st Jan. 1862.	10 00
Head St. Margaret's Bay,	P. O. St. Margaret's Bay, Lower Ward & Peggy's Cove.	J. P. Inglis,	Tri-weekly to St. Margaret's Bay, semi-weekly to Lower Ward, and weekly to Peggy's Cove.	140 00	Additional mail extended to Lower Ward.	April 1, 1862.	26 00

Cheverie,	Newport,	Charles Lake,	Semi-weekly service.	168 00	Increase of travel by removal of P. O. from Newport to Brooklyn.	April 1, 1862.	8 00
Margaree,	Baddeck,	J. Cody,	Weekly service.	160 00	Salary increased in consideration of long service.	April 1, 1862.	20 00
Sydney Mines,	Little Bras d'Or and Baddeck.	H. H. Lawlor,	Semi-weekly service.	485 00	An additional trip to Little Bras d'Or.	April 1, 1862.	25 00
Margaree,	Cheticamp,	Fidd. White,	Weekly service.	40 00	Additional mail travel involved in service of E. harbor W. O.	July 1, 1862.	16 00
Sherbrooke,	Wine Harbor,	Donald Kennedy,	Weekly service.	48 00	An additional mail	July 1, 1862.	40 00
New Glasgow,	Glenelg and Sherbrooke.	D. Cameron,	Weekly service to Glenelg.	128 00	Route extended to Sherbrooke 3 trips per week.	July 1, 1862.	72 00
C. Sable Island,	Round the Isl'd,	M. Mcgray,	Weekly service.	51 88	An additional mail.	July 1, 1862.	34 12
Sydney,	Cow Bay and Block H. Mines	John Woodill,	Weekly service.	68 00	Additional travel involved in service of W. O. at Block House Mines.	July 1, 1862.	10 00
Ingonish,	Cape North & New Haven.	P. McIntosh,	Weekly service.	136 00	Additional travel involved in service of New Haven W. O.	Sept. 1, 1862.	44 00

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

## REPORT No. 13.

*Report of all fines imposed and deductions made from the pay of Mail Contractors for failing to deliver the Mails, or for any other cause; shewing the name of the Contractor, the nature of the offence, the route on which it occurred, the amount of fine, the time when it was imposed, and whether the fine has been remitted, and for what reason, during the year ended 30th September, 1862.*

Name of Route.		Name of Contractor.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Fine.	Amount.	Whether remitted and for what reason.
From	To					
Windsor,	Annapolis.	James King.	Loss of Mail Bag, from Bridge-town for Lawrencetown.	4th Nov'r., 1861.	\$12 00	Not remitted.

F. M. Passow, Examr. Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.



REPORT No 14.

Report of all cases occurring within the year ended 30th September, 1862, of the abstraction or loss of letters containing money, sent through the Post Office in Nova Scotia,—showing the particulars of each case, and stating the result of the proceedings instituted by the Department.

By whom mailed.	When mailed.	Where mailed.	Stated Contents. \$ cts	Address.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	Result of the proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
				Name.	Place.			
Messrs. Oxley & Co.,	19 Oct. 1861.	Halifax,	32 00	Wm. Bowen,	Arichat,	Not received.	Not regist'd.	No trace, for want of registration.
L. T. Crowe,	6 Nov. "	Truro,	64 00	Wm. Gourley,	Oak Island, Chester,	do.	do.	Do.
Reis Stormack,	22 "	Margaretville.	28 00	Rev. W. Cochran,	Bedford,	do.	do.	{ Every inquiry made without success.
J. W. Esty,	25 "	St. Stephen, N. B.	Money.	R. P. Esty,	Tangier,	do.	One letter registered.	{ Two letters posted at the same time, one containing invoice the other money. The letter which was registered was that containing invoice, which was received, that containing money, and which was intended to be registered, was not received. Every enquiry unsuccessful.
A. Slayner,	2 Dec. "	Tangier,	4 00	Miss Robinson,	Halifax,	do.	Not regist'rd.	Money neglected to be enclosed.
James McNutt,	2 "	Yarmouth,	20 00	Mrs. J. Rasley,	Cavan, Springville, C. W.	do.	Registered.	{ No evidence to show where loss occurred.
E. Burnham,	4 "	Digby,	\$80 and Money Order for 20.	Messrs. Black & Bros.	Halifax,	do.	Not regist'd.	{ Every enquiry unsuccessful.— Money order made good on proper documents being signed.
George Brooks,	9 "	Digby,	50 00	Messrs. Northup & Sons,	Halifax,	do.	do.	No trace of this letter.
Hugh Munro,	10 "	Albert Mines W. O., N.B.	96 00	John Munro,	Loch Lomond,	Only \$76 Received.	Registered.	On enquiry, only \$76 forwarded.
Christopher Jost,	15 "	Guy'sboro',	20 00	Harriet Jost,	Hantsport,	Not received.	Not regist'd.	No trace, for want of registration.

## Report of loss of Letters.—Continued.

By whom mailed.	When mailed.	Where mailed.	Stated Con.nts. \$ cts.	Address.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	Result of the proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
				Name.	Place.			
James Wallace,	16 Dec. 1861.	Port Mulgrave,	{ 27 and a draft for 16 30	Messrs. Holden, Cutler & Co.	Boston,	Not received.	Not regist'd.	{ Enquiry instituted not successful.
Jas. Sutherland & Sons,	16 "	Clyde River, W. O.	72 00	Geo. Fraser & Co.,	Halifax,	do.	do.	{ Enquiry made by special officer, who failed to shew where loss occurred.
O. W. Homer,	19 "	Clyde River, W. O.	80 00	Brown & Brothers,	Halifax,	do.	do.	{ Enquiry made by special officer, who failed to shew where loss occurred.
Mrs. Gynan,	17 "	St. Peter's,	17 00	Annie Regan,	Halifax,	do.	do.	{ Enquiry unsuccessful, for want of registration,
W. H. Beck,	24 "	Antigonish,	77 00	Gallender & Learmond,	Boston,	do.	do.	do.
A. Balloch,	31 "	St. John,	120 00	John W. Barss,	Wolfville,	do.	do.	do.
Arthur Collins,	31 "	Westport,	\$4, & 7s. 6d. in stamps.	Geo. F. Morton,	Halifax,	do.	do.	do.
Laughlan McQuarry,	1 Jan. 1862.	Caledonia, St. Mary's W. O.	{ 32, with a book,	Co. Treasurer's Office,	Halifax,	do.	do.	{ No evidence to shew where ab- straction occurred.
C. B. Archibald,	2 "	Truro,	5 00	Miss Mitchell,	Halifax,	do.	do.	{ Not registered, letter supposed to be delivered to servant girl.
Jas. Primrose & Son,	4 "	Pictou,	178 00	Messrs. Jas. Hunter & Co.,	New York,	do.	do.	{ Every enquiry instituted with- out success.
C. H. Harrington,	4 "	Sydney,	300 00	J. B. Elliot & Co.	Halifax,	do.	do.	{ Letter duly received and deli- vered.
Bauld & Gibson,	4 "	Halifax,	5 00	Alex. Rhearch,	Musquodoboit,	do.	do.	{ Letter improperly directed, re- turned to writers from Dead Letter office, Halifax.

W. Watt,	16 Jan. "	Halifax,	40 00	Mrs. Watts,	Cape Sable Isl'd, Barrington,	do.	do.	{ Every enquiry made without success.
Prince McLaren,	16 "	Barrington,	68 00	W. Murdoch & Co.,	Halifax,	do.	do.	{ Not registered, and insufficient evidence to show that letter was posted.
T. D. Ruggles,	7 "	Bridgetown,	160 00	Messrs. Foster & Collins,	Boston,	{ Only \$60 received.	Registered,	{ Letter traced to Galias, no evi- dence to show how or where abstraction was effected.
Murdoch McKenzie,	22 "	Boularderie,	4 00	Master Townshend,	Halifax,	Not receiv'd,	Not regist'd.	No trace of this letter.
Thos. M. Lewis,	1 Feb. "	Yarmouth,	60 00	M. A. Lewis & Co.,	Boston,	do.	do.	{ No evidence to show where loss occurred.
T. E. Pearson,	27 "	Aylesford.	50 00	Messrs. Smith, Bro. & Foster,	Boston.	do.	Registered,	{ Letter received at Annapolis. Postmaster deposited it in lock- up desk for safe keeping, and during short absence forgot it; subsequently forwarded and received.
Rev. E. W. Milner,	28 "	Halifax,	4 00	G. C. Milner,	Windsor,	do.	Not regist'd.	{ Mail accidentally overlooked at Railway station. Letter sub- sequently delivered.
T. & A. D. Shireff,	26 "	Chatham, N. B.	25 00	Gregory Tobin,	Halifax,	do.	do.	No trace of this letter.
Edwd. McLeod,	20 Mar. "	Baddeck,	8 00	Rev. Geo. Sutherland,	P. E. Island,	Rec'd with- out contents,	Registered,	{ No evidence to show how loss was occasioned.
Mrs. John Burr,	28 "	W. O. Cornhill, N. B.	16 00	W. Cullen,	Tracadie,	Only \$4 re- ceived.	Registered,	{ Investigation failed to discover where loss occurred.
Redmond O'Donohoe, Agent for A. McNaughton, James Selig,	31 "	Halifax,	\$294, Am. Bills \$43.	C. E. Aldrich & Co.	Boston,	Not receiv'd,	Not regist'd.	Every enquiry unsuccessful.
W. Bennett,	End of Mar.	Lunenburg,	8 00	Louisa Selig,	Boston,	do.	do.	No trace of this letter.
John Ryder,	1 Apr. 1862	Advocate Har.	8 00	Mrs. Bennett,	Pugwash,	do.	do.	No trace, for want of registration.
	30 "	Argyle,	140 00	J. B. Bennett & Co.	Halifax,	do.	do.	{ Every possible enquiry made but without success.

Report of loss of Letters—Continued.

By whom mailed.	When mailed.	Where mailed.	Stated Contents, \$ cts.	Address.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	Result of the proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
				Name.	Place.			
Nathan Smith,	30 Apr. 1862,	Noel W. O.,	4 00, with papers.	Harry King,	Windsoy,	Not receiv'd.	Not Regist'd.	No trace of this letter.
Robert Hopper,	22 May,	Coverdale, N. B.,	32 00	Elisha Hopper,	Wolfville,	do.	do.	No trace, for want of registration.
James D. Baird,	31 "	Up. Stewiacke,	72 00	W. & C. Murdoch & Co.,	Halifax,	do.	do.	Do.
H. W. Baldwin,	20 June,	Bathurst, N. B.,	55 00	Messrs. Esson & Co.,	Halifax,	do.	do.	Do.
Edwd. G. Butler,	21 "	Chester,	40 00	Lordly & Stimpson,	Halifax,	do.	do.	Letter posted after mail was closed, and forwarded on recommendation of Postmaster in Courier Tim's pouch. Postmaster has arranged the matter with the sender.
Not stated,	25 "	Tusket,	62 50. & stamps 50c.	H. S. McNeil,	Halifax,	do.	do.	No trace of this letter.
Jas. Desbrisay & Co.,	7 July,	P. E. Island,	48 00	Thomas Bolton,	Halifax,	do.	do.	Do.
E. W. Chipman & Co.,	12 "	Halifax,	Money,	Robt. Dawson,	Bridgewater,	do.	do.	Enquiry failed to show where loss occurred.
Miss Coxworthy,	9 "	Stirling, Scotland,	Caricorm, gold bracelet, with photograph.	Miss O. W. Coxworthy,	Halifax,	Letter and Photograph not received.	Registered,	This letter was abstracted from P. Office at Halifax, and a portion of its contents, viz., a bracelet, subsequently found in the hall of the office by a lad, the son of the Messenger, who gave it to his sister, in whose possession it was retained, and only given up when the investigation was being prosecuted.

Dr. Tupper,	18 July,	Halifax,	60 00	A. P. Bradley,	Parrsboro',	do.	do.	A careful and searching investigation was instituted, and suspicion rested upon a little boy, son of the Messenger of the Department, to whom the letter had been given by Dr. Tupper's son to post; this fact coupled with Miss Coxworthy's letter, led to the removal of the Messenger from the service of the post office.
John Ryder,	17 "	Argyle,	18 00	Thos. Gayton,	Knowlesville, Carlton Co. N. B.	do.	Registered,	Letter on delivery had no appearance of having been tampered with; no evidence to show how or where the abstraction, if made, was effected.
H. Pryor,	18 "	Halifax,	Draft on Court & McIntosh, 12 00	Miss Pyke,	Point d' Cayqual, C. E.	do.	Not regist'd,	Enquiry unsuccessful, draft not presented for payment.
James A. Elliott,	2 Aug.	Pugwash,	8 00	G. E. Morton,	Halifax,	do.	do.	No trace for want of registration.
Rev. D. C. Moore,	4 "	By the Cour'r at Chester,	Money,	Miss Cochran, care of Rev. T. C. Cochran.	Halifax,	do.	do.	Do.
James Fraser,	25 "	Sydney Mines,	12 00	H. Munro, Chairman of Board of Works,	Halifax,	do.	Registered,	Letter received and delivered to Messenger of Provincial Building, who subsequently found it in Board of Works office.
E. Willott,	5 Sept.	Halifax,	12 00	James Harlow,	Sable River,	do.	Not regist'd.	No trace of this letter.

F. M. PASSOW, Examiner Account Branch. A. WOODGATE, Postmaster General.

Return of letters of value received at the Dead Letter office, during the year ended 30th September, 1862.

Name and address of writer.	To whom addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Ann C. Shanks, Halifax,	Mr. Jas. Shanks, Victoria, Australia,	A registered letter,	Returned to writer, 31st Octr. 1861.
Jas. McKenzie, North Sydney,	Messrs. Leyland & Son, Halifax,	One half sovereign and a shilling,	Ditto 21st Dec. "
John Hope, Halifax,	Mrs Hope, Plymouth, England,	One £5 note and 2 sovereigns, stg.	Ditto 9th Jan. 1862.
Unknown, St. John, N. B.,	James Steene, Newport, N. S.,	Unknown, a registered letter,	Returned to P. M. G., St. John, N. B.,
W. M. Harrington & Co., Hx.,	Messrs. Ellerton & Co., Liverpool, G. B.,	Bill of Exchange for £25 stg.	Returned to writer, 24th Jan. 1862.
Robert Stubbs, Amherst,	Robt. Thomas & Son, Boston,	A copper coin,	Ditto 1st Feb. "
Robert Stubbs, Amherst,	Mr. W. Short, Boston,	A copper coin,	Ditto 1st " "
Unknown, Calais, Maine,	Chas. Edwards, Pictou,	Unknown, registered letter,	Ret'd to P. M. Calais, 3rd " "
Messrs. Bauld & Gibson, Halifax,	— Reitch, Upper Musquodoboit,	A note, value \$5 00	Returned to writers, 28th Jan. "
Mrs. E. F. Nugent, Halifax,	Mrs. Snelling, London,	60 English penny postage stamps,	Ditto 24th Feb. "
John Goodwin, Tatamagouche,	Mr. John Goodwin, South Shore,	Two notes, value \$8 00	Ditto 12th Mar. "
Robert Stubbs, Amherst,	A. J. O'Brien, Boston,	A copper coin,	Ditto 18th " "
No name or address,	John Forbes, Bridgeville,	A gold locket & 5 doz. gold studs,	Sent to J. Forbes, Bridgeville, "
Unopened,	Mr. C. Jones, Adelaide,	Not known—Registered,	Ret'd to Dead L. Office, London, "
Unopened, St. John, N. B.,	Mr. Donald Ferguson, Lunenburg,	Not known—Registered,	Sent to P. M. G., Fredericton, N.B. 1862.
Unopened,	Miss A. M. Rogerson, Newfoundland,	Not known—Registered,	Sent to Dead L. Office, London, "
Catherine Kicsier, Rely's Cove,	Capt. E. Burborese, Liverpool, G. B.,	A plain gold ring,	Returned to writer, 2nd May, "
J. N. Barnes, Southampton,	Mrs. J. N. Barnes, Springfield, W. O.,	Two notes, value \$8 00	Sent to P. M. G., Fredericton, N.B. "
No name, Halifax,	Mrs. C. Mahoney, Carliff, Wales,	Bank of England note, value \$25,	Delivered to P. M. G., Nova Scotia, "
T. J. Rudolf, Lunenburg,	Alex. Fraser, Esq., Halifax,	2 notes, value \$20, & half sov'gn,	Returned to writer, 28th May, "
J. Simmonds, Halifax,	Mrs. J. Simmonds, Suffolk, England,	One sovereign,	Ditto 30th " "
T. Patterson, Antigonishe,	Mrs. T. Patterson, Pughwash,	A note, value \$5 00	Ditto 4th June, "
— Murdoch, Halifax,	Mr. J. Lindsay, Pictou,	A note, value \$1, and key of box,	Ditto 7th " "
D. Lawson, Black Rock,	Mr. M. Grant, Boston,	5 cents in silver and 1 in copper,	Ditto 12th " "
W. Ackhurst, Halifax,	G. G. Newcomb, Esq., Boston,	Bill of Exchange for \$416 45	Ditto 12th " "
W. Ackhurst, Halifax,	A Lewis, Esq., Boston,	Bill of Exchange for \$75 24	Ditto 12th " "
W. Ackhurst, Halifax,	Messrs. A. D. Killam & Co., Boston,	Bill of Exchange for \$478 00	Ditto 12th " "
Messrs. Salter & Twining, Hx.,	Messrs. Greeley & Son, Boston,	Bill of Exchange for \$2,334 85	Ditto 14th " "

Maurice Fitzgerald,	James Sheeley, The Mills, N. B.,	Not known—Registered,	14th "
Oxley & Co., Halifax,	E. Slattey, Esq., Queenstown,	A Bill of Exchange for \$57 20	Ditto 27th "
John T. Bradley, Halifax,	Mrs. C. Bradley, St. John, N. B.,	Three notes, value \$3 00	Ditto 3rd July,
N. L. & J. T. West, Halifax,	S. C. Moseley, Esq., New York,	A Bill of Exchange for \$185 25	Ditto 5th "
Miss A. Stevens, Hantsport,	Miss A. Yardy, Halifax,	A note, value \$4 00	Ditto 23rd August,
John S. Harrington, Pictou,	Mrs J. S. Harrington, St. George's, Me.,	A note, value \$1 00	Ditto 28th "
W. H. Wiswell, Halifax,	Miss M. A. Rierdon, Hillsboro', N.S.,	Three notes, value \$3, and 11	Ditto 3rd Sept.,
Mary McNeil, Pictou,	W. H. Tully, Esq., Halifax,	postage stamps value 95c.	Ditto 3rd "
James Fullerton, Amherst,	Messrs. J. B. Bennett & Co., Halifax,	An order for \$80 00	Ditto 11th "
James Clish, Albion Mines,	Bauld Gibson & Co., Halifax,	A promissory note for \$660 00	Ditto 20th "
Jas. G. Dimock, River Philip,	Mr. Z. Pope Rose, Richland, Me.,	An order for \$400 00	Ditto 22nd "
Unknown, Canada,	Joseph Lage, Halifax,	A half sovereign.	Returned to P. M. Gen., Quebec, "
John Dolton, senr., Wallace,	Robert Dolton, Victoria,	Not known—Registered,	Returned to writer, 27th Sept., "
Unopened, " Regist'd French."	Martel Alphonse, H. I. M. S. Foudre, } Halifax,	A registered letter.	"
Unopened, " English,	C. Ford, H. M. S. Nite, Halifax,	Unknown—Registered,	Sent to Dead Letter office, London, "
Unopened, " English,	Mr. Thos. Burnet, B. Town, N. S.,	Do. do.	Ditto ditto
J. G. A. Creighton, Halifax,	Mrs. F. Akehurst, London,	Do. do.	Ditto ditto
Vincent J. Wallace, "	Messrs. G. & B. Bliss, Portland,	A Bill of Exchange for \$92 10	Returned to writer, 28th Sept., "
Samuel Warren, St. John,	Mrs. Warren, St. John,	Do. do. \$33 00	Ditto 28th "
Patrick Sheely, Halifax,	Mr. John Comey, Boston,	Do. do. \$12 00	Ditto 28th "
John Esson, "	Mr. J. Comey, Cambridge,	Do. do. \$5 00	Ditto 28th "
M. G. Black, "	Mr. A. S. Mitchell, Cambridge,	Do. do. \$16 00	Ditto 30th "
M. M. Daley, Kingston,	Mr. R. Mulenaux, Roxbury,	Do. do. \$86 00	Ditto 30th "
Chas. Hall, Halifax,	Mr. Terence Cochran, Brooklyn,	A note, value \$20 00	Ditto 30th "
		A note, value \$8 00	Ditto 30th "

RECAPITULATION.—18 Letters containing money,

13	do.	Bills of Exchange,	\$ 180 76
3	do.	do.	3816 10
6	do.	Promissory Notes, &c.,	1140 00
12	do.	Sundries,	
	do.	Registered,	
52		Total,	\$5136 86

## REPORT No. 16.

*Report shewing the No. of Letters received at the Dead Letter office, and how disposed of, during the year ended 30th September, 1862.*

## RECEIVED.

From Great Britain,	694
United States,	2,434
Canada,	521
New Brunswick,	869
Prince Edward Island,	72
Provincial Post Offices,	6,099
Total,	<u>10,689</u>

## HOW DISPOSED OF.

Sent to Great Britain,	1,420
United States,	1,865
Canada,	193
New Brunswick,	421
Prince Edward Island,	73
Writers in Nova Scotia,	4,236
Destroyed for want of sufficient address,	2,481
	<u>10,689</u>

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

T. SOUTHALL,  
Inspector of Dead Letters.

REPORT No. 17.

Money Order Return for the year ending September 30th, 1862, shewing the offices in operation,—the county in which is situated,—the numbers and amount of orders issued and paid,—the commissions to the revenue and to Post Masters,—the balances in hands of Post Masters on September 30, and the totals of Bank transactions for the year.

OFFICES.	COUNTIES.	No. Orders issued.	Amount Orders issued.	No. Orders paid.	Amount Orders paid.	Commission to Revenue.	Commission to Post Masters.	Dr. balance Post Masters.	Cr. balance Post Masters.
Amherst,	Cumberland,	17	\$688 52	12	\$337 68	\$2 10	\$2 10	\$137 60	
Annapolis,	Annapolis,	133	4773 22½	59	2297 74½	13 12½	13 12½	111 73½	
Antigonish,	Sydney,	76	4069 98	46	1192 86	10 65	10 65	156 27	
Arichat,	Richmond,	474	19849 80	37	2736 87½	52 45	52 45	126 66	
Baddeck,	Victoria,	210	11369 87	9	309 00	25 57½	25 57½	30 41	
Digby,	Digby,	112	4208 76	18	557 42	11 35	11 35	65 95	
Guysborough,	Guysborough,	145	5329 75	24	989 64	16 00	16 00	75 52½	
Halifax,	Halifax,	269	8096 10½	1965	79597 07	45 20	0 00	76 02½	
Kentville,	Kings,	57	1639 29	29	657 19	4 70	4 70	106 90	
Liverpool,	Queens,	194	4634 23	27	665 88	12 97½	12 97½	70 65	
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg,	12	226 80	24	576 12	0 70	0 70	5 21	\$501 00
Pictou,	Pictou,	81	2307 71	103	3146 92½	6 45	6 45		
Port Hood,	Inverness,	141	4578 65	11	196 78	12 22½	12 22½	121 22	
Port Mulgrave,	Guysborough,	63	2716 26	11	149 27	7 70	7 70	16 98	
Shelburne,	Shelburne,	20	517 52	11	236 10	1 54½	1 54½	119 64	
Sydney,	Cape Breton,	368	17137 54½	52	1760 87½	44 40½	44 40½	95 86	
Truro,	Colchester,	55	2736 53	65	2697 78	7 08	7 08	104 71	
Windsor,	Ilants,	61	2444 89	42	969 24	6 05	6 05	94 85	
Wolfville,	Kings,	22	1036 85	6	108 87	2 77½	2 77½	50 76	
Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	104	2345 65	43	1009 10½	6 72½	6 72½	138 25½	
Totals,		2614	\$100706 93½	2594	100172 51½	\$289 77½	\$244 57½	\$1705 20½	\$501 00

M. O. Office in account with Bank of Nova Scotia.—To checks drawn for year,

\$49,532 83

\$50,048 29

By deposits,

\$83,494 00.

Increase in amount of Orders issued as compared with 1861, \$83,494 00.

Comparative view of M. O. transactions for years 1860, 1861, 1862:  
 1860—Amount orders issued, \$51,079 48  
 1861—“ “ “ “ 67,212 41½  
 1862—“ “ “ “ 100,706 93½

J. S. THOMPSON.

## POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

## POST TOWNS.

Names of Offices.		County.	Names of Postmasters.
Albion Mines,	P. O.	Pictou,	H. McKenzie,
Amherst,	do.	Cumberland,	T. A. Chipman,
Annapolis,	do.	Annapolis,	T. D. Henderson,
Antigonish,	do.	Sydney,	H. P. Hill,
Arichat,	do.	Richmond,	D. O. Madden,
Aylesford,	do.	King's,	B. W. Chipman,
Baddeck,	do.	Victoria,	R. Elmsley.
Barrington,	do.	Shelburne,	R. H. Crowell.
Berwick,	do.	King's,	Mrs. W. A. Davidson.
Boulardarie,	do.	Victoria,	A. Munro.
Bridgetown,	do.	Annapolis,	A. M. Gidney.
Bridgewater,	do.	Lunenburg,	Donald Watson.
Canning,	do.	King's,	T. W. Borden.
Canso,	do.	Guysboro',	George Norris.
Chester,	do.	Lunenburg,	Amos Lovett.
Clementsport,	do.	Annapolis,	R. M. Shaw.
Digby,	do.	Digby,	H. Stewart.
Durham,	do.	Pictou,	Alexander Cameron.
English Town,	do.	Victoria,	Duncan McDonald.
Glenelg,	do.	Guysboro',	Matthew Archibald.
Guysborough,	do.	Guysboro',	G. T. Cunningham.
Halifax,	do.	Halifax,	William Small.
Hantsport,	do.	Hants,	N. T. Harris.
Kentville,	do.	King's,	T. F. Hutchinson.
Lawrencetown,	do.	Annapolis,	John W. James.
Liverpool,	do.	Queen's,	T. C. Calkin.
Locke's Island,	do.	Shelburne,	X. Z. Chipman.
Londonderry,	do.	Colchester,	T. Campbell.
Lower Horton,	do.	King's,	T. W. Hannigan.
Lower Stewiacke,	do.	Colchester,	Wm. F. Boggs.
Lunenburg,	do.	Lunenburg,	Mrs. A. M. Rudolf.
Mabou,	do.	Inverness,	Colin McMillan.
Mahonc Bay,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lewis Knaut.
Maitland,	do.	Hants,	Adam Roy.
Margaree,	do.	Inverness,	James S. Lawrence.
McNair's Cove,	do.	Guysboro',	James Stafford.
Middle Musquodoboit,	do.	Halifax,	Robert A. Kaulback,
Mill Village,	do.	Queen's,	Ephraim Mack.
Milton,	do.	Queen's,	James Collie.
Musquodoboit, Upper	do.	Halifax,	Samuel L. Henry.
New Glasgow,	do.	Pictou,	William Fraser.
Newport,	do.	Hants,	James F. Cochran.
North Sydney,	do.	Cape Breton,	John Forbes.
Parrsborough,	do.	Cumberland,	P. Blake.
Pictou,	do.	Pictou,	A. P. Ross.
Plaister Cove,	do.	Inverness,	James G. McKeen.
Port Hood,	do.	Inverness,	T. D. Tremain.
Port Medway,	do.	Queen's,	Edward Cohoon.
Pugwash,	do.	Cumberland,	Levi Borden.
River John,	do.	Pictou,	A. Archibald.
River Philip,	do.	Cumberland,	M. E. Hewson.
Sandy Cove,	do.	Digby,	John G. Morse.

Name of Offices.		County.	Name of Postmasters.
Shelburne,	P. O.	Shelburne,	Robert R. Thompson.
Sherbrooke,	do.	Guysboro',	H. McDonald.
Ship Harbor,	do.	Inverness,	Matilda Beuard.
Shubenacadie,	do.	Colchester,	Francis R. Parker.
St. Margaret's Bay,	do.	Halifax,	E. Boutillier.
St. Peter's,	do.	Richmond,	R. G. Morrison.
Sydney,	do.	Cape Breton,	Robert Martin.
Sydney Mines,	do.	Cape Breton,	D. G. Rigby.
Tatamagouche,	do.	Colchester,	William Fraser.
Truro,	do.	Colchester,	Isaac Smith.
Upper Stewiacke,	do.	Colchester,	John Cox.
Wallace,	do.	Cumberland,	Joshua Huestis.
Walton,	do.	Hants,	C. R. Allison.
Westport,	do.	Digby,	T. Bancroft.
West River,	do.	Pictou,	John Fraser.
Weymouth,	do.	Digby,	Cerino P. Jones.
Whycocomah,	do.	Inverness,	John McKinnon.
Wilmot,	do.	Annapolis,	James A. Gibbon.
Windsor,	do.	Hants,	Peter Burnham.
Wolfville,	do.	King's,	George V. Rand.
Yarmouth,	do.	Yarmouth,	Richard Huntington.



## WAY OFFICES.

Name of Offices.		County.	Name of W. O. Keepers.
Acadia Mines,	W. O.	Colchester,	Robert Foreman.
Addington Forks,	do.	Sydney,	Norman McDonald.
Advocate Harbor,	do.	Cumberland,	Nathan B. Norris.
Alma, (Middle River,)	do.	Pictou,	Matthew M. Archibald.
Apple River,	do.	Cumberland,	W. R. Elderkin.
Argyle,	do.	Yarmouth,	Nelson S. Ryder.
Arisaig,	do.	Sydney,	Alexander Gillis, junr.
Antrim,	do.	Hants,	James Kerr.
Bailey's Brook,	do.	Pictou,	Donald McDonald.
Barney's River,	do.	Pictou,	Wm. McKenzie.
Barrington Passage,	do.	Shelburne,	Leonard Knowles.
Bay St. Lawrence,	do.	Victoria,	Donald McIntosh.
Beaver River, Brookfield,	do.	Yarmouth,	Enos Patten.
Bear Point,	do.	Shelburne,	Isaac Smith.
Bedford Basin,	do.	Halifax,	Henry Moren.
Belleveaux Cove,	do.	Digby,	John Thereaux.
Big Bras d'Or,	do.	Victoria,	George McKenzie.
Big Interval, North side } G. Narrows, }	do.	Inverness,	Donald Gillis.
Big Pond,	do.	Cape Breton,	Hugh McLellan.
Bill Town,	do.	King's,	Ezekiel Colwell.
Black Rock,	do.	Cumberland,	Silas Phinney.
Blandford,	do.	Lunenburg,	Gaspar Publicover.
Block House Mines,	do.	Sydney,	John Smith.
Blue Mountain,	do.	Pictou,	William McDonald.
Boisdale,	do.	Cape Breton,	Michael McIntyre.
Boom,	do.	Inverness,	Alexander McEachern.
Bridgeport or Glaze Bay,	do.	Cape Breton,	Hector McIntyre.
Bridgeville,	do.	Pictou,	John Forbes.
Broad Cove, Co. Lunenburg,	do.	Lunenburg,	John Smith.
do. Interval,	do.	Inverness,	Isaac McLeod.
do. Marsh,	do.	Inverness,	Donald McLeod.
Brookfield, co. Queen's,	do.	Queen's,	John S. Morse.
do. co. Colchester,	do.	Colchester,	E. McPhee.
Brooklyn,	do.	Queen's,	John Hall.
Buckley's,	do.	King's,	Thomas Buckley.
Caledonia Corner,	do.	Queen's,	George Middlemas.
Caledonia, St. Mary's,	do.	Guysboro',	John Hattie.
Canard, Cornwallis,	do.	King's,	James E. Lockwood.
Cape George,	do.	King's,	Robert McDonald.
do. N. side,	do.	King's,	Hugh McGilvray.
Cape Negro,	do.	Shelburne,	Joseph Smith.
Cape North,	do.	Victoria,	Neil McCaskill.
Cape Sable Island,	do.	Shelburne,	Wm. Cunningham.
Carlton,	do.	Yarmouth,	James M. Killam.
Cedar Lake,	do.	Digby,	Ambrose Poole.
Chesley's Corner, New } Germany, }	do.	Lunenburg,	Nelson Chesley,
Catalone,	do.	Cape Breton,	A. McDonald.
Chebogue,	do.	Yarmouth,	Ansell Robbins.
Chelsea,	do.	Lunenburg,	H. Keddy.
Chester Basin,	do.	Lunenburg,	William Eldridge.
Cheticamp,	do.	Inverness,	Edward Briard.
Cheverie,	do.	Hants,	John Burgess.
Christmas Island,	do.	Cape Breton,	Malcolm McDougall.

Names of Offices.	W. O.	County.	Name of W. O. Keepers.
Church Point,	do.	Digby,	Claude Melanson
Church Street, Cornwallis,	do.	King's,	William Gillett
Churchville,	do.	Pictou,	Allen Wier
Chute's Cove,	do.	Annapolis,	Henry Foster
Clare,	do.	Digby,	A. F. Comcan
Clark's Harbor, C. Sable } Island,	do.	Shelburne,	Beverly Smith
Clyde River,	do.	Shelburne,	James McKay
Conquerall Bank,	do.	Lunenburg,	William McKeen
Cornwallis, East,	do.	King's,	W. L. Dickey
Country Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	W. G. Scott,
Cow Bay,	do.	Cape Breton,	Angus McCauley
Coxheath,	do.	Cape Breton,	P. J. Clarke
Cross Roads, St. Mary's,	do.	Guysboro',	Samuel Grant
do. Country Har.,	do.	do.	Donald Green
do. Mid. Medford,	do.	do.	William Sawyer
Crow Harbor,	do.	do.	John Ehler
Dartmouth,	do.	Halifax,	Luther Sterns
Deerfield,	do.	Yarmouth,	James Gellie
Diligent River,	do.	Cumberland,	John F. Smith
Discoe,	do.	Richmond,	David Gruchy
Dublin Shore,	do.	Lunenburg,	Nicholas Oxner, jr.
Earlton,	do.	Colchester,	Wm. J. McKay
East Bay,	do.	Cape Breton,	Alexander Kenna
East Bay, North side,	do.	do.	T. P. McKenna
East Branch, River Philip,	do.	Cumberland,	Andrew Taylor
East Port Medway,	do.	Queen's,	Z. P. Armstrong
East River, St. Mary's,	do.	Pictou,	George Campbell
East side Pubnico,	do.	Shelburne,	T. C. Anderson
Eastville,	do.	Colchester,	James McNaught
Eastern Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	Philip Blandford
Economy,	do.	Colchester,	Silas H. Crowe
do. Upper,	do.	do.	James S. Morse
Eel Brook,	do.	Yarmouth,	John B. White
Elmsdale,	do.	Halifax,	John McLean
Falmouth,	do.	Hants,	James Wolf
Windsor bridge,	do.	Hants,	Francis Kennedy
Five Islands,	do.	Colchester,	Andrew Graham
Five Mile River,	do.	Hants,	James McDougald
Forks, Baddeck,	do.	Victoria,	Andrew Watson
Forks, Margaree,	do.	Inverness,	Samuel Campbell
Forks, Middle Riv. Pictou,	do.	Pictou,	Alexander McDonald
Forrestall's Gut,	do.	Guysboro',	Edward Forrestall
Fox Harbor,	do.	Cumberland,	Archibald Robinson
Framboise,	do.	Richmond,	John Strahan
Fouchie,	do.	do.	Josiah Hooper
Fraser's Mills,	do.	Pictou,	Duncan McDonald
French Riv., Lindsay's stable	do.	do.	Christy McDonald
Gabarouse, South side,	do.	Cape Breton,	Wm. Balster
Garden of Eden,	do.	Pictou,	George McDonald
Gaspereaux,	do.	King's,	Sherman Caldwell
Gay's River,	do.	Halifax,	James McKay
do. Road,	do.	Halifax,	R. B. Taylor
Gilbert Cove,	do.	Digby,	Lazarus Wallett
Glen Road,	do.	Sydney,	C. McGilvray
Goose River,	do.	Cumberland,	— Darrow

Names of Offices.	W. O.	County.	Names of W. O. Keepers.
Gore,	W. O.	Hants,	Daniel Thompson
Goshen,	do.	Sydney,	Donald Sinclair
Grandance,	do.	Richmond,	Laughlan McLean
Grand River,	do.	Richmond,	Hector Murchison
Grandique Ferry, N. side,	do.	Richmond,	David Fraser
Granville Ferry,	do.	Annapolis,	Alfred Troup
Great Village,	do.	Colchester,	Andrew McLellan
Greenfield,	do.	Kings,	Nathaniel Freeman
Green Hill, County Pictou,	do.	Pictou,	W. McKenzie
Greenwich,	do.	King's,	Arthur Bishop
Gulf Shore,	do.	Cumberland,	William Waugh
Gunning Cove,	do.	Shelburne,	Wm. Deane, senr.
Guysboro Intervale,	do.	Guysboro',	Robert McKay
Harborville,	do.	King's,	John Givan
Halfway Brook,	do.	Colchester,	William Fisher
Halfway River,	do.	Cumberland,	Albert Fullerton
Hall's Harbor,	do.	King's,	Thomas Holy
Harbor-au-Bouche,	do.	Sydney,	Edmund Corbet
Harbor Road,	do.	Sydney,	F. S. Cunningham
Head of Amherst,	do.	Cumberland,	James Finlay
“ Jordan River,	do.	Shelburne,	Thomas Holden
“ Lochabar Lake,	do.	Sydney,	Donald McMillan
“ St. Margaret's Bay,	do.	Halifax,	Thomas Palmer Inglis
“ Tatmagouche Bay,	do.	Colchester,	Hugh McIntosh, sr.
“ South River Lake,	do.	Guysboro',	Hugh McNeil
“ Tide, River Philip,	do.	Cumberland,	George Giliot
“ Wallace Bay, N. side,	do.	Cumberland,	Isaac Brown
“ Wallace Bay,	do.	Inverness,	George Forshner
“ West Bay,	do.	Cumberland,	John Matheson
Hebron,	do.	Yarmouth,	Charles Kahan
Hightfield,	do.	Hants,	Joshua Fish
Hillsborough, N. S.	do.	Annapolis,	John Barr
do. C. B.	do.	Inverness,	John H. McKeen
Hopewell,	do.	Pictou,	Hector McLean, jr.
Hubbard's Cove,	do.	Halifax,	Robert Fox
Indian Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	Joseph Lanty
Indian Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Alexander Robinson
Ingonish,	do.	Victoria,	John Burke
Isaac's Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	John McMillan
Jackson's Mills,	do.	King's,	George Webster
Jeddore,	do.	Halifax,	Mrs. Eliza Blakeley
Joggin Mines,	do.	Cumberland,	Bowman Boggs
Judique,	do.	Inverness,	Hugh McDonald
Kempt,	do.	Yarmouth,	James W. Hamilton
do. Bridge,	do.	Yarmouth,	David Randall
Kempt,	do.	Queen's,	Edward B. Freeman
Kempt Town,	do.	Colchester,	Alex. S. Hiegly
Kennetcook,	do.	Hants,	E. W. Masters
do. Upper,	do.	Hants,	Jacob Hennegar
Ketch Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	D. Gallagher
Kingsbury,	do.	Lunenburg,	Edward Mossman
Kingston Village,	do.	King's,	T. A. Robinson
Knoydart,	do.	Pictou,	John McGillieroy
Lake Ainslie,	do.	Inverness,	Angus McGinnes
do. East side,	do.	Inverness,	Charles McMillan
LaHave Cross Roads,	do.	Lunenburg,	Isaac Hickman

Names of Offices.	W. O.	County.	Name of W. O. Keepers.
Lake Lands,	W. O.	Cumberland,	Edward Brown
Lakeville,	do.	King's,	John Kinsman
L'Ardoise,	do.	Richmond,	Michael McNeil
Lawrencetown,	do.	Halifax,	Mrs. B. Crooks
Lequille,	do.	Annapolis,	Alfred Hoyt
Lewis Bay, N. side of Mira,	do.	Cape Breton,	Donald Gillies
Lewis Head,	do.	Shelburne,	Robert Currie
Lime Rock,	do.	Pictou,	Hugh McDonald
Lingan,	do.	Cape Breton,	Walter Gory
Little Arichat,	do.	Richmond,	Peter Bosdet
“ Bras d'Or,	do.	Cape Breton,	James Matheson
“ Harbor,	do.	Pictou,	Joseph Grant
“ River,	do.	Sydney,	Levi Irish
“ River Shore,	do.	Sydney,	James Randall
“ River, Mid. Musqdbt.	do.	Halifax,	John McBain
“ Tracadie,	do.	Sydney,	Joseph Symons
Locharbar,	do.	Sydney,	John Sears
Lockhartville,	do.	King's,	Oliver Lockhart
Loch Lomond,	do.	Richmond,	Roderick Bethune
Long Island,	do.	Digby,	Willoughby Powell
Long Point,	do.	Inverness,	Duncan Dougall
Louisburg,	do.	Cape Breton,	Joseph Kennedy
Low Point,	do.	Inverness,	Angus McMaster
Low Point Shore,	do.	Cape Breton,	Duncan McPhee
Lower Barney's River,	do.	Pictou,	David Murray, senr.
“ Maccan,	do.	Cumberland,	William Long
“ River Inhabitants,	do.	Richmond,	Patrick McCarthy
“ Selmah,	do.	Hants,	William Creelman
“ Ward,	do.	Halifax,	William Blissett
Lyle's Bridge,	do.	Shelburne,	William Greenwood
Maccan,	do.	Cumberland,	Ebenezer Taylor
Maccan Interval,	do.	do.	Joseph Atkinson
Maccan Mountain,	do.	do.	William Lodge
Main-a-dieu,	do.	Cape Breton,	Anthony Martell
Maitland,	do.	Yarmouth,	Freeman Parry
Maitland,	do.	Annapolis,	Abraham Thomas
Malagash,	do.	Cumberland,	Samuel Treen
Malagawatch,	do.	Inverness,	Hugh McKay
Malignant Brook Cross } Roads, }	do.	Sydney,	James G. Rose
Malignant Cove,	do.	Sydney,	Donald McKeen
Manchester,	do.	Guysboro',	James W. Whitman
Margaretville,	do.	Annapolis,	J. A. Marcheson
Marie Joseph,	do.	Guysboro',	Thomas O. Harvie
Marion Bridge,	do.	Cape Breton,	John Blackett
Marshy Hope,	do.	Sydney,	James McDonald
Marshall's Cove,	do.	Annapolis,	Robert Graves
Marshall Town,	do.	Digby,	Edward Haines
Martin's River,	do.	Lunenburg,	John Strum
Map Town,	do.	Colchester,	Samuel McCully
McLellan's Mountain,	do.	Pictou,	Alexander McCurdy
McLellan's Brook,	do.	Pictou,	Alexander Fraser
McPherson's Ferry,	do.	Richmond,	James Smith
Medford,	do.	Guysboro',	Alexander Huntley
Milford Haven Bridge,	do.	Guysboro',	William Tory
Melvorn Square,	do.	Annapolis,	Beamish Spinney

Names of Offices.	W. O.	County.	Names of W. O. Keepers.
Merigomish,	do.	Pictou,	John Finlyson
Metaghan,	do.	Digby,	Samuel Rust
Middlefield,	do.	Queen's,	Elkanah Morton
Middle Kenneteook,	do.	Hants,	Joseph Mosher
Middletou,	do.	Annapolis,	James E. Chipman
Middle LaHave Ferry,	do.	Lunenburg,	Charles Pernette
Middle River,	do.	Victoria,	Charles McLeod
do.	do.	Pictou,	Alexander Fraser
Mid. Settlem't R. Inhabitants	do.	Inverness,	Donald McCaskil
Mill Brook,	do.	Pictou,	Richard Fraser
Miller's Creek,	do.	Hants,	Hiram Miller,
Minudie,	do.	Cumberland,	Gilbert Seaman
Moidart,	do.	Pictou,	George Fraser
Molasses Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Alex. Boudrot
Morden,	do.	King's,	Thomas Farnsworth
Morristown,	do.	Sydney,	Archibald McGillivray
Mount Thom,	do.	Pictou,	George McKay
Mount Uniacke,	do.	Hants,	Robert Deegan
Musquodoboit Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	J. Gardiner
Necum Teuch,	do.	Halifax,	Wm. Smith
New Albany,	do.	Annapolis,	A. Whitman
“ Annan,	do.	Colchester,	Gavin Bell
“ Caledonia,	do.	Halifax,	Angus McDonald
“ Canaan,	do.	Cumberland,	Blair Wood
“ Gairloch,	do.	Pictou,	John McPherson
“ Germany,	do.	Lunenburg,	Wm. Nicholls
“ Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	David Kirby
“ Haven,	do.	Victoria,	David McKay
“ Larig,	do.	Pictou,	Robert McLeod
“ Minas,	do.	King's,	Wm. T. Higgins
“ Tusket,	do.	Digby,	Carlton Sabean
Newport Corner,	do.	Hants,	Samuel Martin
Newport Landing,	do.	do.	James Wm. Allison
Nicholls' Corner,	do.	Annapolis,	Daniel Nicholls
Nictaux Falls,	do.	do.	Charles Barceaux
Nine Mile River,	do.	Hants,	E. McPhee
Noel,	do.	“	Osmond O'Brien
Noel Shore	do.	“	Samuel McLellan
North E. Branch Margaree,	do.	Inverness,	John Ross
North E. Harbor,	do.	Sheburne,	Alex. Greenwood
North Mountain Cornwallis,	do.	King's,	Wm. Bennett
North River Bridge,	do.	Colchester,	James Burrol
North Riv. Bridge, St. Ann's,	do.	Victoria,	Duncan McKenzie
North Shore, N. S.,	do.	Cumberland,	Duncan McKinnon
North Shore, C. B.,	do.	Victoria,	Donald McDonald
North West Arm,	do.	Cape Breton,	E. K. Bell
Ohio,	do.	Sydney,	Archibald McDonald
Old Barns,	do.	Colchester,	Eben. Archibald
Oldham,	do.	Halifax,	William Cox
Onslow,	do.	Colchester,	Thomas Baird
Onslow, Upper,	do.	Colchester,	Hugh Dickson
Oyster Ponds,	do.	Guysboro',	James Carr
Ovens,	do.	Lunenburg,	H. W. Bent
Paradise Lane,	do.	Annapolis,	William Troup
Parrsboro' Shore,	do.	Cumberland,	Wm. Grant
Peggy's Cove,	do.	Halifax,	John Crooks
Pero,	do.	King's,	Daniel Huntley

Names of Offices.		County.	Names of W. O. Keepers.
Petite Riviere,	W. O.	Lunenburg,	Jacob Mosher
“ Passage,	do.	Digby,	John Smith
Pinco Village,	do.	King's,	Arunah Randall
Pirate Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Jonathan Hartley
Piedmont Valley,	do.	Pictou,	James McDonald
Pleasant River,	do.	Queen's,	Philip Fancy
Plymouth,	do.	Yarmouth,	Wm. Hatfield
Point Bruley,	do.	Colchester,	Angus McNeil
Pomquet Forks,	do.	Sydney,	Roderick Chisholm
Pope's Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	Neil Boulong
Portapique,	do.	Colchester,	Robert Davidson
Porter's Lake,	do.	Halifax,	George Orman
Port George,	do.	Annapolis,	G. B. Reid
Port Jolly,	do.	Queen's,	Michael Robertson
Port Latour,	do.	Shelburne,	John Sears
Port Matoun,	do.	Queen's,	George McAdams
Port Williams,	do.	King's,	D. H. Clarke
Portuguese Cove,	do.	Halifax,	Timothy Sullivan
Prospect,	do.	Halifax,	John Booth. senr.
Pubnico, head of harbor,	do.	Yarmouth,	John Carland
“ Beach,	do.	Yarmouth,	Joseph McCormasky
Ragged Head,	do.	Guysboro',	Richard Bruce
Ragged Islands,	do.	Shelburne,	George Craig
Ratchford,	do.	Cumberland,	Joseph Elderkim
Rawdon River,	do.	Hants,	Thomas Morse
Rawdon, Upper,	do.	Hants,	T. W. Lavers
Rawdon, South,	do.	Hants,	George Creed
Rear Lands, Sporting Moun.	do.	Richmond,	W. Urquhart
Red Islands,	do.	Richmond,	James Johnson
River Bourgeoise,	do.	Richmond,	James McLean
River Debert,	do.	Colchester,	Philip Fulmore
River Dennis,	do.	Inverness,	Archibald McIntyre
River Hebert,	do.	Cumberland,	Michael Pugsley
River Inhabitants,	do.	Inverness,	John McLeod
Renfrew,	do.	Halifax,	A. C. Thompson
River John, West Branch,	do.	Pictou,	Alexander McKay
Rockwell Settlement,	do.	Cumberland,	C. D. Rockwell
Roseway,	do.	Shelburne,	Elijah Hagar
Rogers' Hill,	do.	Pictou,	Angus McKay
Round Hill,	do.	Annapolis,	Charles Spurr
Sable River,	do.	Shelburne,	Wm. Dunlop
Salmon River,	do.	Halifax,	Ann Gallagher
“ “	do.	Guysboro',	Daniel Lawlor
“ Lake Settlement,	do.	Guysboro',	Stephen McGuire
Sambro,	do.	Halifax,	James B. Smith
Sand Point,	do.	Guysboro',	Alexander Fox
Saulmerville,	do.	Guysboro',	E. T. Potter
Saw Mill Creek,	do.	Annapolis,	George Wells
Scott's Bay,	do.	King's,	Abraham Ells
Scotch Village,	do.	Hants,	John Cochran
Selma,	do.	Hants,	Archibald Traine
Six Mile Road,	do.	Cumberland,	W. T. Angervine
Shag Harbor,	do.	Shelburne,	Samuel W. Nickerson
Sheet Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	John Hall
Sheffield Mills,	do.	King's,	Gus. Webster
Sherbrooke,	do.	Lunenburg,	Sophia Turner

Names of Offices.	W. O.	County.	Name of W. O. Keepers.
Sherbrooke Mines,	do.	Guysboro',	W. Gunnison
Shinemicas Bridge,	do.	Cumberland,	John Moore
Ship Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	James Simmonds
Short Beach,	do.	Yarmouth,	James Bent
Shubenacadie River,	do.	Colchester,	John Green
Sky Glen,	do.	Inverness,	James Smith
Smith's Cove,	do.	Digby,	Edward W. Potter
Somerset,	do.	King's,	E. W. Barteaux
South Branch,	do.	Colchester,	Samuel A. Creelman
South Gut, Saint Ann's,	do.	Victoria,	Angus McLeod
South McLellan's Mountain,	do.	Pictou,	D. Webster
Spitches' Cove,	do.	Digby,	Laughlan McKay
Spencer's,	do.	Colchester,	James Spencer
Spring Hill Road,	do.	Cumberland,	William Brown
Springville,	do.	Pictou,	Christina Holmes
Spry Bay,	do.	Halifax,	Henry Leslie
Steam mill Village,	do.	King's,	Hugh Patterson
Steep Creek,	do.	Guysboro',	Alexander McGuire
Stewiacke, Middle,	do.	Colchester,	Ruth Fisher
Stewiacke Cross Roads,	do.	do.	George McNaught
Still Water,	do.	Guysboro',	Wm. W. H. O. Elliott
Stoddart's,	do.	Annapolis,	Robert Stoddart
Stormont,	do.	Guysboro',	Thomas Milward
St. Andrew's,	do.	Sydney,	John McMillan
St. Ann's,	do.	Victoria,	Roderick McKenzie
St. Croix,	do.	Hants,	Joshua Trefry
St. George's Channel,	do.	Inverness,	Wm. McKenzie
St. Mary's Bay,	do.	Digby,	Edward Everett
St. Patrick's Channel,	do.	Victoria,	John McNaughton
Sutherland River,	do.	Pictou,	Hannah Fullerton
Sutherland Mills,	do.	do.	Roderick Chisholm
Tangier,	do.	Halifax,	J. MacAlpine
Tatamagouche,	do.	Colchester,	B. F. McKay
Tatamagouche mountain,	do.	do.	F. Drysdale
Tidnish Cross Roads,	do.	Cumberland,	Oliver King
Toney River,	do.	Pictou,	James Elliott
Tracadie Bay,	do.	Sydney,	H. H. Harrington
Trout Cove,	do.	Digby,	James Moorhouse
Turns Cove,	do.	Halifax,	Charles Lorilly
Tusket,	do.	Yarmouth,	Irwin Hatfield
Tusket Wedge,	do.	do.	Monde White
Two Islands,	do.	Cumberland,	James Watson
Up. Cross Road, St. Mary's,	do.	Guysboro',	Angus Cameron
Up. Settlmnt. Barney's Riv.,	do.	Victoria,	Robert Bannerman
Upper Dyke Village,	do.	King's,	Albert Beckwith
Upper Set., Big Baddeck,	do.	Victoria,	Donald McMillan
“ South River,	do.	Sydney,	Charles Cameron
“ West River,	do.	Pictou,	Donald Livingston,
Victoria,	do.	Cumberland,	Isaac Heaney
Wallace Ridge,	do.	do.	John McNeil
Wallace River,	do.	do.	David Purdy
Waugh's River,	do.	Colchester,	Jeremiah Kingley
Waverly,	do.	Halifax,	John Lingley
Welton,	do.	King's,	John Smith Welton
West Branch, East River,	do.	Pictou,	Wm. Dunbar
West Branch, River Philip,	do.	Colchester,	C. C. Oxley

Names of Offices.		County.	Names of W. O. Keepers.
Westchester,	W. O.	Cumberland,	Jacob G. Purdy
Waterville,	do.	King's,	Amos B. Jacques
West side Lochabar,	do.	Sydney,	Alexander Stewart
West Gore, Douglas,	do.	Hants,	Michael Wallace
White Head,	do.	Guysboro',	James Feltnate
Willis Foster's,	do.	King's,	Willis Foster
Windham Hill,	do.	Cumberland,	John Bragg
Wood Harbor,	do.	Shelburne,	Ephraim Nickerson

*Villages, Settlements, Townships, Gold Districts, &c., with the name of the Post Office to which letters for such places should be addressed.*

EXPLANATION:—T. means Town; V. Village; S. Settlement; G. D. Gold District.

Name of Offices.	Whether Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Abercrombie Point,	S.	Pictou,	Pictou,
Abulfic,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,
Acadia Mines,	V.	Colchester,	Londonderry
Addington Forks,	S.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
“ Grant,	do.	do.	Antigonishe
Advocate Harbor,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Ainsley Glen,	do.	Inverness,	Whycocomah
Albion Mines,	T.	Pictou,	Albion Mines
Alden Cove,	S.	Digby,	Weymouth
Alma, Middle River,	do.	Pictou,	West River
Amherst,	T.	Cumberland,	Amherst
“ Point,	S.	do.	do.
“ Shore,	do.	do.	do.
Anderson Mountain,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Annapolis,	T.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
Antigonish,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Apple River,	S.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Ardoise Hill,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Argyle,	V.	Yarmouth,	Barrington
“ Bay,	S.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
Arichat,	T.	Richmond,	Arichat
Arisaig,	S.	Sydney,	New Glasgow
Aspatogan,	do.	Lunenburg,	Chester
Aspy Bay, C. N.,	do.	Victoria,	English Town
Auld's Cove,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Auchin Cairroo,	do.	Pictou,	Durham
Avondale,	V.	Hants,	Newport
Aylesford,	S.	King's,	Aylesford
“ West,	do.	“	Wilmot
Antrim,	do.	Hants,	Shubenacadie
Back Meadows,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
Back River,	do.	Hants,	Shubenacadie
Back Shore,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
Baxter Harbor,	do.	King's,	Kentville
do. Bay Shore,	do.	King's,	Canning
Bacomo,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Bacon's Hill,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst



Names of Offices.	Whether Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Baddeck,	T.	Victoria,	Baddeck
do. Bay,	S.	do.	Baddeck
Bailey's Brook,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Balcolm Head,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Ballantyne,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Ballantyne Cove,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Ball's Bridge,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Ball's Creek,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Banges Falls,	do.	Queen's,	Mill Village
Banks, Broad Cove,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
Barrington,	T.	Shelburne,	Barrington
do. Passage,	S.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Barney's Brook,	do.	Hants,	Shubenacadie
do. River,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Barrasoi,	do.	Colchester,	Tatamagouche
Barrachois,	do.	Richmond,	Arichat
Barrowsfield,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
Barry's Point,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Basin of Minas,	do.	King's,	Wolfville
Basin, River Inhabitants,	do.	Richmond,	Plaister Cove
Bass River,	do.	Colchester,	Londonderry
Bowline,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Bay St. Lawrence,	do.	Victoria,	English Town
Beech Hill,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Beech Meadows,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Bear Cove,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
" Falls,	do.	Queen's,	Mills Village
" Island,	do.	Richmond,	Ship Harbor
" River,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
" Point,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Beaver Bank,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
" Brook,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
" Meadows,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
" Dam,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
" River,	V.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Beckelton,	V.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Bedford,	S.	Halifax,	Halifax
Bellanan,	do.	Hants,	Shubenacadie
Belleish,	do.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
Belleveaux Cove,	do.	Digby,	Weymouth
Benacady,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Benemen or Benaing,	do.	do.	Sydney
Ben Ewen,	do.	do.	Sydney
Berry Hill,	do.	Colchester,	Upper Stewiacke
Berwick,	V.	King's,	Berwick
Betsy's Point,	S.	Halifax,	Halifax
Big Brook,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
" Brook,	do.	Richmond,	Arichat
" Brook, N. E. Margaree,	do.	Inverness,	Margaree
" Brook Cove,	do.	Cumberland,	Wallace
" Harbor,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
" Interv. N. E. Margaree,	do.	do.	Margaree
" Intervale N. side } Grand Narrows, }	do.	do.	Plaister Cove
" Judique,	do.	do.	Port Hood
" Loraine,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney

Name of Offices.	Whether Town, Village, or Settlement. &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Big Marsh,	S.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
“ Meadows,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
“ Pond,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
“ Tracadie,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Bigney Settlement,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
Bill Town,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Birch Cove,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
“ Town,	do.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
“ Town,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
“ Ridge,	do.	Cumberland,	River Philip
Birrell's,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
Bishop's Mountain,	do.	King's,	Aylesford
Black Brook,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
“ Glen,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
“ Point,	do.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
“ Point,	do.	Guysboro',	Canso
“ Point,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
“ Point,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
“ Point,	do.	Halifax,	St. Margaret's Bay
“ River,	do.	King's,	Wolfville
“ River,	do.	Cumberland,	River Philip
“ River,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
“ River,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
“ River, W. Bay,	do.	Richmond,	Plaister Cove
“ Rock,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
“ Rock,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Blanch,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Blandford,	do.	Lunenburg,	Halifax
Blanchard Road,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Bloomfield,	do.	Digby,	Digby
Blue Berry,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Blue Mountain,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Blue Rocks,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Bluff Shore Road,	do.	King's,	Lower Horton
Blythdale,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
Block Brook, Head of Grand River, }	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Block House,	do.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay
Block House Mines,	do.	Sydney,	Sydney
Boat Harbor,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
do.	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Boisdale,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Boom,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
Boulardarie,	do.	Victoria,	Boularderie
Bowersville,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Bras d'Or, Big,	do.	Victoria,	Boularderie
do. Little,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney Mines
Branch, Upper,	do.	Lunenburg,	Bridgewater
Branch, Lower,	do.	do.	Bridgewater
Briar Island,	do.	Digby,	Westport
Bridgeport,	do.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
Bridgeport,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Bridgetown,	T.	Annapolis,	Bridgetown
Bridgewater,	T.	Lunenburg,	Bridgewater
Bridgeville,	S.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Brigane,	S.	Inverness,	Mabou

Names of Offices.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Bristol,	V.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Broad Cove,	S.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Broad Cove,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
do. Interval,	do.	do.	do.
do. Marsh,	do.	do.	do.
do. Shean,	do.	do.	do.
do. Ponds,	do.	do.	do.
Brookfield,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Brookfield,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Brookfield,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
Brookfield, Upper,	do.	do.	Truro
Brooklyn,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
do.	V.	Queen's,	Liverpool
do.	S.	Annapolis,	Wilmot
do.	do.	King's,	Kentville
do.	do.	Hants,	Newport
Brook Side,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Brook Village,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
Buckfield,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Buckley's Inlet,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
Burnside,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Burnt Coat,	do.	Hants,	Maitland
Byanacadie,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Caledonia,	V.	Queen's,	Liverpool
do. Corner,	V.	do.	do.
do. Upper,	S.	Guysboro',	Upper Musquodoboit
do. Lower,	do.	do.	do.
do. St. Mary's,	do.	do.	do.
Cambridge,	do.	Hants,	Walton
do. Street,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Campbell's Beach,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
do. Mountain,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
Camperdown,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Campertown,	do.	Lunenburg,	Bridgewater
Canaan,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Canada,	do.	Halifax,	Mid. Musquodoboit
do. Creek,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Canard, Cornwallis,	V.	do.	Wolfville
do. East,	S.	do.	Kentville
do. West,	do.	do.	do.
do. Street,	do.	do.	do.
Canning,	V.	do.	Canning
Canso,	do.	Guysboro',	Canso
do. Islands,	S.	do.	do.
Cape Anguet,	do.	Richmond,	Arichat
do. Canso,	V.	Guysboro',	Canso
do. Cove,	S.	Digby,	Weymouth
do. Dauphine,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
do. George,	V.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
do. George,	S.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
do. Island,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
do. Jack,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
do. John,	do.	Pictou,	River John
do. LeRond,	do.	Richmond,	Arichat
do. Mabou,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
do. Negro,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington

Names of Offices.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Cape North,	S.	Victoria,	English Town
do. Porcupine,	do.	Guysboro',	Plaister Cove
do. Sable Island,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Capcock,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
Caplin Cove,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Carriboo,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
do. Cove,	do.	Richmond,	Plaister Cove
do. River,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
Carlton,	V.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Carlton Village Point,	S.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Catalone,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Catalone Gut,	do.	"	Sydney
Catharine's River,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Cat Point,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Cedar Lake,	do.	Digby,	Weymouth
Centre Range,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Centreville,	V.	King's,	Kentville
Chance Harbor,	S.	Pictou,	Pictou
Charles Cove,	do.	Guysboro',	Canso
Chebogue,	V.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
do. Point,	do.	"	Yarmouth
Chebucto Harbor,	S.	Halifax,	Halifax
Chegoggan,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Chegoggan,	do.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke,
" River,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Chelsea,	do.	Lunenburg,	Bridgewater
Cherry Hill,	do.	do.	Mill Village
Chesley's Corner,	do.	do.	Bridgewater
Chester,	T.	do.	Chester
Chester Basin,	S.	do.	Chester
do. Town,	V.	Queen's,	Mill Village
Cheticamp,	S.	Digby,	Weymouth
do. Point,	do.	Inverness,	Margaree
Cheverie,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Chipman Brook,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Chizzetcook,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Chobham,	do.	do.	Halifax
Christmas Island,	do.	Cape Breton,	Plaister Cove
Church River,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
do. Point,	do.	Digby,	Weymouth
do. Street,	V.	Kings,	Wolfville
Churchville,	S.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Chute's Cove,	do.	Annapolis,	Bridgetown
Clam Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
do.	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Clare,	do.	Digby,	Weymouth
Claremont,	do.	Cumberland,	River Philip
Clarence,	do.	Annapolis,	Lawrencetown
Clarksville,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
Clear Land,	do.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay
Clementsport,	V.	Annapolis,	Clementsport
do. Shore,	S.	do.	do.
Clark's Harbor,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Clyde River,	do.	do.	do.
Coal Brook,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Coal Mines,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou

Names of Offices.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Cockmagun,	S.	Hants,	Newport
Cocorahit,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Coddell's Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Cole Harbor,	do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
College Grant,	do.	Pictou,	River John
Conquerall Bank,	do.	Lunenburg,	Bridgewater
Conrod's Cove,	do.	do.	Mill Village
Cook's Cove,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Coot Cove,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Cornwallis, East	do.	King's,	Kentville
Country Harbor,	G. D.	Guysboro',	Glenelg
Cow Bay,	S.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
do.	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Coxheath,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Cranberry Head,	G. D.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
do. Lake,	S.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Craignish,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
Cross Roads,	do.	Annapolis,	Lawrencetown
do.	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
do.	do.	Colchester,	Upper Stewiacke
do. Mid. Medford,	do.	Guysboro',	Port Mulgrave
do. Bridge,	do.	Cumberland,	Wallace
do. Country Har.	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
do. St. Mary's,	do.	do.	Glenelg
do. Upper,	do.	do.	Guysborough
do. Lower,	do.	do.	do.
Crouse Town,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Crow Harbor	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Dalhousie, East part,	do.	Lunenburg,	Chester
do. East,	do.	King's,	Aylesford
do. East,	do.	Annapolis,	Lawrencetown
do. West,	do.	do.	Annapolis
do. Mountain,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
Darling's Lake, Short Beach,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Dartmouth,	do.	do.	do.
Dartmouth,	T.	Halifax,	Halifax
Deans,	S.	Halifax,	Upper Musquodoboit
DeBert,	V.	Colchester,	Londonderry
DeBert River,	S.	Colchester,	do.
Deerfield,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Dempsey Corner,	do.	King's,	Aylesford
DeWars River,	do.	Cumberland,	Wallace
Digby,	T.	Digby,	Digby
Diligent River,	S.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Discoose,	V.	Richmond,	Arichat
Doctors Brook,	S.	Sydney,	New Glasgow
do. Cove,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Dog Cove,	do.	Queen's,	Mill Village
Dolliver's Cove,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysboro'
Douglas,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Dover,	do.	Guysboro',	Canso
Dover,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
do. Swa',	do.	do.	do.
do. Island,	do.	do.	do.
Dublin Shore,	do.	Lunenburg,	Bridgewater

Names of Offices.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Dublin, Upper and Lower,	S.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Duffin's Island,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Dunphy's Cove,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Dunks' Cove,	do.	do.	do.
Dunlap's, Sable River,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Durham,	V.	Pictou,	Durham
Dutch Village,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
East Head,	S.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Earltown,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
Eascaronia,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
East Bay,	do.	do.	do.
do. North side,	do.	do.	do.
East Branch,	do.	Cumberland,	Londonderry
do. Grand River,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
do. River John,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou,
do. River Philip,	do.	Cumberland,	Londonderry
East side Lochlomond,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Eastern Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
do. Passage,	do.	do.	do.
East Marsh,	do.	Hants,	Windsor
East Mountain,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
East Port Medway,	do.	Queen's,	Lunenburg
East River, St. Mary's,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
East side Grand River,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
East side Pubnico Harbor,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Eastville,	do.	Colchester,	Upper Stewiacke
Eastville Cross Roads,	do.	do.	Londonderry
Economy,	do.	do.	do.
do. Upper,	do.	do.	do.
Ecum Secum,	do.	Guysboro',	Halifax
Edgemont Basin,	do.	Halifax,	do.
Edwards' Valley,	do.	do.	do.
Eel Brook,	V.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Eight Mile Brook,	S.	Pictou,	West River
Elmsdale,	G. D.	Halifax	Halifax
Equisong, (Indian)	S.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Falkland,	V.	Halifax	Halifax
Falmouth,	do.	Hants,	Windsor
do. Windsor Bridge,	do.	do.	do.
Fisherman's Harbor,	S.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Fisher's Grant,	Ferry.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Fish Pools,	S.	do.	do.
Five Houses,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Five Islands,	do.	Colchester,	Londonderry
Five Mile River,	do.	Hants,	Maitland
Flambois,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Flamborough,	do.	do.	do.
Fletcher's Station,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Fouchet, or Fork Harbor,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Fobourg,	do.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay
Folly Mountain,	do.	Colchester,	Londonderry
do. Village,	V.	do.	do.
Forks, Baddeck,	S.	Victoria,	Baddeck
do. River,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
do. Harbor,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
do. Margaree,	do.	Inverness,	Margaree

Names of Offices.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Forks, Middle River,	S.	Pictou,	Durham
do. Pomquet,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
do. St. Margaret's Bay,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Forrestall's,	Ferry	Guysboro',	Antigonishe
Fort Lawrence,	S.	Cumberland,	Amherst
Fort Needham,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Four Mile Brook,	do.	Pictou,	West River
Fox Brook,	do.	do.	New Glasgow
Fox Creek,	do.	Queen's,	Port Medway
Fox Harbor, Gulf Shore,	do.	Cumberland,	Wallace
Fox Island,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysboro'
Fox Point,	do.	Lunenburg,	Chester
Fox River,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Fraser's Grant,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
do. Mills,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
do. Mines,	do.	do.	do.
do. Mountain,	do.	do.	do.
French Cross Harbor,	do.	King's,	Kentville
do. River,	do.	Colchester,	Tatunagonche
do. River,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
do. Road,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
do. Village,	do.	do.	do.
French Village,	do.	Halifax,	St. Margaret's Bay
Fresh Water Creek,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Ferguson's Cove,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
do. Lake,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Gaberouse,	V.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
do. Bay,	S.	do.	do.
Gairloch,	do.	Pictou,	Durham
Garden of Eden,	do.	do.	New Glasgow
Garden Lots,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Gay Point,	do.	do.	do.
Gaspereaux,	V.	King's,	Wolfville
do. Lake,	S.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Gates' Breakwater Shore,	do.	Annapolis,	Lawrencetown
Gay's River,	do.	Halifax,	Shubenacadie
Gay's Road,	do.	do.	do.
Gegogan,	do.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke
George's Island,	Mil'y. Stat'n	Halifax,	Halifax
do. Islands,	S.	Guysboro',	Canso
George Field,	do.	Hants,	Maitland
Getson's Cove,	do.	Lunenburg	Bridgewater
Giant's Lake,	do.	Guysboro',	Glenelg
Gilbert's Cove,	do.	Digby,	Weymouth
Gillies (Co Line)	do.	Cape Breton	Sydney
Glacc Bay,	do.	do.	do.
Glebe,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Glen,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Glenelg,	do.	Guysboro',	Glenelg
Glenfalloch,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Glen Hide,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Glenmore,	do.	Halifax,	Mid. Musquodoboit
Glen Road,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Glenville,	do.	Cumberland,	River Philip
Gold River,	do.	Lunenburg,	Chester
Goodwood,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax

Name of Offices.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Goose River,	S.	Cumberland,	Pugwash,
Goose Harbor,	do.	do.	do.
Gore,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Coreham Point,	do.	Lunenburg,	Chester
Goshen,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
do.	do.	Hants,	Walton
do.	do.	Colchester,	Upper Stewiacke
Grafton,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Grandance,	do.	Richmond,	Plaister Cove
Grandgraff,	do.	do.	St. Peter's
Grandique,	do.	do.	Plaister Cove
Grand Lake,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Grand Lake,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Grand Narrows,	do.	do.	do.
Grand River,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Grand Road,	do.	do.	do.
Grand Rousseau,	do.	do.	Arichat
Gravel Point,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Gray's Road,	do.	Cumberland,	River Philip
Granville,	do.	Annapolis,	Bridgetown
Granville Ferry,	V.	do.	Annapolis
Grayton,	S.	do.	do.
Great Bras d'Or,	do.	Victoria,	Boulardarie
Great Island,	do.	Queen's,	Port Medway
Great Village,	V.	Colchester,	Londonderry
Greenfield,	S.	King's,	Wolfville
Greenfield,	do.	Queen's,	Bridgewater
Green Harbor,	do.	Shelburne,	Locke's Island
Green Hill,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
Green Hill,	do.	Pictou,	Durham
Greenland,	do.	Annapolis,	Clementsport
Greenwich,	V.	King's,	Wolfville
Grinton,	S.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
Grinton, or Springfield,	do.	Lunenburg,	Bridgewater
Guinea,	do.	Annapolis,	Clementsport
Gulf Shore,	do.	Cumberland,	Wallace
Gunning Cove,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Guysborough,	T.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Guysborough Intervale,	S.	do.	do.
Haggett's Cove,	do.	Halifax,	St. Margaret's Bay
Halfway Brook,	do.	Colchester,	Upper Stewiacke
do. Cove,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
do. River,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
do. River,	do.	Hants,	Windsor
Half Island Cove,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Halifax,	City.	Halifax,	Halifax
Halifax Cove,	S.	do.	do.
Hall's Harbour,	do.	King's,	Berwick
Halewell Grant,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
Hamons Island,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Hammond's Plains,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Hantsport,	T.	Hants,	Hantsport
Hope's Island,	S.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Harbor, Antigonish	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
Harbor-au-Bouchet,	do.	do.	do.
Harbor Head,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou



Names of Offices.	Whether Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Harbor Road,	S.	Sydney,	Antigonish
Harborville,	do.	King's,	Berwick
Harl Scabble,	do.	do.	Lower Horton
Harlwood Hill,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
Harmony,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Harmony,	do.	King's,	Aylesford
Harmony,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
Harrietsfield,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Hartshorne Grant,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
Hatchett Lake,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
May Cove,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peters
May River,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
Head of Amherst,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
do. Bay,	do.	do.	Pugwash
do. Jordan River,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
do. Lochabar Lake,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
do. Pubnico Harbor,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
do. Sable River,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
do. St. Mary's Bay,	do.	Digby,	Weymouth
do. St. Margaret's Bay,	do.	do.	Halifax
do. Tatmagouche Bay,	do.	Colchester,	Tatmagouche
do. Tide,	do.	Cumberland,	Pugwash
do. Wallace Bay,	do.	do.	Wallace
do. Ditto, N. side,	do.	do.	do.
Head of West Bay,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
Hebron,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Hickman's Island,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Hurl Racketts,	do.	do.	do.
Hurl Gate,	do.	do.	do.
Herring Cove,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Herring Cove,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Messian Line Corner,	do.	Annapolis,	Clementsport
Hibernia,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Higgins',	do.	Halifax,	Middle Musquodoboit
Highbert,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Highfield,	do.	do.	do.
Highland Village,	do.	Colchester,	Londonderry
Hillsborough, N. S.,	V.	Annapolis,	Clementsport
do. C. B.	S.	Inverness,	Mabou
Holmes' Nose,	S.	Halifax,	Halifax
Holland's Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke
Horne Station,	do.	Hants,	Shubenacadie
Hoobly's Forks,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Hopewell,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Horton Bluff,	do.	King's,	Lower Horton
do. Lower,	V.	do.	do.
do. Point,	S.	do.	do.
Hosiers River,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Hewes' Brook,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Hubbard's Cove,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Heneger Cove,	do.	do.	do.
Huntingdon Point,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Huntspoint,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Hutchinson's,	do.	Halifax,	Upper Musquodoboit
Indian Brook,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
do. Fields,	do.	do.	do.

Name of Offices.	Whether Town, Village, or Settlement. &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Indian Harbor,	S.	Halifax,	St. Margaret's Bay
“ Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke
“ Harbor Lake,	do.	do.	Sherbrooke
“ Harbor, West,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
“ Islands,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
“ Passage, N. side,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
“ Point,	do.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay
“ Point,	do.	Hants,	Newport
“ Point,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
“ Rear,	do.	Inverness,	Whycocomah
“ Road,	do.	Hants,	Shubenacadie
Ingonish,	do.	Victoria,	English Town
Ingram's River,	do.	Halifax,	St. Margaret's Bay
Intervale,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysboro'
Intervale of Judique,	do.	Inverness,	Port Hood
Irish Cove,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Irish Mountain,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Irish Town,	V.	do.	Albion Mines
Island Harbor,	S.	Guysboro',	Guysboro'
Isaac's Harbor,	G. D.	do.	Glencelg
Jackson's Mills,	S.	King's,	Kentville
Jack's Point,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
James' Point,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
James' River,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
Jeddore,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Joggin Mines,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
Jones' Harbor,	do.	Shelburne,	Liverpool
Jordan Bay,	do.	do.	Shelburne
Jordan Falls,	do.	do.	do.
Jordan River,	do.	do.	do.
Judique,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
Kelly's,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Kempt,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Kempt,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Kempt,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Kempt Bridge,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Kempt Road,	do.	Richmond,	Plaister Cove
Kemptown,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
Kennedy's Island,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Kennetcook, Upper,	do.	Hants,	Maitland
do. Lower,	do.	do.	Newport
Kentville,	T.	King's,	Kentville
Ketch Harbor,	S.	Halifax,	Halifax
Kilkenny Lake,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Kingsbury,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Kingston Village,	V.	King's,	Aylesford
Knoydart,	S.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Lake Ainslie,	do.	Inverness,	Whycocomah
Lake Ainslie, East side,	do.	do.	do.
Lake Darling,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
do. Earst,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
do. Edgemount,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
do. George,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
do. Pleasant,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
do. Thomas,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Lakelands,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough

Names of Offices.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Lakelands.	S.	Hants,	Halifax
Lakeville,	do.	King's,	Kentville
lakeville,	do.	Cumberland,	Pugwash
lake Loon,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Lalave Cross Roads,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
do. Cape,	do.	do.	do.
do. Ferry,	do.	do.	do.
L'Ardoise,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Laplant,	do.	Lunenburg,	Bridgewater
Larchevique,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Larry's River,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Lawrencetown,	T.	Annapolis,	Lawrencetown
Lawrencetown,	G. D.	Halifax,	Halifax
Leicester,	S.	Cumberland,	Amherst
Leighton,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Leitch's Creek,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Lennox Passage,	do.	Richmond,	Arichat
Lequille,	V.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
Lewis Bay,	S.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Lewis Cove Road,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Lewis' Head,	do.	Shelburne,	Lock's Island
Lewisville,	do.	Pictou,	Tatamagouche
Lime Brook,	do.	do.	New Glasgow
Lime Rock,	do.	do.	Durham
Lingan,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Liscomb's Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke
Little Ance,	do.	Richmond,	Arichat
do. Arichat,	V.	do.	Arichat
do. Bras d'Or,	S.	Cape Breton,	Sydney Mines
do. Chester,	do.	King's,	Wolfville
do. Dyke,	do.	Colchester,	Londonderry
do. Forks,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
do. Harbor,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
do. Harbor,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
do. Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
do. Judique,	do.	Inverness,	Port Hood
do. Loraine,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
do. Mabou,	do.	Inverness,	Port Hood
do. Narrows,	do.	do.	Plaister Cove
do. Pond,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
do. Port Hebert,	do.	Shelburne,	Liverpool
do. River,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
do. River,	V.	Digby,	Sandy Cove
do. River,	S.	Richmond,	Ship Harbor
do. River,	do.	Cumberland,	River Philip
do. River,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
do. River,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
do. River,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
do. River Shore,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
do. Tancook Island,	do.	Lunenburg,	Chester
do. Tracadie,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
Liverpool,	T.	Queen's,	Liverpool
do. Head,	S.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
Loading Grounds,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
Lochabar,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
Lochabar Lake,	do.	do.	do.

Names of Offices.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Lock Ban,	S.	Inverness,	Mabou
Lock Broom,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
Lock Lomond,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Lockhartville,	do.	King's,	Windsor
Lock's Island,	T.	Shelburne,	Lock's Island
Lockside,	S.	Richmond,	Arichat
Lodge,	do.	Lunenburg,	Chester
Lolly Mountain,	do.	Colchester,	Londonderry
Londonderry,	V.	do.	do.
Long Beach,	S.	King's,	Kentville
Long Cove,	do.	Queen's,	Port Medway
Long Island,	do.	Digby,	Sandy Cove
Long Island,	do.	King's,	Windsor
Long Point,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove,
Long Point,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Long Point,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Low Point Shore,	do.	Cape Breton,	Plaister Cove
Lower Barney's River,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Lower Caledonia,	do.	Guysboro',	Upper Musquodoboit
Low. Cross Roads, St. Mary's	do.	do.	Glencg
Lower Economy,	do.	Colchester,	Londonderry
do. Fulmouth,	do.	Hants,	Windsor
do. Gaspereaux,	do.	King's,	do.
do. Horton,	V.	King's,	Lower Horton
do. Maccan,	S.	Cumberland,	Amherst
do. Mira,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
do. Onslow,	do.	Colchester,	Londonderry
do. Selmah,	do.	Hants,	Maitland
do. South River,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
do. Stewiacke,	V.	Colchester,	Lower Stewiacke
do. Ward.	S.	Halifax,	St. Margaret's Bay
do. River Inhabitants,	do.	Richmond,	Ship Harbor
Louisburg,	V.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Louis Head,	S.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Loyal Hill,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Lunenburg,	T.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Lynche's River,	S.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Lyles' Bridge,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Mabou,	V.	Inverness,	Mabou
Mabou Bridge,	S.	do.	Mabou
Maccan's Brook,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Maccan,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
“ Intervale,	do.	do.	do.
“ Mountain,	do.	do.	do.
McKay's Point,	do.	Victoria,	Boulardarie
McKinnon's Harbor,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
McLellan's Brook,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
McLellan's Mountain,	do.	do.	do.
McLellan's Mountain, South,	do.	do.	do.
McNab's Island,	Island	Halifax,	Halifax
McNair's Cove,	V.	Guysboro',	Port Mulgrave
McPherson's Ferry,	S.	Richmond,	Sheet Harbor
Madame Island,	Island	do.	Arichat
Mader's Cove,	S.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay
Mahone Bay,	V.	do.	do.
Mainadieu,	V.	Cape Breton,	Sydney

Names of Offices.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Maitland,	T.	Hants,	Maitland.
do.	S.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
do.	do.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay
do.	do.	Yarmouth,	Weymouth
Malagash,	do.	Cumberland,	Wallace
Malagawatch,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
Malignant Brook,	do.	Sydney,	New Glasgow
do. Cross Roads,	do.	do.	Antigonishe
Malignant Cove,	do.	do.	do.
Manchester,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Margaree,	V.	Inverness,	Margaree
do. River,	S.	do.	do.
do. Forks,	do.	do.	do.
Margaretville,	do.	Annapolis,	Wilmot
Maria Joseph,	do.	Guysboro',	Halifax
Marion Bridge,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Marshall's Cove,	do.	Annapolis,	Bridgetown
Marshall Town,	do.	Digby,	Digby
Marshville,	do.	Pictou,	Tatamagouche
Marshy Hope,	do.	do.	New Glasgow
Martin's Brook,	do.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay,
do. River,	do.	do.	Chester,
Martinique,	do.	Richmond,	Arichat
Mashaboo,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Mason's Point,	do.	do.	St. Margaret's Bay,
Maist Town,	V.	Colchester,	Londonderry,
Meadows Green,	S.	Sydney,	Antigonish
Meagher's Grant,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Meander River,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Medford,	do.	King's,	Canning
Melford,	V.	Guysboro',	Port Mulgrave
Melvorn Square,	S.	Annapolis,	Wilmot
Melville Island,	Island	Halifax,	Halifax
do. Mills,	S.	Colchester,	Upper Stewiacke
Merigomish,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Metaghan,	do.	Digby.	Weymouth
Middlefield,	do.	Queen's,	Bridgewater
Middle Laffave Ferry,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Middle River,	do.	Pictou,	Durham
do.	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
do.	do.	Victoria,	Baddeck
Middle River Point,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
Mid. Set. Riv. Inhabitant,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
Middle South River,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
Middlesex,	do.	Annapolis,	Clementsport
Middle Stewiacke,	do.	Colchester,	Upper Stewiacke,
Middleton,	do.	Annapolis,	Wilmot
Middle Town,	do.	do.	do.
Mill Brook,	do.	Pictou,	Durham
do.	do.	Colchester,	Tatamagonche
Mill Brook, Lennox Passage,	do.	Richmond,	Plaister Cove
Mill Cove,	do.	Lunenburg,	Chester
“ Town,	do.	Cumberland,	Pugwash
“ Vale,	do.	Pictou,	Tatamagouche
“ Village,	V.	Cumberland,	Parishorough
“ Village,	do.	Queens,	Mill Village

Names of Places.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Mill Village,	S.	Hants,	Shubenacadie
“ Village,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Milford Haven,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysboro'
Miller's,	do.	Halifax,	Upper Musquodoboit
Miller's Creek,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Milton,	V.	Queen's,	Milton
do.	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Minister Cove,	S.	Queen's,	Mill Village
Minudic,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
Mira Gut,	do.	Cape Breton	Sydney
Moidart,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Molasses Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Molineaux Basin,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Monks' Head,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Montagne,	do.	Digby,	Weymouth
Montreal,	do.	Lunenburg,	Bridgewater
Moose Cove,	do.	do.	Chester
Moose Head,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Moose River,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Moose River,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Moose River,	do.	Annapolis,	Clementsport
Morden,	do.	King's,	Aylesford
Morrison's Harbor,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Morristown,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Morris Town,	do.	King's,	Aylesford
Moose Road,	do.	Annapolis,	Bridgetown
Moser's Island,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Moser's River,	do.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke
Mountain Road,	do.	Pictou,	River John
Mount Dalhousie,	do.	do.	West River
do. Dennison,	do.	Hants,	Windsor
do. Haden,	do.	Shelburne,	Locke's Island
do. Heman,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
do. Noel,	do.	Inverness,	Port Hood
do. Pleasant,	do.	Cumberland,	River Philip
do. Thom,	do.	Pictou,	Truro
do. Uniacke,	do.	Hants,	Halifax
do. Wellington,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
do. Young,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
Mouth Mabou,	do.	do.	Port Hood
Muggah's Creek,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Mill River,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
Munro Point,	do.	Victoria,	Baddeck
Murphy's Cove,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Murray's Point,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Musquodoboit, Upper,	V.	Halifax,	Musquodoboit, Upp.
do. Middle,	do.	do.	Musquodoboit, Mid.
do. Harbor,	S.	do.	Halifax
Mutton Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke
Napan,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
Necum Teuch,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
New Albany,	do.	Annapolis,	Lawrencetown
New Annan,	do.	Colchester,	Tatamagouche
New Antrim,	do.	Halifax,	Shubenacadie
New Boston,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Newburn,	do.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay

Names of Places.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
New Caledonia,	V.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
New Caledonia,	S.	Halifax,	Musquodoboit
New Cambria,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
New Canaan,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
New Canaan,	do.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay
New Canada,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
New Cornwall,	do.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay
New Edinburg,	do.	Digby,	Weymouth
Newdiquoddy,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
New Gairlock,	do.	Pictou,	Durham
New Germany,	do.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay
New Glasgow,	T.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
New Glen,	S.	Victoria,	Baddeck
New Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
New Haven,	do.	Victoria,	English Town
New Larig,	do.	Pictou,	Durham
New London,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
New Minas,	V.	King's,	Kentville
Newport,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Newport Corner,	S.	do.	Halifax
Newport Landing,	V.	do.	Newport
Newport, Pomsfert,	S.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Newton Mills,	do.	Colchester,	Upper Stewiacke
New Tusket,	do.	Digby,	Weymouth
Nicholl's Corner,	do.	Annapolis,	Bridgetown,
Nictaux Falls,	do.	do.	Wilmot
Nine Mile River,	G. D.	Hants,	Shubenacadie
Noel,	V.	do.	Maitland
Noel Road,	S.	do.	do.
Noel Shore,	do.	do.	do.
North Bar,	T.	Cape Breton,	North Sydney
North East Margaree,	S.	Inverness,	Margaree
N. East Branch Margaree,	do.	do.	do.
North East Harbor,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
do. Mabou,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
Northfield,	do.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
Northfield,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
North Grant,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
North Gut,	do.	Victoria,	Baddeck
North Lake,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
North Mountain,	do.	Inverness	Plaister Cove
North Mountain, Cornwallis	do.	King's,	Kentville
North Range,	do.	Digby,	Digby
North River,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
do.	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
do.	do.	Colchester,	Truro
do. Bridge,	do.	Victoria,	Baddeck
do. do.	do.	Colchester,	Truro
North Salem,	do.	Hants,	Shubenacadie
North Shore,	do.	Cumberland,	Wallace
do.	do.	Halifax,	St. Margaret's Bay
do.	do.	Victoria,	English Town
North side East Bay,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
North Sydney,	T.	do.	North Sydney
North-West Arm,	S.	do.	Sydney
do. do.	do.	Halifax,	Halifax

Names of Places.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
North West Bay,	S.	Queen's,	Mills Village
do. Cove,	do.	Lunenburg,	Chester
do. Range,	do.	Digby,	Digby
Oak Hill,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Oak Island,	do.	Lunenburg,	Chester
Oakland,	do.	do.	Mahone Bay
Oak Point,	do.	King's,	Canning
Obscontel,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Ogden Pond,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Ohio,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Ohio,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Ohio,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
Old Barns,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
Old Halifax Road,	do.	do.	Lower Stewiacke
Oldham,	G. D.	Halifax,	Halifax
Olding Point,	S.	do.	do.
Onslow,	V.	Colchester,	Truro
do. Upper,	S.	do.	do.
Otter Brook,	do.	do.	Upper Stewiacke
Ovens,	G. D.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Overton,	S.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Owl's Head,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Oyster Ponds,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Paradise Lane,	do.	Annapolis,	Lawrencetown
Parker's Cove,	do.	do.	Bridgetown
Parrsborough,	T.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
do. Shore,	S.	do.	do.
Partridge Island,	do.	do.	do.
Peggy's Cove,	do.	Halifax,	St. Margaret's Bay
Pembrook,	do.	Colchester,	Upper Stewiacke
Pembroke,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Pennant,	do.	Halifax,	St. Margaret's Bay
Pennant Bay,	do.	do.	Halifax
Peninsula, 1st and 2nd,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Pero, Upper and Lower,	do.	King's,	Canning
Perot,	do.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
Pctite Passage,	do.	Digby,	Sandy Cove
Peter's Brook,	do.	Victoria,	Baddeck
Pctite,	do.	Hants,	Walton
Petit de Grat,	do.	Richmond,	Arichat
Pctite Reviere,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Phillip's Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Pictou,	T.	Pictou,	Pictou
do. Island,	S.	do.	do.
do. Road,	do.	do.	do.
Piedmont,	do.	do.	New Glasgow
Piedmont Valley,	do.	do.	do.
Pinco Village,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Pine Tree Gut,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Pine Woods,	V.	King's,	Kentville
Piper's Cove,	S.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Pirate Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Plainfield,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
Plaister Cove,	V.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
Plaister Creek,	S.	Cumberland,	River Philip
Pleasant Valley,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth



Names of Places.	Whether Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Pleasant Valley,	S.	Colchester,	Truro
do.	do.	King's,	Kentville
Pleasant River,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Plymouth,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Points,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Point Acadia,	do.	Digby,	Weymouth
do. Amelia,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
do. Bruley,	do.	Colchester,	Tatamagouche
do. Edward,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
do. Mexchoise,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
do. Peswick,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
do. Pleasant,	do.	do.	do.
Polly Bog,	do.	Colchester,	Lower Stewiacke
Polson Lake,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Pomquet,	do.	do.	do.
Pomquet Forks,	do.	do.	do.
Pond Hook,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Poor's,	do.	Richmond,	Plaister Cove
Pope's Bay,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Pope's Harbor,	do.	do.	do.
Portapique,	do.	Colchester,	Londonderry
do. Mountain,	do.	do.	do.
do. Plains,	do.	do.	do.
do. Cross Road,	do.	do.	do.
Point Beekerton,	do.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke
Porter's Lake,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Porter's Point,	V.	King's,	Kentville
Port Garland,	S.	do.	do.
Port George,	do.	Annapolis,	Lawrencetown
Port Hebert,	do.	Shelburne,	Liverpool
Port Hood,	T.	Inverness,	Port Hood
Port Hood Island,	S.	do.	do.
Port Jolly,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Port Latour,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Port LeBear,	do.	do.	do.
Port Matoun,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Port Medway,	V.	do.	Port Medway
Port Mills,	S.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Port Mulgrave,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Port Mulgrave,	T.	Guysboro',	Port Mulgrave
Portuguese Cove,	S.	Halifax,	Halifax
Port William,	do.	Annapolis,	Bridgetown
Port William,	V.	King's,	Wolfville
Poulamond,	S.	Richmond,	Arichat
Preston,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Princeport,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
Prince William Street,	do.	King's,	Aylesford
Prospect, Upper and Lower,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Pubnico Beach,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Pubnico,	V.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Pudding Pan,	S.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Puddle,	do.	Halifax,	Chester
Pugwash,	T.	Cumberland,	Pugwash
Purcell's Cove,	S.	Halifax,	Halifax
Putsey's Cove,	do.	do.	do.
Quarrie Island,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow

Names of Places.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Queen's Cove,	S.	Lunenburg,	Chester,
Racket Island,	do.	do.	Lunenburg
Ragged Harbor,	do.	Queen's,	Port Medway
do. Head,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
do. Islands,	do.	Shelburne,	Lock's Island
do. Reef,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
Rainy Cove,	do.	Hants,	Walton
Ratchford River,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Rawdon,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Rawdon, Upper Lower, and South,	do.	do.	do.
Red Bank,	do.	do.	do.
Rear Lands,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Red Head,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysboro'
do.	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
do.	do.	Victoria,	Baddeck
Red Islands,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Renfrew,	G. D.	Halifax,	Shubenacadie
Refugee Cove,	S.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Richmond,	V.	Halifax	Halifax
Ridge,	S.	Cumberland,	Wallace
Ritcey's Cove,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
River Bourgeois,	do.	Richmond,	Plaister Cove
River Debert,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
River Dennis,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
River Hebert,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
River Inhabitants,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
River Inhabitants, Mid. Dis.	do.	do.	do.
River John,	V.	Pictou,	River John
do. Road,	S.	Colchester,	Tatamagouche
River John, East and West } Branch,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
River Philip,	do.	Cumberland,	River Philip
River Tear,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Rockville,	V.	Hants,	Maitland
do.	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Rocky Bay	S.	Richmond,	Arichat
Roger's Hill,	do.	Pictou,	Durham
Roman Valley,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysboro'
Rose Bay,	do.	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Rosette,	do.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
Roseway,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
do. River,	do.	do.	do.
Roslin,	do.	Cumberland,	Pugwash
Rosway	do.	Digby,	Digby
Round Bay,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Round Hill,	do.	Annapolis,	Annapolis & Halifax
Sable River,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
do. Narrows,	do.	do.	Liverpool
Sackville,	V.	Halifax,	Halifax
Safe Harbor,	S.	King's,	Kentville
do. Bay Shore,	do.	do.	do.
Safe Harbor Road, } North Mountain, }	do.	do.	do.
Salem,	do.	Annapolis,	Wilmot
Salem,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst

Names of Places.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Salmon River,	V.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
do.	S.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
do.	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
do.	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
do.	do.	Digby,	Weymouth
do.	do.	Colchester,	Truro
do.	do.	Halifax,	Upper Musquodoboit
do. Lake,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough,
do. Road,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Salt Springs,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
do.	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
do.	do.	Pictou,	West River
do.	do.	Guysboro',	Antigonish
Sambro,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Sand Point,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
do.	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Sand River,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Sandy Beach,	do.	Lunenburg,	Chester
Sandy Cove,	V.	Digby,	Sandy Cove
do.	S.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
do.	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Saulmerville,	do.	Digby,	Weymouth
Saunders Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Saw Mill Brook,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
do. Creek,	do.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
Scatterie,	Island	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Schooner Pond,	S.	do.	do.
Scotch Village,	V.	Hants,	Newport
do. Hill,	S.	Pictou,	Pictou,
Scott's Bay,	do.	King's,	Canning
Scott's River,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Seal Harbor,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Selma, Upper & Lower,	do.	Hants,	Maitland
Sevastopol,	do.	Lunenburg,	Bridgewater
Shag Harbor,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Sheet Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	{ Upp. Musquodoboit and Halifax
Sheffield Mills,	do.	King's,	Kentville & Canning
Sherbrooke,	T. & G. D.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke,	S.	Lunenburg,	Chester
Sherbrooke Mines,	do.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke
Shelburne,	T.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Sherwood,	S.	Lunenburg,	Chester
Shinimicas,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
Ship Harbor,	do.	Inverness,	Ship Harbor
do.	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Short Beach,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Shubenacadie,	V.	Colchester,	Shubenacadie
Shubenacadie River,	S.	do.	Lower Stewiacke
Shulie,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
Shenacady,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Sight Point,	do.	Inverness,	Mabou
Six Mile Brook,	do.	Pictou,	Durham
Six Mile Road,	do.	Cumberland,	Wallace
Skye Glen,	do.	Inverness,	Whycocomah
Skye Mountain,	do.	do.	do.

Name of Places.	Whether Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Smelt Cove,	S.	Halifax,	Halifax
Smith's Cove,	do.	Digby,	Clementsport
Smith's Island,	Island	Inverness,	Port Hood
Soldier's Cove,	S.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Somerset,	V.	King's,	Kentville
Somerville,	S.	Digby,	Weymouth
South Bar, C. B.,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
South Branch,	do.	Colchester,	Lower Stewiacke
South East Passage,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
South Gut, St. Ann's,	do.	Victoria,	Baddeck
South Lake,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
South Mountain,	do.	King's,	Kentville
South Range,	do.	Digby,	Digby
South Rawdon,	do.	Hants,	Halifax
South West Mabou,	do.	Inverness,	Port Hood
South West Margaree,	do.	do,	Margaree
South West Ridge, Mabou,	do.	do.	Port Hood
Speitche's Cove,	do.	Digby,	Digby
Spencer's,	do.	Colchester,	Londonderry
Spencer's Island,	Island	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Sporting Mountain,	S.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Springfield,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Spring Hill Road,	do.	Cumberland,	Amherst
Spring Bay,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Springville,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Spryfield,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Spry Harbor,	do.	do.	do.
St. Andrew's,	do.	Colchester,	Lower Stewiacke
" Andrew's,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
" Andrew's Point,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
" Ann's,	do.	Victoria,	Baddeck
" Croix,	do.	Hants,	Windsor
" Croix Cove,	do.	Annapolis,	Bridgetown
" Esprit,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
" George's Channel,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
" Margaret's Bay,	V.	Halifax,	St. Margaret's Bay
" Mary's Bay,	S.	Digby,	Digby
" do. Chapel,	do.	do.	do.
" do. Church,	do.	do.	do.
" Mary's River,	do.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke
" Patrick's Channel,	do.	Victoria,	Whycocomah
" Peter's,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
" Peter's Island,	Island	do.	do.
Steam Mills,	S.	Queen's,	Mill Village
Steam Mills Village,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Steep Creek,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Stermont,	do.	do.	Glenelg
Stewart Stewart,	do.	Halifax,	Upper Musquodoboit
Stewiacke, Lower,	V.	Colchester,	Lower Stewiacke
do. Upper & Middle,	do.	do.	Upper Stewiacke
do. Cross Roads,	S.	do.	do.
Still Waters,	do.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke
Stoddart's,	do.	Cumberland,	Pugwash
Street's Ridge,	do.	Annapolis,	Lawrencetown
Stormont,	G. D.	Guysboro',	Glenelg
Sugar Camp,	S.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove

Names of Places.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Sugar Loaf, (C. North),	S.	Victoria,	English Town
Sutherland River,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Sutherland River Mills,	do.	do.	do.
Swan Creek,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Sydney,	T.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Sydney Mines,	V.	do.	Sydney Mines
Stillwater,	S.	Hants,	Halifax
Tancook Island,	do.	Lunenburg,	Chester
Tancook, Big and Little,	do.	do.	Lunenburg
Tangier,	G. D.	Halifax,	Halifax
Tangier Harbour,	do.	do.	Middle Musquodoboit
Tatamagouche,	T.	Colchester,	Tatamagouche
do. Mountain,	S.	do.	do.
do. Road,	do.	do.	do.
Taylor's Head,	do.	Halifax,	Middle Musquodoboit
Tencape,	do.	Hants,	Maitland
Teviotdale,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
Thorne's Cove,	do.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
Three Fathom Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Three Islands,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
Three Mile Plains,	do.	Hants,	Windsor
Three Sisters,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Tidnish,	do.	do.	Amherst
Tittle,	do.	Guysboro',	Canso
Toney River,	do.	Pictou,	Pictou
Torbay,	do.	Guysboro',	Guysborough
Town Plot,	do.	King's,	Wolfville
Town Point,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Tracadie, Big and Little,	do.	do.	do.
Trafalgar,	do.	Halifax,	Glenelg
Tremont,	do.	King's,	Aylesford
Trout Cove,	do.	Digby,	Digby
Truro,	T.	Colchester,	Truro
Turn's Bay,	S.	Halifax,	Halifax
Tusket,	do.	Yarmouth,	Barrington,
Tusket Wedge,	do.	do.	do.
Tweednoage,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Two Islands,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Umlah's Point,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
Union Square,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Upper Bridge, N. River,	do.	Colchester,	Truro
Upper Caledonia,	do.	Halifax,	Upper Musquodoboit
Upper Clyde,	do.	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Up. Cross Roads, St. Mary's,	do.	Guysboro',	Glenelg
Upper Dyke Village,	V.	King's,	Kentville
Upper Economy,	S.	Colchester,	Londonderry
Upper Mira,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Upper Musquodoboit,	V.	Halifax,	Upper Musquodoboit
Upper Onslow,	S.	Colchester,	Truro
Upper Pereaux,	do.	King's,	Canning
Up. Set., Barney's River,	do.	Victoria,	New Glasgow
do. Big Baddeck,	do.	do.	Baddeck
do. South River,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonish
* do. West River,	do.	Pictou,	Durham
Upper Stewiacke,	V.	Colchester,	Upper Stewiacke
Victoria,	S.	Cumberland,	Pugwash

Names of Places.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Virginia,	S.	Annapolis,	Clementsport
Vogler's Cove,	do.	Lunenburg,	Mill Village
Walbrook,	do.	King's,	Lower Horton
Waldeck,	do.	Annapolis,	Clementsport
Wallace,	T.	Cumberland,	Wallace
Wallace Ridge,	S.	do.	do.
Wallace River,	do.	do.	Londonderry
Walton,	V.	Hants,	Walton
Washabuck,	S.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
Washabetchett,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Waterloo,	do.	Lunenburg,	Bridgewater
Waugh's River,	do.	Colchester,	Tatamagouche
Waterville,	do.	Pictou,	Durham
do.	do.	King's,	Aylesford
Waverly,	G. D.	Halifax,	Halifax
Weaver Mountain,	S.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
Wellington,	do.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Wellington Dyke,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Welton,	do.	do.	Aylesford
Wentworth,	do.	Hants,	Windsor
Wentworth Grant,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
West Bay,	do.	Inverness,	Plaister Cove
West Branch,	do.	Cumberland,	Londonderry
West Branch,	do.	Pictou,	New Glasgow
do. E. River Pictou,	do.	do.	do.
do. River John,	do.	do.	Pictou
do. River Philip,	do.	Cumberland,	Pugwash
West Brook,	do.	do.	Amherst
Westchester,	do.	do.	Londonderry
West End Loch Lomond,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peters
West Gore,	do.	Hants,	Newport
Western Head,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
Westfield,	do.	do.	do.
Weston,	do.	King's,	Kentville
Westport,	V.	Digby,	Westport
West River,	S.	Pictou,	West River
do.	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
West River, St. Mary's,	do.	Guysborough,	Glenelg
West side Grand River,	do.	Richmond,	St. Peter's
West side Lochabar,	do.	Sydney,	Antigonishe
Weymouth,	V.	Digby,	Weymouth
do. Falls,	S.	do.	do.
Whiteburn,	do.	Queen's,	Liverpool
White Creek,	do.	Cape Breton,	Sydney
Whitehaven,	do.	Guysborough,	Guysborough
Whitehead,	do.	do.	do.
White Islands,	do.	Halifax,	Halifax
do. Point,	do.	Queens,	Liverpool
White Point, Cape North,	do.	Victoria,	English Town
White Rock,	do.	King's,	Wolfville
White Water,	do.	do.	Canning
Whycocomah,	V.	Inverness,	Whycocomah
William's Point,	S.	Sydney,	Antigonish
Willis Foster's,	do.	King's,	Aylesford
Willow Bank,	S.	do.	Kentville
Wilnot,	V.	do.	Wilnot

Names of Places.	Town, Village, or Settlement, &c.	County.	Forward Post Towns.
Winchelsea Harbor,	S.	Halifax,	Halifax
Winckworth,	do.	Hants,	Windsor
Windham Hill,	do.	Cumberland,	Londonderry
Windsor,	T.	Hants,	Windsor
do. Forks,	S.	do.	do.
Wine Harbor,	G. D.	Guysboro',	Sherbrooke
Winter's Island,	S.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay
Wolf Island,	do.	do.	Lunenburg
Wolfville,	T.	King's,	Wolfville
Wood Harbor,	do.	Shelburne,	Barrington
Woodland,	do.	Cumberland,	Parrsborough
Woodside,	do.	King's,	Canning
Woodville,	do.	do.	Kentville
do.	do.	Hants,	Newport
Woodworth Bay, Bay Shore,	do.	King's,	Canning
do. Road, N. Mountain,	do.	do.	do.
Yankee Cove,	S.	Guysboro',	Guysboro',
Yarmouth,	T.	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth
Young's Cove,	S.	Annapolis,	Annapolis
Young's Island,	do.	Lunenburg,	Mahone Bay

ERRATA.—Pages 51 to 63, first column, for "Names of Offices" read Names of Places.

## APPENDIX No. 22

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# EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

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MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In presenting to your Excellency my eighth Annual Report on the educational condition of the Province, I may state that it is my intention to depart somewhat from my usual plan. Instead of first analyzing the tables with the view of contrasting the present with the past, and then offering some suggestions touching our educational improvement, I shall endeavor to bring before your Lordship and the two Houses of the Legislature, a brief and comprehensive delineation of what, in my opinion, constitute a thorough National System of Education; and, as I proceed, to point out some of our more prominent defects, and the necessity of using every legitimate means, and of exerting our combined energies for their speedy and effectual removal. In following out this plan, my report will extend considerably beyond its usual length; but it is to be hoped that an ever-increasing desire on the part of the enlightened and philanthropic in the community to see the whole of our educational system remodelled, as well as the projected scheme of a Provincial University, will form a sufficient justification for its adoption.

The law of gradation is universal. It reigns alike in nature and grace, in inorganic and organic substances, in natural and spiritual things, in the world without and the world within. In no department, however, is this law more conspicuously displayed, than in the education of the young, whether we look at it in its external or internal aspects. In the latter of these, that is, in the whole inner processes of education, there are three distinct series, distinct in their aims, their objects, and their difficulties. The first is designed to awaken minds, and to beget a thirst for knowledge, with the means and methods of acquiring it; the second, to confer that intellectual and moral information and discipline which is the common basis of all liberal culture; and the third, to qualify for particular occupation, and especially for the learned professions. Now, in befitting accommodation to, and for the complete carrying out of these objects respectively, we possess the threefold agency, the School, the College, and the University. These when they really serve their legitimate end, have their distinctive spheres of operation, with methods entirely and incompatibly different. To unite them is impossible, and even to make any one an appendage of another is to impair the proper effect of both. Each must occupy an independent and separate position; and any of them offers a field of labor sufficient for and worthy of intellectual power of the best order. And yet all these departments, whether regarded in their inner or corresponding outer processes, maintain an essential dependence, rise in beautiful consecutive symmetrical order, from the lowest basis to the highest elevation—from the foundation to the keystone of the educational fabric. No State or Province can therefore be said to be complete in its educational apparatus without the establishment and vigorous operation of this threefold series; and to attempt to amalgamate them, or make one do the work of the other, were to be found if not to ruin the whole. But let us look somewhat more particularly at each of the links or steps in this threefold series:



## I.—THE SCHOOL.

The primary business of the school is not so much to impart knowledge as to awaken a demand for it, and to furnish the means of meeting that demand. If there is no felt want of a thing, no effort will be put forth to get it. If there is no taste or relish for any one object, there will be no demand for it, and, by consequence, no exertion made for its possession. This is the case with all the initiatory stages in the acquisition of learning. Some children may by nature be inspired with a stronger desire than others, to find out the causes or reasons of things; but the early stages in the attainment of knowledge is to all accompanied with a considerable amount of toil, and but a slender share of enjoyment, and all by reason of a lack of demand, an utter indifference as to the thing itself. Let the demand be once created, and gradually, yet surely, will it become the most insatiable, and the most delightful of all acquired desires. It will rise superior to every obstruction, and every succeeding difficulty, bravely and manfully met, will but render this demand all the more loud and imperative. But this knowledge, to be thus self-propagating and propelling, must be possessed of three elements or characteristics: 1. A clear, accurate, and intelligent conception of that which is cognized. 2. A precision such as that the child shall discern just what the proposition amounts to; how all its elements stand related to one another, so that he can hold the one and the other up before him as a distinct, complete and practical entity. 3. A thorough discrimination, or such a knowledge as that in passing from one step to another there shall be a right and firm understanding of the relation between them, and of what the one has to do with the other. Whosoever is trained to such an acquisition of knowledge on any one subject, has obtained a boon vastly more valuable than all temporal riches or honors; has seized with his mental grasp, a loadstone which will not only attract to him every other possession, but convert every thing it touches into gold; has reached the highest of all earthly attainments, the capability of educating himself, and which, when directed to objects and pursuits congenial to his nature, will invest him with a blessedness which is godlike; and the teacher, who in all his intercourse with his pupils, is determined to be content with nothing short of this, is no sciolist, but the truest and noblest benefactor of his species, worthy of threefold honors, of laurels of amaranthine endurance. And what is the method best fitted to impart this clear, precise, and discriminating view of any subject to the minds of the young? There are just two aspects in which we may regard the whole matter of method; first, in reference to the subject discussed; and secondly, in reference to the party addressed. As to the subject itself, there are just two ways or methods in which it may be treated; in itself, or in its relations, concretely or abstractly, analytically or synthetically; we may proceed either from generals to particulars, or from particulars to generals. The former method may be considered the more natural, and the latter the more logical; the one, as a whole, being better fitted for the initiatory, and the other for the more advanced classes. In no respect, perhaps, are the skill and efficiency of the teacher more fully displayed, than in the adoption of the one or the other of these methods, according to the nature of the subject or the stage of progress of his pupils.

As to the other point, looking at method in relation to the scholars, we may notice, that here the grand secret of success consists in constraining the young to exercise their own powers, that is in *training* them. For this purpose the teacher must come down to a level with his scholars, and by borrowing images or pictorial representations, from objects or things with which they are perfectly familiar, conduct them by a process of questions and answers, and ellipses, from the known to the unknown, from the easy to the difficult, from the material to the spiritual, from the visible to the invisible, from the temporal to the eternal, from the finite to the infinite.

In the picture, they see with their mind's eye, the fact or truth or subject, as clearly as they see any visible object with the naked eye, and this imparts a knowledge of things or realities, and not of mere words or signs; and thus the lesson in every sense is given, just because it is received. In the elliptical process, not only are the perceptive, reflective, and imaginative powers of the scholars

expanded and strengthened, but they are thereby shut up to certain findings and conclusions, which they can neither gainsay nor controvert; and which they hold with a firmness and a grasp which is just as modest as the humblest timidity, and yet firmer than the boldest self-confidence—a moral position in relation to knowledge, in which the bold must be restrained, and the timid lifted up. Such a method, diligently and faithfully pursued, cannot fail to create a demand for knowledge, which knowledge alone can meet and satisfy; every act of gratification but whetting the demand, and rendering it increasingly stronger, all the more insatiable. But what availeth all this thirst for knowledge, unless the young are provided with the means of gratifying it; and to impart this is another high function of the school room. The means essential for the acquisition of knowledge are either direct or indirect. Of the former, the *senses* are the most important. The organs of seeing and hearing ought therefore to be cultivated in all the initiatory departments of learning; the latter as a sedative in the securing and preserving of order, as well as a stimulant to intellectual vigour; the former is not only of great practical utility in the whole range of aesthetics, but of paramount importance to the analytical processes of the higher exercises of mind. Indeed the cultivation of the senses ought to constitute one primary object in the education of the young.

But our own powers of observations are, at least, exceedingly limited, and therefore for the augmentation of our stock of knowledge, we are greatly dependent on the observation of others. And what are the means by which we obtain access to their accumulated treasures? They are just the branches of a common school education, namely, reading, writing, and ciphering. The letters of the alphabet, numerical figures, and algebraical symbols, are the marks by which language is made visible. Facility in reading and writing them, amounts only to the means of intelligent intercourse with other minds. They are but the tools which science uses. We employ them as the means of getting at knowledge, which otherwise would entirely be beyond our reach.

But we need not enlarge upon this point. We think we have said enough to satisfy every unprejudiced mind, that the *School* in the educational series, has its own peculiar work, which, if neglected, cannot be done elsewhere, or at least can be done very imperfectly. It not only constitutes the substratum upon which the whole rests, it deeply and universally affects the superstructure reared upon it. If there is a flaw or imperfection here, it will carry its baneful influence into the College and University, nay, into every pursuit and employment of life, and largely militate against the future progressive career of the parties involved. You may try to supplement their defects by what are styled preparatory or collegiate schools, but unless these schools are conducted, not on the plan of the college—which they generally are—but on the plan of the school, they will serve no useful purpose.

And if the work of the school is peculiar, so is the office of the schoolmaster, and so, necessarily, must be his qualifications. This view of educational matters, we rejoice to say, is growing apace. The notion that prevailed for centuries, that any person possessed of more than a common degree of scholarship, was perfectly competent to discharge the duties of the school-room, and if needs be, the professional chair, this notion, we say, is now rapidly on the wane. Teaching is beginning to assume the character of a distinct profession, requiring, on the part of those who engage in it, a course of preparation, both theoretical and practical; in a word, the service of an apprenticeship. In verification of this remark, we have only to look at the recent growth of Normal Schools. Though some of these institutions have been in existence for upwards of two centuries, their great increase their systematic arrangements and approved usefulness, have only taken place within the last 30 or 40 years; and now there is scarcely a civilized nation upon earth which has not its Normal School, some having ten, others twenty, and others fifty, and a few numbering even one hundred. And in the fact that these institutions are now established under the patronage of State governments, we seem to have the assurance that the people are awakened to a sense of their importance, and therein some guarantee that the improvement will be permanent, and that they will not be like so many other attempts, defeated by diversion from their proper

aim. Indeed, their declared and legally defined purpose is in itself a barrier against a danger which has proved fatal to many good academies.

We have thus dilated on the grand aim and object of the School in all its stages from the initiatory to the more advanced, that all may apprehend its peculiar and transcendent importance in the educational series; and that all, whatever be their opinions on other matters, might be induced to unite their energies in securing for Nova Scotia such a school education as shall in quantity be proportionate to the population, and in quality adapted to the advanced and ever advancing state of society. Much has been done during the last twenty-five or thirty years, and considerable progress has been made in some departments. All that has been done, however, and whatever measures of advancement has been reached, are but so many stand-points from which we may the more clearly discern our manifold imperfections, and be the better able to apply more effectual remedies. If, as seems generally believed, Nova Scotia is on the dawn of a new era in its history, if she is on the eve of receiving some prodigious impulse in her mining, agricultural, and commercial pursuits, surely it is high time to inaugurate a sound system of education in all its compartments, and especially in the Common School, the root and trunk of this prolific tree of national life and efflorescence.

All the material resources now opening up, and all the bright prospects which these inspire, can alone yield true satisfaction and permanent prosperity, when they are developed, regulated, and directed by enlightened intelligence, painstaking industry, and high-toned christian morality. And what but a universal and sound system of education will secure all these essential elements? Who, in the future history of the Province, can estimate the results of the introduction of such a system of education, or the impressions, ever-deepening, ever-widening, that may flow therefrom? Who, with a drop of patriotism or philanthropy in his veins, would begrudge any toil, or sacrifice, to contribute, however slenderly, towards the consummation of an object so supremely desirable?

Now, in the brief application of the foregoing remarks to the school education of the Province, we may state at the outset, that we have little sympathy with those who imagine that by the adoption of this or that specific all our present defects shall be removed, or that by any legislative enactment, however wisely concocted or skilfully and vigorously worked out, any extensive change will be effected at once. Our decided conviction is that as the evils under which we labor are many, so must the remedies be, and that even the most suitable remedies will require a considerable period of time before their effects are felt and rendered palpable. Nevertheless, it appears to us very plain that the time has now arrived in the history of Nova Scotia, when the whole of our school system should be remodelled, if not revolutionized; or at all events, when a basis so broad and solid should be laid as will admit of every possible extension and enlargement, as may bear the weight of any superstructure that may be erected thereon, or that the ever-varying phase of time and circumstances may demand.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the many clamant defects in our present school system. A word or two on the quantity and quality will suffice. As to quantity, every one who has paid any attention to the subject knows that in this respect our education is lamentably defective. We refer here not so much to the proportion of children actually attending school in the course of the year, though that is low enough—about one-eighth—but the sadly irregular and fragmentary character of that attendance, consisting, as it does, of three months now, and six months again, with intervals, it may be, extending over twice these periods respectively. In every population there are always a few who will rise superior to these disadvantages, but in by far the greater proportion of cases, the education thus given will serve little or no practical purpose in after life. The smattering of instruction which too many Nova Scotians receive will, in a vast majority of cases, become gradually less, until it is well nigh obliterated altogether. If corroboration of this statement were needed, we have but to refer to the appalling facts elicited by last census, and to which I specially directed the attention of your Lordship and of the Legislature in my last annual report.

And if the quantity is thus low and inadequate, the quality must necessarily be in a still worse condition. Indeed, the very deficiency in quantity constitutes the

mightiest hindrance to the elevation of the quality. But even in the case of those who enjoy the advantage of a regular continuous attendance at school, we fear that a majority of them are treated in their educational work more like machines, than thinking, reflecting beings; that their intellects, instead of being expanded, are literally repressed in their growth; that their faculties instead of being energised, are rendered more lethargic; that, in one word, their education instead of consisting of things or realities, is little else but a species of word-mongery—of verbal symbology. And if there is so little done for the whetting and strengthening of their purely intellectual powers, there is still less for the quickening and enlivening of the moral. Alas! in how few instances is the school, both in-door and out, rendered an arena for the formation of character. If there is any attempt to impart moral and religious instruction, how little is done to reduce that instruction to practice in the every day details of school life—how feeble the efforts put forth, in co-operation with the parents, in the training up of the young in the way they should go? And thus, the grand balance-wheel or regulator of the whole inner and outer man, remains uncultivated and uncared for; that which alone gives true safety and legitimate force to the knowledge imparted. In one word, how very rarely is that which ought to constitute the grand object of the school-room looked at or aspired after, namely, the growth of the mind of the scholar, by the healthy assimilation of wholesome food; its inspiration with a thirst for knowledge and enlargement; the disciplining of its powers so far that they can go on to educate themselves; and thereby rendered capable of fulfilling the high ends, the ennobling doctrines, designed by their all-wise and bountiful Creator.

But it is more to our purpose that we advert to the means of cure; that we indicate those remedies which, when applied conjointly and allowed fair space for operation, are in our estimation fitted to lay the foundation upon which the most stately and ornamental educational edifice may be upreared; and, first of all, we shall refer to the revision of

### 1. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

It is now upwards of twenty-five years since these districts were originally allocated, and the changes which many of them have since undergone, both in point of population and industrial resources and pursuits, have rendered a thorough revision indispensably necessary. Besides, there are whole counties where the boundaries of these districts are very indistinctly marked, and whole townships where the division into districts does not exist at all. As the law now stands, the School Commissioners are the parties entrusted with this business, but it were unreasonable to expect that these gentlemen, giving, as they do, their services gratuitously to the Province, could devote the time and the energy necessary for such a work. It ought to be done by paid and disinterested parties, acting generally in concert with the inhabitants of the various districts, but fully empowered, in particular cases, to decide, not in accordance with the whim or caprice of interested persons, but with great broad principles involving the furtherance of education throughout the locality. A greater boon, at this moment, could scarcely be bestowed on the cause of the education of the Province, than the reduction, by one third, of the existing School Districts.

And this is a matter of far greater moment than many are apt to imagine, involving, as it does, not merely the externals of education, but some of the most essential elements of its inner workings.

### 2. SCHOOL HOUSES.

Notwithstanding the improvements that have taken place in the whole matter of school premises, during the last ten years, there is scarcely a third of the whole number commodious and in good order, the other third is barely passable, and the remaining third literally untenable, save during a few of the hot months in summer. Besides, there are not a few districts, and several of these amongst a dense and wealthy population, where there are no school-houses belonging to the district. Now to us it is plain and palpable, that so long as this state of things is allowed to remain, no real progress can be made in our educational work. It is

just as impossible for the Schoolmaster to do justice to himself or his system, or his scholars, without proper school-room accommodation, as it is for the mechanic to carry on his craft without suitable workshop and tools. And the only and most expeditious way of rectifying this fundamental evil, is the passing of a legislative enactment, requiring that every school house, as well as every teacher, shall be licensed before receiving any share of the public money, and wherever a new school house is needed, that it shall be built by assessment on the whole rateable inhabitants of the district. Whatever objections may be urged against the general measure of assesment for the support of the teacher, there ought to be none against the erection of school-houses, seeing that these are just as much the property of the district, as the dwelling house is of its owner, or the court house or jail of the county. For the regulation of this matter the Superintendent of Education should be instructed to provide half a dozen different plans, with specifications and probable cost; and wherever it is necessary that a new school-house be erected, that the inhabitants be legally summoned by the School Commissioners to meet, and having selected the plan of building adapted to their circumstances, proceed by assessment in the usual form.

### 3. GRADED SCHOOLS.

By this we mean a gradation of departments of schools. In all more densely peopled localities, where one, two, or three hundred or more schoolable children can be readily mustered, instead of half a dozen or dozen of schools, attended by children of all ages and of all stages of progress, from the alphabet up to the highest branch of classics and mathematics, and altogether independent of one another, this plan of graded schools contemplates the erection of one or two buildings, with two or three departments, the scholars all graded according to their ages and attainments, and placed under their respective teachers in the several apartments—without any interference with, and yet closely dependent the one upon the other, so that the primary feeds the intermediate, and the intermediate the high school. The immense advantages of classification in a miscellaneous school are well known to every experienced teacher. Indeed no work can be effectually accomplished without it. And if thorough classification is of such benefit in a school composed of children of all ages and attainments, what must it be when applied to schools themselves, with departments for two or three stages of progress, with a separate master for each? Then will the teacher, instead of wasting his time and energies as he ceaselessly and perfunctorially hastens from class to class, and through subjects the most diverse, be able to present to the minds of his scholars the lesson of the day in all its aspects and relations, until it be thoroughly incorporated in their mental constitution. Then too, will he be able to render the peculiarities of each scholar subservient to the benefit and advancement of the whole, for in instructing and training one, he is instructing and training all. Moreover, by this plan, there is a sufficiency of that stimulating sympathy which is found among children of the same age, and of that enthusiasm which makes progress not only more continuous, but more rapid. But if there is soundness in the principle of the division of labor, this is not only the most efficient mode of carrying on the education of the young, it is the most economical. If, by this method, one properly trained to the work can teach 25 with far greater success than 12, 50 than 25, 75 than 50, and so on, the greater number the more power, provided the children are all as nearly as can be reached of the same measure of attainment; then it is clear that this circumstance must render it vastly the cheapest education. It was the lack of this principle of gradation that entailed ruin upon our academies, in the early history of our public educational career. It is the lack of it now that renders our grammar schools little better than superior common schools, if indeed many of them are entitled to that designation.

### 4. HIGHER TEACHING EQUIPMENTS OR HIGHER STANDARD OF QUALIFICATION ON THE PART OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

The primary duty of every nation in the matter of education is the selection of a system, or the sanctioning of that system chosen by the Superintendent or the officers appointed to preside over this branch of public service. Properly

speaking there are only three, or at most four, distinct methods, of carrying on the inner processes of education, worthy of the name. There is, first of all, the Monitorial system, organized and matured by Dr. Bell in India, and Joseph Lancaster in England more than half a century ago; then the Explanatory, or as it is sometimes styled, the Intellectual system, which received its fullest development or shape under the auspices of Mr. Wood, and Dr. Andrew Thompson, of Edinburgh, and which has since been patronized by some of the most prominent statesmen, and philanthropists, and educationists of the day; next, we have the Physical, Intellectual, Emotional and Social system, which owes its origin to Pestalozzi, was worked out by some of the most devoted of his scholars, and embodied and illustrated in the Prussian system of education, and in several of the German States; and last of all, we have the Physical, Intellectual and Moral, or as it is sometimes called, the Training system, with whose leading characteristics and ripened development the name of David Stowe shall ever be associated, shall ever be imprinted on the heart of every educationist whose supreme desire is to sit alike at the feet of nature, and of the great Teacher of Nazareth. All the other systems are but modifications of these, the blending of some of the characteristics of the one with those of the other. The selection of any one of these, or of any part of them, will, of course, depend entirely on the view that may be entertained of the end of education. Whatever be that end, or the means adopted for carrying it into effect, it is perfectly clear that the choice of the internal system must regulate, control, or at least greatly modify the external apparatus, school premises, text-books, and above all the qualification of the schoolmaster. These qualifications are threefold, natural, literary, and professional. Little or nothing can be done in reference to the first of these, but much may and ought to be done in reference to the other two. A nation may manifest the highest wisdom in the choice of a system, and that system will be ever found to be the best that makes the nearest approximation to nature, but unless it, at the same time, provides the best possible machinery for carrying it out, it will prove of comparatively little benefit. Of this machinery, by far the most important element is a highly qualified class of native Teachers. This Province has, to a certain extent, recognized its obligation in this respect in the establishment of a Normal School; and though this institution has, we believe, been of some service in elevating the standard of teaching qualification in the Province, yet it has been sadly impeded and crippled in its operation. Whilst the students of similar institutions all over the world either receive partial or total support during the periods of their attendance, and after they have passed the usual ordeal and obtained the highest certificates, a far higher remuneration for their labours, no such aid or patronage has been extended to the Normal School of Nova Scotia. For the first two years of its existence, it is true, the sum of £100 was distributed by way of Scholarships amongst the most meritorious of its students, but even that amount, however beneficially it operated, has been withdrawn. And this is not all. When the students have attended two or more terms, and successfully won the highest honors, they receive not a cent more out of the public educational funds than those who have never attended this or similar institutions.

The whole matter of teaching qualification demands a thorough revision. In reference to the Normal School, I would beg to suggest that the Students be required to attend three regular terms before they can graduate with highest honors; that a consecutive course of study be prescribed and fixed by law; and that a Board of Examiners, consisting of three competent persons, be appointed to preside over the whole matter of admission and graduation of the pupil teachers; and also that each student, upon graduating, receive some allowance, if not for his complete, at least for his partial support, during the period he attended, or at all events, that some preferential remuneration be bestowed upon him by virtue of his professional qualifications. This is the case, less or more, in all countries where Normal Schools exist. In reference to the other teachers throughout the Province, I would recommend that a programme of qualifications for the different classes of licenses, similar to the one I issued three years ago, be rendered obligatory by legal enactment, and that a Board of well qualified practical Examiners—men of learning and experience in teaching—be set over each county, whose

business shall be to meet periodically in some central locality, to test both by *viva voce* and written questions, the qualifications of candidates for the office of teachers, and assign them their legitimate place; and whose travelling expenses to and from the places of meeting, shall be defrayed, as well as a certain allowance made for their time and labor.

5. DIFFUSION OF MORE ENLIGHTENED AND ELEVATED VIEWS OF EDUCATION  
AMONG THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE.

It is needless to enlarge here on the low and inadequate views entertained by many throughout the Province on this subject. This is matter of notoriety to all, and confessedly forms one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of progressive improvement. I enter into no speculation on the origin of these humiliating and degraded views. I apprehend that they are easily enough accounted for by the events and circumstances through which Nova Scotia, as a young country, has passed during the past century, and more especially the character of the more recent emigrants, the difficulties they have encountered in providing for their more immediate temporal wants, and which, in but too many instances, have necessitated their all but total neglect of the mental culture of themselves and children—an evil this, which can alone be arrested and overcome by bringing to bear upon it some antagonistic force *ab extra*, such as *viva voce* addresses, followed by earnest and solemn appeals in written statement. A little has already been done in both these respects. In my official position, as Superintendent of Education, I have annually devoted three months to this work, and have now perambulated four or five times, the great majority of the principal settlements, both in Nova Scotia proper and Cape Breton. The seasons of the year, however, when the Normal School is not in session, the only seasons I could travel, I have found exceedingly disadvantageous for the efficient performance of this work. Sometimes the state of the roads and weather is such as to render travelling highly dangerous, and more than once I have been under the necessity of countermanding my arrangements, finding it to be impracticable to keep my engagements. In consequence of this state of things, and from the annually increasing supply of trained teachers, feeling more and more the necessity of using every possible exertion for the purpose of arousing the Province at large to a sense of its responsibility in connection with the grand cause of the education of the young, at a recent meeting of the Commissioners of the Normal School I proposed that an alteration be made in the present arrangements of that Institution; namely, that instead of holding the two terms in winter and summer, they should be held in winter and spring; in which proposal, I am happy to say, they unanimously acquiesced, and resolved accordingly. By this arrangement, with four continuous months at my service for visitation work, I shall be able to do as much in one year as in present circumstances I can undertake in three. This plan may, to a certain extent, perhaps, diminish the attendance of students at the Normal School, but even supposing this were to be the case, it would be amply compensated by the general benefit that will flow therefrom to the cause of education throughout the Province. This change cannot, of course, affect the attendance at the winter term, seeing it still continues the same; and this after all is the main stay of the Institution, there being generally a third more than at the summer term. At the term now going on there have been enrolled eighty-six students, being four more than on any previous occasion, whereas the attendance last summer scarcely amounted to forty. But there is another boon to the general cause of education that will arise from this arrangement. In almost every preceding report I have advocated the appointment of a staff of local inspectors, both on the ground of the intrinsic importance of the office, and of its avowed advantages in all countries where a national system of education exists. Hence its universal prevalence, and the large sums expended in its behalf, the adjoining Province of New Brunswick appropriating not less than \$4000.00 per annum for this object. No such officers have yet been appointed in Nova Scotia, and in very proportion to their declared utility in other countries must Nova Scotia be suffering educationally. There is now, however, some prospect of this desideratum being supplied. The two teachers of the Normal School are willing, without any addition to their income, to devote three out of the four

summer months that they are unemployed, to the business of school inspection, on condition, of course, that their travelling expenses be defrayed by the province, which, it is supposed, will not amount to more than \$300.00. If this inspection is judiciously carried into effect, and in full concert with the proceedings of the different Boards of School Commissioners, it will, I am persuaded, prove an incalculable boon to the general cause of education.

#### G. MATTER OF SCHOOL SUPPORT.

There are three ways by which this branch of the public service may be sustained. It may be entirely by voluntary contributions, or partly by voluntary subscription and partly by the general revenue of the country, as it now is in Nova Scotia; or it may be by direct taxation on real and personal property. Now, in endeavoring to arrive at a sound decision on this point, other elements besides the mere matter of raising the adequate sum must be taken into account. That is of importance, no doubt, both in reference to the competency and the certainty of the amount raised. But there is an element above and beyond all these considerations, and that is, which of these modes is best fitted to elevate the value of the education of the young in the estimation of the people, and thus at once increase its quantity and enhance its quality? To this question we unhesitatingly reply, the last, or that mode which compels the property of all to contribute to the education of all. It is, we think, demonstrable that compulsory taxation is the most likely method of awaking universal interest in the general causes of education; and this, in our opinion, ought to decide the matter, inasmuch as when this is secured, every other good effect will in course of time ensue. However unpalatable this doctrine may appear to some, there is, we hold, neither an interest nor a party in Nova Scotia that its introduction would not largely benefit. It is alike the friend of the poor and the rich, of the teacher and taught, of the parent and child, of the state and the church. But I have no intention at present of discussing this subject; and there is the less need of this as my views thereon are already at full length before the public. It is of more consequence that we here briefly advert to the way in which we think such a measure should be carried into effect. Though we believe it would prove in every respect advantageous to the cause of education and the country at large, were the whole sum requisite for the support of education raised by direct taxation, yet, as in a young country like this, such a plan might be deemed burdensome by those who have no direct personal interest, who have either no children, or whose children are already educated, it is proposed to introduce the measure in a somewhat modified form. Now as there are three parties or constituencies more or less interested in the cause of education, so each should bear a suitable proportion. There is first the *Province* at large. It is greatly benefitted by the diffusion of a sound popular education, and it is but right and proper that it defray out of its general revenue a third part of the expense. Again, the *County* is more directly interested. But in each county there are some settlements in a more advanced condition than others, some it may be, are naturally more fertile than others. Some have received an impulse from a certain fortuitous occurrence, and gone forward in a course of careering progression; and others have remained all but stationary. Some have been characterised in a very early period in their history for their high appreciation of education, encouraged it in every possible way, and their industrial pursuits have in consequence grown apace; whilst others in their immediate vicinity have remained in a state of complete dormancy and inactivity. But whatever is this diversity or its source, it is alike the duty and interest of every settlement to use every means for the general diffusion throughout the country of enlightened intelligence, for the encouragement of industrial habits, and of high-toned christian morality, and as all these can alone be secured by a sound and good education, it is clear that the whole country should be assessed for another third of the aggregate amount necessary for its support. The next in order is the *School District* itself. Within its precincts education is still more directly beneficial, not only to parents who have schoolable children, but to every one who owns an acre of land. It is thus but right and proper that the districts pay the other third, raised either by subscription or assessment, or in whatever way the inhabitants shall determine. But there are parties in the



district to whom the education of the young is dearer far. I refer, of course, to the parents of the schoolable children. Such, it may be, are determined to obtain the highest possible education for their offspring; and well knowing that such a commodity is not to be had without an adequate remuneration, they are perfectly prepared to raise any reasonable amount that may be required over and above all that they are legally bound to do. By this arrangement, whilst adequate provision is made for the education of every schoolable child in the district, there is not the slightest restraint upon those more advanced or wealthy settlements desirous of a superior education for their children, and who have both the means and the ability of paying for it. On the contrary, such may have the very education suited to their views and circumstances, whilst, at the same time, they are greatly relieved in their outlay, by all being compelled to pay a certain amount. And could any scheme be more advantageously devised, by which, in accordance with the interest involved or the benefit derived, all are required to contribute accordingly? Could any plan be pursued by which the children of the poorest and richest will receive an education in more exact adaptation to their rank and circumstances? And yet, after all, what is it but a process of equalization, but the distribution of the maintenance of a branch of the public service—a branch which lies at the very basis of all domestic, social, and national prosperity—amongst the many, instead of confining it to the few more directly or personally interested. And whilst all this is the case, it is vastly the most economical; for by the application of the principle of division of labour, 75 children will be taught with far greater efficiency than 25. Then all the schoolable children will receive a sound and good education, by which the masses will be trained to habits of industry and morality, and all for less, on an average, than \$2.00 per annum for each family, in the shape of direct taxation.

## II.—THE COLLEGE.

The word College, in its more general acceptation, means a collection, an assemblage, or a society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit. In a more particular sense, it signifies an assembly for a political or ecclesiastical purpose; as the College of Electors, the College of Justice, the College of Commerce, the College of Cardinals, and the like. In a more restricted sense, still, and as a branch in the educational series, it means a high seminary of learning, either in Literature, Philosophy or Science, in the world of matter or of mind; in things human or divine. It is generally employed to characterize what is designated a Faculty, or some grand department of knowledge, composed of a number of cognate branches, each of which is presided over by its respective Professor, thereby embodying and illustrating the all-important principle of the division of labor in mental pursuits. The object of the College is to impart the highest and the best knowledge on any one specific branch, and implies that the students in attendance are rendered thoroughly familiar with, completely master of all its facts or phenomena, with their causes and laws, their methods of investigation and combination, the analytical and synthetical processes. Thus there is a wide and radical difference between the school in its highest stage, and the collegiate institution, even in its lowest; and yet they stand in close relation, so much so, that the full benefit cannot be derived from the latter, unless the former has done its part, and done it right well. The first grand aim and object of the college is to convey to the students the accumulated stock of knowledge on any given subject, whether in the walks of literature, of philosophy, or of science; but how could this be effected without our being provided, through the medium of the school, with the means of getting at that knowledge; the prelections of the Professor going little beyond the great leading outline, and pointing out the source whence the minute details are to be learned. Another object of the college is to investigate phenomena in some one department of nature or art, to seize upon the laws or principles, and to trace these in all their diversified relations, both to the world without and the world within, so as to be well equipped for the higher platform of generalization; and yet how could all this be overtaken and achieved with any measure of success, save by the training in methods of thought and arrangement, which the students

have received by their passing through a course of sound elementary education at school. In one word, the college is designed and eminently qualified to satisfy a thirst for knowledge in any one department, the school to awaken that thirst.

And if this difference and dependence characterise the aims and objects of the school and college, they affect materially the qualifications of the living agents, respectively, who preside over them, namely, the Teacher and Professor. The attainments and qualifications required by the former are general, those by the latter specific. The Professor ought to be *facile princeps* in his own chosen department, not merely because he has devoted a great portion of his time and energies to its study and the study of its cognate branches, but because he possesses a natural inclination, a decided bias for its prosecution. The Schoolmaster, on the other hand, with fair general scholarship, ought to be theoretically and practically a thorough proficient in all that appertains to method, involving an extensive knowledge of psychology, on the one hand, and how the human mind is to be operated on for the production of certain results on the other. In one word, the Teacher has mainly to do with the art of communicating knowledge, the Professor with the amount communicated; the one has to awaken a general spirit of enquiry, to stir up minds at large, the other has to beget an enthusiasm in the subject under consideration, and to put those engaged on the right road of prosecuting the investigation for themselves.

And what a noble field to these collegiate institutions furnish for the division of labour and the attainment of the highest possible excellence in the various walks of literature and science. The young aspirant, after literary or philosophic fame, is conscious of having been endued with certain gifts eminently qualifying him for a particular study. That, he prosecutes with unabated and ever-increasing ardour and bravely breaks through every obstruction in the pursuit. He gradually outstrips every compeer in that particular walk, and by his skilful and persevering researches and investigations, he adds largely to the already ascertained stock of facts or phenomena respecting it. He publishes abroad the result of his discovery, he grows apace in his devotedness to his favorite branch of study, and in all his intercourse with his fellow-men he diffuses around it a halo of glory. In these circumstances, a professional chair is offered to, and accepted by him, where he can dedicate his means, time and energy to the same pursuit, and where he can spread an enthusiasm and zeal amongst the hundreds and thousands that sit at his feet and wait on his prolections. How advantageous this arrangement for the advancement, refinement, and enjoyment of humanity! How admirably fitted to elevate the whole economical, intellectual, and moral welfare of the human species; all brought about through the instrumentality of the College, in very proportion to the subdivision of whose chairs or classes, will be the benefits, results, and triumphs achieved!

In order, however, that these benefits may flow in full tide from these Institutions, they must adhere to, and do their own proper work. The College, whether of Arts, Medicine, or of Theology, must not travel beyond its own legitimate precincts. The moment it does so, or attempts to blend two or more faculties into one, the whole is marred, and the College reduced to a respectable Academy; if indeed it is worthy of the designation, and, alas, how often has this been attempted on this continent. The denomination determined to have its pulpits supplied with a native ministry, with becoming zeal sets agoing a Theological Institute; but no sooner have operations commenced than it is found that the aspirants for the ministry are not in a state of preparedness to enter on the Theological career, and one or two preliminary professors, as they are called, are appointed to conduct them over the whole range of literature and philosophy. Thus the College ceases to exist, and is converted into an Academy, conducted upon the college plan or into a pseudo university.

### III.—UNIVERSITY.

In France this term is of extensive signification. It comprehends all the public schools and seminaries of learning, from the most initiatory to the highest and most distinguished college. In Great Britain and Ireland, as well as on this continent, it has received a more limited application; denoting an assemblage of col-

leges or an aggregate of advanced seminaries. These were never originally intended to prepare and qualify for the learned professions; but in modern times they have considerably extended their sphere of operation, and been made to comprehend professional chairs or lectureships for expounding the science of the practical or economic pursuits of life. Accordingly, a fully equipped University, whether under the same roof, or in separate colleges affiliated, consists of four distinct faculties, Arts, Medicine, Law, and Divinity, with the additional classes just referred to, sometimes designated special courses. The Faculty of Arts is composed of four or six distinct compartments, with separate professors, requiring four or five terms to complete the course, and covering a space of not less than three years. The following may be considered a fair representation of such a course, with the special study of each term, whatever other classes may be attended:—1. The higher departments of Latin and Greek, and Mathematics, specially Geometry and Algebra. 2. Logic and Metaphysics, or Intellectual Philosophy. 3. Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, with History of English Literature, Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy. 4. Natural Philosophy. Attendance upon these classes in order, entitles the student, after a sifting examination, to the honored degree of Master of Arts. Some branches of the Christian church require certificates of attendance at all these classes, before their aspirants to the ministry can be enrolled as students of their respective divinity halls; and, we believe, it would be alike beneficial to themselves and to the economic interests of the human family, were the candidates of the other learned professions of law and medicine obliged to adopt a similar course. These classes lie at the basis of all liberal culture. They impart a large stock of valuable information, applicable alike to the learned professions and to the varied pursuits of life. All, therefore, who attend these classes with close application, must necessarily occupy a high vantage ground, and enter upon the study of Law, Medicine, or Theology, with very peculiar advantages.

The *Medical Faculty* in the University is more or less complete, according to circumstances. If of any repute it has seldom less than six or eight distinct classes, provided over by separate professors, who, besides their general knowledge of their profession, have had their attention specially called, both by inclination and external circumstances, to some one department, and who have, in consequence, signalized themselves therein. The Medical Faculty of McGill University, Montreal, one of the most celebrated in the British colonies, if not on the whole continent, have the following distinct classes, with professors for each: 1. Anatomy. 2. Chemistry. 3. Materia Medica. 4. Institutes of Medicine. 5. Practice of Medicine. 6. Surgery. 7. Midwifery. 8. Medical Jurisprudence. 9. Clinical Lectures. 10. Clinical Surgery, with one course of Botany and Zoology. All these classes the candidates for an M. D., are required to attend.

The *Law Faculty* is generally composed of a staff of three or four professors, one for public or constitutional law, another for the law of contracts, a third for the law of real estate, and a fourth for civil law.

The *Theological Faculty*, both before and after the Reformation in the sixteenth century, was considered the most important of the whole. Indeed but for the training of a native ministry, for supplying the Christian pulpits of the land, the majority of these Universities never would have been originated, and it was only in so far as they served this purpose that they flourished and were perpetuated. In countries where there is no established form of religion, this faculty, as a matter of course, does not and cannot exist. In such circumstances, each branch of the Christian church is bound to support its own Theological Seminary. In every well furnished seminary of this description, there are generally five or six professors: 1. Systematic Theology. 2. Hermeneutics or Biblical Criticism. 3. Ecclesiastical History. 4. Hebrew and Oriental Literature. 5. Pastoral Theology, &c.

In addition to these faculties which go to make up every well-equipped University, special courses, as I have just hinted, have been recently introduced, which cannot fail to prove of great practical utility, and to render these Institutions, nationally, vastly more serviceable. These courses of instruction are mainly introduced to impart a knowledge of the theory involved in the various useful and

industrial arts, such as Agriculture, Engineering, Navigation, Surveying, Merchandizing, and, as intimately connected with some of these, Modern Languages. These arts, as is well known, depend on certain important elementary principles, which have been reduced to sciences. And though these may be cognate to, or more departments of philosophy, embraced under some of the branches of the Faculty of Arts; yet from their practical bearing, they are entitled to a definite and separate consideration. Besides, it may happen that many of those who intend to prosecute one or other of these vocations, may be altogether unable, both for want of time and means, to attend a full course of instruction in any of the Collegiate Faculties, and yet to whom a knowledge of the more essential principles involved in the calling for which they are destined, may prove of the greatest possible value, not only to themselves, but to hundreds of like craft and pursuit.

Such is a brief sketch of a well-equipped University, whether it consists of one building, or a number of separate colleges, all associated together for the furtherance of the one grand object; and with the exception of the Theological department, such a University, I hold to be at once the duty and interest of every state or province to institute, patronise, and support, to the utmost of its ability; and that for the following, amongst other reasons:

1. Because it will exert an extensive and beneficial influence on all the other Educational Institutions of the land.

It is too generally imagined that Colleges or Universities, or advanced seminaries of learning, are of benefit only to the rich, or the higher classes in the community. Now, though it is undoubtedly true that these classes derive the more direct and immediate benefit, inasmuch as they are able more largely to avail themselves of them, yet we are persuaded that this is considerably overrated. We believe it will be found on a narrow inspection, that a fair proportion of the sons of the poorer classes attend these institutions; and that these, generally speaking, rank among the most talented and distinguished of their students. But even granting, to the full extent, that these higher seminaries of learning are attended mainly by the sons of the richer classes, it is altogether a misapprehension to suppose that the poorer, in consequence, derive little or no benefit. A University, if properly conducted, will produce a most healthy influence upon all the Grammar Schools and Academies in the land. The students at the University, who have attended these schools, will, on their repairing thither, come into competitive trial, and their respective merits be thereby fully and fairly tested. This will stimulate both the teachers and the taught of these academies to a noble determined rivalry, which will descend into, and diffuse its influence among the Common Schools. What are the higher schools of any country but the more advanced stages of the initiatory or primary, and therefore, whatever operates upon the former must be felt, and felt extensively, upon the latter. And hence the soundness of our position.

2. A well-equipped University in any country cannot fail to produce a powerful influence on all the learned professions.

It is well known that, in all countries, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, are ranked as learned professions—a designation evidently conferred on them from the circumstance that those who are engaged in them require a certain amount of learning to qualify them for the right discharge of the duties involved. As these duties are of the most weighty character, and deeply affect man's welfare in all the relations he occupies personally, socially and eternally, so it is the paramount obligation of every State or Province to see that every means is provided to give the requisite qualification—and what means more important than a well-equipped University. Every branch of the Christian church is bound, for its own preservation, to provide the means requisite for the theological training of her aspirants to the office of the ministry within her pale. But it is otherwise with literature and science. These should know no sects in religion, and therefore should receive the highest possible encouragement at the hand of the State, by the establishment of a University or Collegiate Institutions, and that, not merely for laying the basis of all liberal culture, but for the elevation of the tone and character of the learned

professions. If the body, the property, and the eternal interests of humanity, are instrumentally so dependent on these professions, surely it behoves every State and Province to do what in them lies to render these professions worthy their honored distinction.

3. But farther, a good University will exert a mighty influence on the whole economic welfare of a country.

By the economic welfare of a country, we understand its prosperity in a temporal and social point of view. This depends on the inventive power of a few, and on the industrial habits of the many. And what is it that energizes and directs the faculty of invention? It is intelligence aided and guided by true science. The utilitarian inquires in reference to this discovery in science, and that invention in the arts, "Cui bono." It does not directly secure a certain amount of gain, and therefore he repudiates it as a thing of nought, as of little or no value. It brings no direct or immediate return to his accumulated stores; and therefore he treats it as unworthy of notice or regard, and all who encourage it he looks upon as airy visionaries, as wild speculatists. This is bigotry. We unhesitatingly aver that there is not a discovery in science, or an invention in the arts, but what will, sooner or later, tend to the promotion of man's social and economic happiness; and, it may be, of the highest temporal aggrandizement. The fact may for ages remain locked up within the precincts of the volume that records its discovery, but at some period or another, whether by the direct leadings of Providence, or by some accidental occurrence, it shall receive its appropriate application, and approve and attest its utility. In confirmation and illustration of this view, we would merely instance the discoveries of Sir H. Davy in organic chemistry. And, as in science, so with any invention founded on the application of sound philosophical principles. On some occasion or other, and that, it may be, altogether unexpectedly, will it come into requisition, lessening egregiously man's physical toil, and greatly elevating him in the social and moral scale. And how, it is now asked, are these discoveries to be made and applied? By men of science, mechanical skill, and ingenuity confining their investigations to some one department, and prosecuting these to the utmost extent of their energies. And this can only be done through the medium of the University, in which by the division of labor, man's powers are concentrated on some one department of knowledge, and in which they have both the means and the time for carrying on their experimental processes, and adding to the already accumulated stock in their own favorite walk.

It were very easy to continue this strain of observation. We might, for example, shew that a well-equipped University will produce an enlightening, refining, and moralizing influence upon the whole community. And again, that it will diffuse amongst all ranks, a liberalized and catholic spirit, and that, at a period of life most impressible and enduring; nay, more, that it will foster a love of father-land, a high toned patriotism. But surely we have said enough to satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the nation which neglects the establishment of such an institution is not only guilty of a grievous dereliction of duty, but acts a part in direct hostility to its prosperity, its future greatness, its ever-increasing strength. If the Common School lays the foundation of a nation's glory, the University unquestionably puts on the capstone. And we know of no colony in the British dominions in a more advantageous position for embarking in such an enterprize than Nova Scotia. There is already a building provided with all the necessary accommodation and furniture. There is an endowment of at least £900 per annum belonging to it. There is a large party in the metropolis and throughout the Province who, apart from all political and denominational grounds, would hail the establishment of a high literary and scientific institution in Halifax. Independent of the advantages to the learned professions there is a considerable number of young men intending to follow a mercantile life who would welcome the opportunity of attending, as amateurs, several of these classes, to whom this would be of incalculable service in their whole future career.

We are not ignorant of the prejudices that exist in the minds of not a few in connection with Dalhousie College; the contentions, the strifes, and the heart-

burnings on the one hand, and the failures, the sad discomfitures, on the other, by which the past history of that establishment has been characterised. We have no desire to stir up even the embers of these, but we do submit with all candour, to the consideration of every reflecting mind, whether these failures have not arisen in a great measure from the non-compliance with the design of the founder of that institution, and a consequent mal-appropriation of its funds. But whatever may have been the cause of the want of success of all the movements that have taken place in connection with that establishment, we think it little less than a reproach if not a scandal upon the Province, that in those days of catholicity and union, it should remain in its present condition of empty desolation, with its valuable funds unemployed, funds that might be employed with untold blessings to the furtherance of advanced education in our midst. In these circumstances, we cannot refrain from noticing the high gratification we have experienced from the scheme projected last summer, and which we earnestly hope to behold speedily consummated, a scheme which, though it were but partially carried out, promises to be far more in accordance with the original charter as embodied in the deed of incorporation, than any yet propounded. We trust that that scheme will meet with no untoward opposition, and that a commencement will be made on such a broad, catholic basis, as will not fail to elevate Dalhousie College to the distinguished position of a "*bona fide*" Provincial University. With this view, it ought, in our opinion, to embrace, at the very start, a well-equipped Faculty of Arts, with lectureships on Engineering, Surveying, Agriculture, and if possible, gratuitous lectureships for a session or two in some department of Medicine and Law. This would evince to the supporters of denominational colleges that there was not the slightest desire on the part of the promoters of this movement to come into collision with these institutions; but, on the contrary, to maintain an entirely different and independent position, and which instead of diminishing, would largely increase the number of students in attendance at said colleges.

#### IV.—SUPERVISION OF THE WHOLE.

This is a matter of primary importance in every department of the public service. The service itself may be essential for the public welfare; the external organization may be as complete as the circumstances will admit of; but unless the superintendence is thorough, the whole will be inefficient. To secure this there must be a paid agency. It is all well to make laws providing for Schools and Colleges and Universities, and to appoint Boards or Councils of Commissioners to preside over them, to make regulations, appropriations, and appointments of officers, in connection with these Institutions; but unless some member or members of these bodies be set apart and made responsible for the preparation of all such matters as are necessary from time to time to be brought before said bodies, and then to see them carried into effect, when adopted or ordered, the objects of creating and appointing them will not be accomplished. And all this implies a paid agency, and paid in proportion to the responsibilities involved, and the qualifications required. Now this is one grand cause, we would almost say *the* cause, why much of our educational work in Nova Scotia has proved completely inefficient. Provision is made for the appointment of trustees as the representatives of the school district, but no penalty is attached either to the non-acceptance or non-performance of the duties thereto belonging. Nor is there any regulation appointing one of the number to collect the amount required, or to remunerate him who has collected it. Again, Commissioners of Schools are appointed by Government to preside over the educational interests of counties or townships, to allocate school districts, to examine and license teachers, to distribute the provincial money, and otherwise to superintend the general cause of education. These are onerous duties, and if faithfully performed would entail no ordinary amount of toil on these commissioners, such toil, in fact, that it would be unreasonable to expect that they would undergo without an adequate remuneration. They are willing enough to give their time and their counsel gratuitously at two or three fixed meetings in the course of the year, but as to their actual carrying out of the decisions or judgments come to, which would require hours and days of precious time, as well as involve them in considerable outlay, it cannot be supposed that they could overtake. True,

these Boards are allowed to appoint clerks, who receive a certain commission for the money distributed, costing the Province between £600 or £700 per annum, but beyond the mere duty of clerk, the majority of them do not consider themselves entitled to go. In one word, these Boards, to be of real service to the cause of education in their respective localities, would require a paid local superintendent or inspector, not only to disburse the money, but to prepare the business for each meeting, and to be responsible for seeing their decisions vigorously carried into execution, whatever the amount of toil involved. In consequence of the want of such a paid agent, the majority of these Boards do little more than meet semi-annually and appropriate the money placed at their disposal.

But the grand defect in the whole of our educational fabric, looked at externally, is the want of a general presiding body in the shape of a Council of Public Instruction or Central Board of Education. Local Commissioners are appointed, but the instructions given is of the most vague and indefinite description. The consequence is, that scarcely two or three of these Boards pursue exactly the same course in any one case. So great, sometimes, is the disparity in the management of their funds, that it is no uncommon occurrence for the same teacher to receive at the rate of £20 from one Board, and from another at no great distance not more than £10. There is, no doubt, a Superintendent of Education, but not only is he destitute of all administrative power, but he is strictly prohibited from interfering with their operations. This anomalous and absurd state of things can only be obviated by the appointment of a Council of Public Instruction, of which Council the Superintendent of Education ought to be a constituent member, and act in the capacity of Secretary to the Board. On this Board ought to devolve the whole management of the educational interests of the Province, from the Common School up to the University; to possess and direct the endowment of Dalhousie College, and to expend all the money that has been or may be granted in support of the Provincial University, or of the Normal and Model Schools; to make or alter, from time to time, with the consent of the Governor in Council, any statutes, rules and regulations which may be deemed necessary for the government and discipline of the University and Grammar and Common Schools throughout the Province; to appoint and remove from time to time Teachers and Professors and other officers and servants; to prescribe and fix their duty and remuneration; to make and alter, as may be deemed necessary from time to time, any statutes or regulations touching the course of study, the establishment of scholarships, examination for matriculation, degrees, scholarships, &c., &c., &c.

But the investiture of this Council with these powers and functions will be of comparatively little value unless there is an efficient officer in the capacity of Superintendent of Education, to see that all its judgments are to the very letter carried out. More particularly, it should be his duty to see that all the provisions of the acts, and all regulations regarding University, Normal, Grammar and Common Schools are duly executed, to visit Grammar Schools once in the year, and to see that all the Inspectors of Common Schools do their duty; to prepare and lay before the Council such regulations touching the discipline and government of all the grades in the series of education as he shall judge expedient and advisable; to prepare and transmit all correspondence which shall be requested or authorized by the Council; to have the immediate care, management and payment of all moneys; to use his best endeavours to provide for and recommend the use of uniform and approved text-books; to prepare suitable forms, and to give such instructions as he shall judge necessary and proper for making all reports; to decide upon all matters and complaints that may be submitted to him by any person interested in connection with grammar and common schools; to apportion whatever sums of money shall be granted by the Legislature for the establishment and support of School Libraries, &c.; to be responsible for all moneys paid through him, and to give security for the same; to make to the Government and Legislature a report of University, Normal and Model School, Common and Grammar Schools throughout the Province, &c., &c., &c.

We feel thoroughly persuaded that were such a Council appointed and invested with the powers indicated, and the duties of Trustees and Commissioners distinctly

specified, our educational *supervision* would be complete—as complete as circumstances would admit of. It would bring about not only a harmony, but a uniformity of action, in all the subordinate departments, and thereby serve the greatest possible utility. It would not only cherish a graduated dependence, but would secure the feeding of the higher by the lower, from the initiatory to the University. It would form the most perfect system of supervision ever yet exemplified. Need we then be surprised that it should have not only the approbation, but the highest possible commendation of such men as Drs. Wayland, Rycerson, Dawson, and others.

I have now endeavoured to bring before your Excellency the great leading features of what, in my opinion, constitutes a thorough system of provincial or national education, founded upon the very nature of education itself; and I trust I have furnished ample materials to those whom it may concern for the remodeling of the whole of our educational condition, and for the constructing of a Legislative enactment thereon. Indeed, I have been so anxious to do justice to these views, which I hold to be essential to a nation's prosperity, that I have left myself little or no space for referring to the appended tables.

These tables, I am glad to say, show, under almost every heading, a certain increase above those of the previous year. The two most important items—the number of children attending school, and the money expended in support of education—are both considerably in advance. There were 4,830 more children at school, and about £1500 more money was disbursed for education, during the past year than the preceding year, a pretty substantial evidence that, with all the imperfections clinging to our present machinery, we are not only maintaining our grounds, but making some progress, though not to the degree desirable. Two sessions of the Normal School have been held since my last report was given in; at the first of which there were 55 Students in attendance, and at the second, 41, both rather under the average attendance since the commencement of the Institution. The number in attendance at the present session is, however, larger than on any previous occasion, there having been not fewer than 86 Students enrolled altogether, about a dozen more than there is accommodation provided for. The Model School during the past year has fully averaged its usual attendance, maintaining its efficiency, and fulfilling the end for which it was established.

I regret that, owing to the inclemency of the weather and the condition of the roads, I was unable to perform my round of visitation last spring. In the autumn, I visited the counties of Hants, Cumberland, Pictou, Sydney, Guysborough, and part of Halifax, especially the Eastern Shore districts, holding Institutes with the Teachers' meeting, Trustees and Commissioners, addressing public meetings, &c. I seldom return from one of these visitations without feeling deeply impressed with the conviction that could more time be devoted to such work, and thus the interest awakened, deepened, and perpetuated, the general cause of education throughout the province would be vastly promoted; and I rejoice to be able to state, that from the change that is to take place in the time of holding the terms of the Normal School, this will henceforth be the case. By this change I will be able to devote four months in the year to visitation, instead of three, and that at a season when double the amount of labour can be accomplished. Three months of the year too, devoted to the work of school inspection by the other two teachers of the Normal School, and that without any additional outlay to the province, save the travelling expenses of these gentlemen, will also prove of incalculable service. By this means, in the course of two years or so, a body of educational statistics, relative to school districts, number of families, and schoolable children in each district, school-houses, furniture, &c., will be collected and published, and prove of immense utility to School Commissioners and others interested in the cause of education. By this means, too, from the conferences that will be held with the inhabitants, and especially with the trustees of each district, respecting its educational condition and the means to be employed for its improvement, will great good be effected. There seems to be no unwillingness on the part of many of the young men and women of the province to qualify themselves as teachers. The grand impediment



in the way of decided improvement and rapid progress, is the apathy or indifference of whole districts to the matter of education, and the consequent deficiency of means for carrying it out. We know no more likely way of removing this impediment than the one just indicated. We must go to the people, and urge them by legitimate appliances, to a sense of their responsibility and privilege in connection with the cause of education.

All the moneys committed to my disposal by law, have been disbursed by me in accordance therewith. The receipts and vouchers for the same will be laid in due course before the Educational Committee of the House of Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

And humble servant,

ALEXANDER FORRESTER.

## ABSTRACT.

### COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION

Boards of School Commissioners,	34
School Districts, about	1300
Schools in session last winter,	1005
“ “ last summer,	1183
Private Schools, about	30
Total number of Scholars, winter, half year,	34,111
“ “ “ summer, “	38,023
Private Schools, number of scholars, about	700
Support of Schools by people,	\$129,999 40
“ “ province,	47,888 05
Private Schools, say	5,000 00
Time Schools in session last winter,	19 weeks.
“ “ summer,	20 “
Number of Teachers, Male, in winter,	711
“ “ summer,	578
“ Female, in winter,	292
“ “ summer,	604
Amount paid by people for every dollar by province,	\$2 78
Total average cost of each pupil,	\$4 02
Total average salary of each teacher, .	\$166 53

### GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Number reported,	51
Number of pupils in winter,	1,636
“ “ summer,	1,497
Number in classics and mathematics, winter,	508
“ “ summer,	523
Support from people,	\$9,213 13
“ province,	\$4,060 49

## ACADEMIES.

Names.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Support from people.	Support fm Province.
Archat, C. B.,	4	169	\$400 00	\$400 00
Free Church, Halifax,	3	63	680 00	1000 00
Pictou,	2	142	594 60	1000 00
Horton, Male,	4	130	No return.	1000 00
Horton, Female,	5	70		
Halifax, Grammar School,	3	53	1900 00	600 00

## COLLEGES.

Names.	Professors and Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Support from people.	Support fm Province.
St. Mary's, Halifax,	4	115	\$738 75	\$1000 00
St. Francis Xavier's Antgsh.	6	117	1010 00	1000 00
King's, Windsor,	5	50	No return.	1000 00
Acadia, Wolfville,	4	35		
Presbyterian, Truro,	3	40		
Do. Theological, Halifax	3	18		

## INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, HALIFAX.

	2	52	\$2562 38	\$2000 00
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## PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Normal College,	5	96		\$2100 00
Model School,	5	186	\$952 37	900 00

## EDUCATIONAL SUPERVISION.

Rev. A. Forrester, D. D., Superintendent of Education and Principal of Normal School,	\$1200 00
Travelling Expenses,	400 00
Postages,	79 00

## SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE.

Number in Nova Scotia receiving Education, 40,517, being a little over 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of the whole population, or very nearly one in eight. Total sum raised by people for Education, \$151,150 56. Total sum granted by Province, \$65,027 54.

ALEXANDER FORRESTER.

TABLE A.  
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS—SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	No. of Schools.		No. of Districts.	SUPPORT FROM PEOPLE.			SUPPORT FROM PROVINCE.			Amount from People for every \$1 of Province.	Cost of pupil to people per ½ y.r.	Cost of pupil to Province per ½ y.r.
	w.	s.		Support in winter.	Support in summer.	Total support.	Support in winter.	Support in summer.	Total support.			
	1. Halifax City,	36		36	\$1538 74	\$2015 08	\$3553 82	\$1365 33	\$1363 00			
2. Do. East,	19	19	1051 20	1027 00	2077 20	457 70	344 97	802 67	2 58	1 38	0 53	
3. Do. West,	47	47	2327 58	2570 20	4897 78	854 33	831 31	1685 64	2 90	1 33	0 63	
4. Do. Shore,	17	19	1180 60	1180 80	2361 40	388 08	366 95	755 03	3 12	1 94	0 62	
5. Chester,	13	14	514 10	641 35	1155 75	355 07	355 48	711 45	1 62	1 04	0 64	
6. New Dublin,	12	13	484 70	532 80	1008 50	267 67	322 00	589 67	1 71	1 56	0 91	
7. Lunenburg,	37	36	1356 51	1398 00	2754 51	617 00	594 30	1211 30	2 27	1 38	0 60	
8. Queen's, North,	4	8	292 70	397 01	689 71	200 00	200 00	400 00	1 72	2 13	1 23	
9. Do. South,	21	28	1638 60	1806 00	1638 60	731 00	730 00	1461 00	2 35	2 40	1 02	
10. Shelburne,	17	22	775 16	884 95	1660 11	490 00	490 00	980 00	1 69	1 63	0 96	
11. Barrington,	16	25	1053 17	1301 87	2355 04	445 10	490 00	935 10	2 51	2 04	0 81	
12. Argyle,	14	19	829 50	1105 95	1935 45	408 67	484 67	893 34	2 16	1 69	0 78	
13. Yarmouth,	26	30	2349 80	2114 40	4464 20	657 94	697 07	1355 01	3 29	2 22	0 67	
14. Clare,	10	18	269 59	648 62	918 21	260 30	322 95	588 25	1 57	1 30	0 82	
15. Digby,	32	44	2514 34	2205 77	4720 11	774 17	741 00	1515 17	3 11	2 29	0 70	
16. Annapolis, West,	28	37	2361 14	2323 65	4684 79	676 00	593 00	1269 00	3 69	2 73	0 94	
17. Do. East,	35	43	3224 85	2800 05	6024 90	724 00	717 25	1441 25	4 18	2 53	0 60	
18. Kings, West,	62	75	5901 87	5864 90	11766 77	1128 72	1105 94	2234 66	5 26	2 63	0 50	
19. Hants, West,	33	35	399 97	3230 90	3630 87	907 34	840 67	1748 01	2 07	1 63	0 78	

20. Hants, East,	28	36	1932 95	2486 95	4419 90	530 67	555 00	1085 67	4 07	2 10	0 51
21. Colchester,	53	64	3621 57	4275 25	7896 84	958 11	958 00	1916 11	4 12	2 05	0 49
22. Stirling,	14	23	781 95	1484 20	2266 18	284 00	284 00	568 00	3 98	1 58	0 39
23. Cumberland,	48	65	3580 50	4444 00	8024 50	938 74	963 14	1901 88	4 21	2 27	0 54
24. Parrsboro',	8	8	406 25	582 70	988 95	216 00	216 00	432 00	2 28	2 01	0 87
25. Pictou, North,	53	52	3812 00	3614 00	7426 00	1188 67	1188 67	2377 34	3 12	1 63	0 52
26. Do. South,	50	51	2839 70	3242 10	6081 80	1113 49	1185 63	2299 12	2 64	1 34	0 50
27. Sydney,	58	60	3001 56	3081 34	6083 90	1230 88	1297 45	2528 33	2 36	1 70	0 70
28. St. Mary's,	7	14	425 80	732 25	1158 05	334 66	386 66	721 32	1 60	2 08	1 29
29. Guysborough,	19	38	738 25	1328 55	2066 80	512 00	684 00	1196 00	1 72	1 37	0 79
30. Inverness, South,	52	50	1946 20	1574 80	3521 00	1103 78	1087 40	2991 18	1 17	1 24	1 06
31. Do. North,	25	27	1039 50	1227 33	2266 83	486 00	494 45	980 45	2 32	1 53	0 66
32. Victoria,	37	33	1859 82	1685 64	3545 46	914 69	1020 00	1934 69	1 82	1 91	1 04
33. Cape Breton,	68	60	3230 65	3510 28	6540 93	1474 00	1359 50	2833 50	2 30	1 58	0 68
34. Richmond,	29	34	1176 43	1306 14	2572 57	731 38	890 50	1621 88	1 58	1 31	0 83
Total,	1005	1183	60457 27	68516 13	129999 40	23726 39	24161 56	47888 05	2 73	1 80	0 66

Total average cost of each pupil, \$4 92. Total average salary of each Teacher, \$166 53.

TABLE B.  
NUMBER, AGE, AND SEX OF SCHOLARS — NUMBER OF CHILDREN, &c.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Paid Pupils.		Free Pupils.		Total No. of Pupils.		Age of Pupils.				Sex of Pupils.				No. of children from 4 to 15.
							Under 8.		Over 8.		Male.		Female.		
	w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	
1. Halifax City,	1089	1151	800	787	1887	1938	352	346	1470	1588	967	992	802	834	471
2. Do. East,	769	610	15	18	874	628	176	199	583	519	423	321	341	307	1800
3. Do. West,	1158	1223	132	151	1290	1374	243	370	1047	1004	703	737	587	637	1031
4. Do. Shore,	519	599	45	56	564	646	116	218	448	430	306	335	258	313	646
5. Chester,	401	569	59	77	460	646	89	193	372	453	245	314	214	232	571
6. New Dublin,	315	270	29	32	342	302	33	80	309	228	230	139	112	169	186
7. Lunenburg,	912	797	149	131	1061	928	162	263	899	665	598	469	463	459	
8. Queen's, North,	116	179	5	23	121	202	7	45	114	157	84	85	37	117	
9. Do. South,	535	663	98	134	633	797	109	225	524	572	338	369	245	428	
10. Shelburne,	413	493	41	76	445	569	43	139	396	440	301	285	153	284	
11. Barrington,	484	553	45	69	527	622	56	206	471	416	395	313	132	312	
12. Argyle,	386	550	73	131	459	681	51	171	417	510	305	336	154	315	
13. Yarmouth,	779	772	210	243	988	1015	99	241	899	774	708	492	290	523	
14. Clare,	185	348	52	100	257	448	30	60	207	388	120	193	117	255	
15. Digby,	933	953	115	150	1048	1103	125	262	923	841	751	513	291	590	
16. Annapolis, West,	678	760	100	173	778	933	119	276	596	584	492	432	233	479	
17. Do. East,	1060	1053	121	147	1181	1200	116	297	1068	903	799	564	382	636	
18. Total,	1792	1949	316	386	2108	2335	293	669	1813	1666	1457	1021	651	1314	

19. Hants, West,	1002	931	132	161	1134	1092	159	328	968	764	718	548	409	544	1355
20. Do. East,	874	1193	40	72	924	1174	146	393	759	761	530	580	373	588	1156
21. Colchester,	1604	1938	119	177	1723	2116	239	519	1434	1597	1031	1081	692	1035	1842
22. Stirling,	480	875	16	63	496	938	55	246	441	692	207	489	229	449	1267
23. Cumberland,	1468	1731	122	109	1590	1900	187	346	1403	1567	930	973	669	949	1380
24. Parrsborough,	184	249	25	33	209	282	16	60	192	233	118	132	81	159	1093
25. Pictou, North,	2140	2143	104	146	2244	2289	271	510	1946	1749	1202	1174	985	1086	2880
26. Do. South,	2070	2274	96	96	2166	2370	375	573	1791	1797	1232	1272	934	1098	1656
27. Sydney,	1467	1617	251	334	1718	1851	135	240	1600	1611	977	990	818	861	1286
28. St. Mary's,	161	316	13	64	176	380	34	117	140	259	104	204	72	182	441
29. Guysborough,	426	775	92	215	512	988	94	317	418	671	294	499	218	489	1250
30. Inverness, North,	597	782	56	68	635	850	80	149	573	701	418	534	235	316	1474
31. Do. South,	1272	1152	206	178	1487	1331	164	265	1324	1016	978	766	510	565	1153
32. Victoria,	934	813	55	48	989	861	108	169	881	692	557	463	432	398	932
33. Cape Breton,	1875	1800	246	195	2121	1995	260	396	1861	1599	1258	1150	863	845	
34. Richmond,	686	818	226	222	912	1040	141	232	754	816	468	499	447	546	
Total,	29758	33000	4263	5023	34111	38023	4683	9110	29041	28663	20304	19265	13489	17414	

TABLE C.  
DURATION OF SCHOOLS—SEX OF TEACHERS—CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS—SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Schools in weeks.		Sex of Teacher.				Com. Schools teach'g classes.	Com. Schools teach'g Gram. and Geog.	Registers kept.	School Houses.			Library Books.		School Books.		Clothes.	Maps.	Black Boards.	Other app'rtus. { 50 wood- en guns.	
	w.	s.	Male.		Female.					Frame.	Log.	Good.	Bad.	w.	s.	w.					s.
			w.	s.	w.	s.															
1. Halifax City,	23	23	12	12	10	10	1	13	3	{ 2s. 9	10	1	440	349			2	64	17		
2. Do. East,	22	21	9	7	11	12	1	19	2	{ 1s. 16	13	4	59	55	409	23	1	118	24		
3. Do. West,	22	26	16	27	28	19	2	29	7	39	36	3	149	92	50	114	2	84	18		
4. Do. Shore,	21	11	11	9	6	10	2	15	3	15	8	6	154	80	347	257		105	19		
5. Chester,	20	20	7	9	8	13	2	10	5	15	5	10	78	63	229	176		31	18		
6. New Dublin,	19	21	9	4	5	12		9	2	12	8	3	28	41	104	91	1	28	13		
7. Lunenburg,	19	21	24	16	13	21		15	1	4	2	2	44	44	306	179	3	28	21		
8. Queen's, North,	18	22	3		1	8	1	4	1	4	2	2	14	62	21	36	5	12	5		
9. Do. South,	20	21	12	6	10	22	1	17	1	all	8	8	146	193	110	70	5	75	22		
10. Shelburne,	18	19	12	6	5	16	2	13	1	all	8	8	185	127			4	47	14		
11. Barrington,	15	20	14	5	2	21	2	16		all	12	4	246	150	65	40	4	77	21		
12. Argyle,	16	19	11	10	3	11	1	11	6	all	13	1	115	27	220	168	8	45	20		
13. Yarmouth,	19	19	19	10	6	20	1	25	6	all	all	1	199	56	329	24	11	69	59		
14. Clare,	17	18	4	4	6	14		9	1	all	9	1	52	36	83	147	6	78	23		
15. Digby,	22	20	21	21	11	23	1	28	9	all	19	13	62	162	357	149		63	35		
16. Annapolis, W.,	22	22	22	16	6	21	5	28	9	all	18	3	62	100	90	124		75	58		
17. Do. E.,	23	22	31	18	4	25	5	16	11	all	18	17	103	126	334	208	3	75		2	

18. Kings, West,	21	23	53	28	9	48	8	76	19	all	55	21	84	63	246	146	8	163	76	
19. Hants, West,	20	24	19	13	14	22	6	31	6	all	17	10	404	103	243	252	2	85	35	
20. Do. East,	21	22	17	9	10	27	3	24	1	all	33	3	20	64	183	193	2	107	25	
1. Colchester,	19	22	31	16	20	47	1	46	4	59	52	8	88	154	50	76	4	182	69	
22. Stirling,	19	19	9	12	5	11	1	23	7	22	10	13	63	190	123	123	3	78	27	
23. Cumberland,	20	20	37	32	13	32	5	44	7	60	39	14	63	190	205	344	1	78	53	
24. Parrsborough,	19	20	6	6	2	4		7	3	{ 1s. 8	6	5	60	62	29	20		21	6	
25. Pictou, North,	20	20	42	35	11	17	9	53	2	{ 1b 48	46	4	196	172	412	186	5	97	56	
26. Do. South,	20	21	35	29	15	22	5	41		47	28	22			117	24		103	47	
27. Sydney,	21	21	44	42	14	18	4	44	7	53	37	21	22		534	155	6	105	29	
28. St. Mary's,	20	21	5	4	2	10		7		all	32	4	40	36	148	183		26	10	
29. Guysborough,	20	21	13	10	7	28		20		34	2	4			296	278	1	17	8	
30. Inverness, N.,	24	28	17	21	8	6		20	13	17	all	8	67	46	190	48		33	10	
31. Do. S.,	21	20	49	45	3	5		52	10	11	24	5	115	39	360	77		7	5	
32. Victoria,	21	19	28	28	5	4		30	6	18	24	10	247	108	345	60		50	12	
33. Cape Breton,	23	24	47	41	22	19	3	52	6	39	48	10	247	108	641	36	4	96	32	
34. Richmond,	23	22	22	27	7	6	1	13	1	4	3		1012	920	416	458	2	45	13	
Total,	19	20	711	578	292	604	65	851	139				4592	3820	7007	4065	90	2295	900	3



## APPENDIX No. 23

### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In no respect, probably, has greater injustice been done to Nova Scotia than in her agricultural capabilities. That she possesses very considerable industrial resources in her forests, minerals and fisheries, is admitted by not a few; but as to her agricultural and horticultural riches, the most egregious ignorance prevails; and that not abroad merely but even among her own population. Hence, one of the principal reasons why so few of the field-labouring emigrants from the old world, land upon her shores. Hence, too, the recreant cry of too many of her own sons respecting the barrenness of her soil, the inhospitableness of her climate, the duration and severity of her winters. And hence, too, amid the profusion of her bounties, the grumbling discontent of not a few, and their eager desire to repair to other lands.

Now, in opposition to all these views, we are prepared deliberately to maintain, that Nova Scotia presents not only a fair and passable field for agriculture, but that in her productiveness of all the staple commodities that go to the support of animal life, it is equal to any, it is surpassed by none.

Is it asked, What is it that constitutes the natural resources of agriculture, on what does it mainly depend for success? We reply:—I. Climate. II. Soil. III. The command of fertilizing media. IV. The facility of drainage. The first of these, however susceptible of partial improvement by the progressive advancement of society, remains, nevertheless, substantially the same. The other three are all under the control, and at the service of man, and furnish one of the finest fields for the application of science, skill, and expansive benevolence. Let us glance at each of these in order, and, as we proceed, let us endeavor to substantiate the position assumed, namely, that Nova Scotia is an excellent farming country. Then we shall briefly refer to the confirmation given to these views, by the position taken by Nova Scotia at the London Horticultural Show in October last, as well as at the International Exhibition, and, lastly, we shall urge to the adoption of those measures that seem fitted still more fully to develop the whole of our fruit-growing and agricultural resources.

#### I.—CLIMATE.

Nova Scotia, as is well known, lies nearly midway between the Equator and the North Pole, between latitude  $43^{\circ}$  and  $47^{\circ}$ , about the same as the South of France and the North of Italy—the land preeminently of the grape and peach. Its average annual temperature is  $43^{\circ}$ , Fahrenheit. During the months of April, May and June, the thermometer ranges about  $49^{\circ}$ ; and of July, August, and September,  $62^{\circ}$ . The whole time for the cultivation of the soil is from the 11th of April to the 17th of November, about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  months. The meantime the crop is in the ground 110 days, the average time of sowing being the 10th of May, and that of reaping the 19th of August, giving thereby about the space of three months for the preparing and fertilizing of the soil, and the same for the growth and ripening of the crops, about 20 days or so less than in the State of New York, and in Canada, and about two months less than in Scotland or England. But when we take into

account the far greater number of rainy days in the last mentioned countries, and the longer time—almost a third more—which the grain takes to vegetate and fructify; and when we reflect, moreover, upon the fertilizing and enriching influences of our winters, and the mellowing and softening power of our waters, we feel ourselves perfectly warranted to infer that the climate of Nova Scotia, for all agricultural purposes, occupies a kind of medium between the South of France and England, inferior, it may be, as a whole to the former, but superior to the latter. And we think we are fully borne out in this statement by the actual results in the growth of roots, grain, and fruits.

We unhesitatingly assert that there is not a climate on the face of the globe, better adapted for the growth of all kinds of esculent roots than Nova Scotia. In former times when the potato grew with such luxuriance everywhere, it was no uncommon occurrence to have a yield of from 300 to 400 bushels per acre, and such was the universally admitted excellence of their quality that they brought in the American market at least twopence a bushel more than those of any other country or province. Even now, there are more potatoes grown in this province than in any country on this side the Atlantic, it being no rare thing to have from 175 to 200 bushels per acre, and perhaps there has been less of that disease—which has produced such havoc all over the world within the last 20 years—than anywhere else. Indeed there are some districts of the country, where it may be said to have scarcely ever made its appearance, replenishing to no small extent the coffers of the farmers resident in these localities. This is altogether independent of the plentiful supply of potatoes raised in newly cleared lands, in consequence of the large amount of alkaline substances found therein.

“I have found,” says Mr. Thomson of Windsor, “the best early potato to be the Early White, next the Early Jackson, of which last sort I have raised at the rate of 350 bushels per acre one year; 400 bushels per acre, next two years; and last year only 200 bushels per acre. Next in order of early white sorts, is the Carter. I sent to the Exhibition 8 potatoes weighing 13½ lbs., of excellent quality, with hardly any rot. I planted them from the 10th to the 20th June, the land being in good order, manure one year old, large quantity in the furrow, covered by the plough, with 2½ feet width between the furrows; seeds, with one to three eyes, about ten inches apart in the rows. I hoe as soon as the plants are above ground, and finish as soon after as possible; as I consider working among potatoes after the bulbs or tubers are formed, produces knobs of new growth which are injurious to the general crop. For late potatoes, I grow the early calicoes, the Malagash blues, and the Stirling blues; but I prefer the first to them all.”

But Nova Scotia is just as well adapted for the growth of turnips as it is for potatoes. Whenever this crop receives anything like justice, it yields from 300 to 400 bushels per acre; and, we believe, that by a suitable fertilization of the soil, it could be made to yield 200 bushels more. The specimens of Swedes and Aberdeen yellows shown at the Exhibition, were both unusually large and remarkably symmetrical. Mr. J. McKay, gardener to the Hon. Wm. Black, after describing the mode of culture, says: “I have seen 950 bushels grown on an acre in the neighbourhood of Halifax, on Mr. Black’s farm, some of the roots weighing from 15 to 18 lbs., and the general average weight per bushel 51 lbs.” So well adapted is the climate of Nova Scotia to the culture of the turnip, that the Aberdeen yellow has both ripened its seed and produced an abundant crop the same season. And what is more extraordinary still, that seed has been sown in the very field that produced that year a good average crop of hay. We question whether there is any country on the face of the earth, that would surpass this in productiveness; all evidently owing to the salubrity of the climate, and especially to the long continuance of fine weather in the autumn—the time in which the roots grow and swell.

The other roots are in every respect as prolific. Mangold Wurtzel yields from 600 to 800 bushels per acre. “The Mangold Wurtzell,” says Mr. McKay, “that were sent to the London Exhibition were the long red, six of which weighed 99 lbs. In 1859 I sowed three quarters of an acre of mangolds. We took them up the third week of October, and the return was 1100 bushels. 1200 bushels to the acre is a moderate crop. Weight per bushel 54 lbs. Mangolds may be grown



on the same ground for a number of years in succession, if the ground is well manured every year. I saw a field in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith, 23 years ago, that had grown potatoes and mangolds for 22 years in succession, and then was still producing good crops, but I have never seen them so large in Britain as in Nova Scotia."

Carrots and parsnips are equally productive. "I find," says Mr. McK., "the early horn carrot to be superior, for culinary purposes, to all the larger sorts. It is of finer flavor, and yields a larger crop, averaging 500 bushels to the acre. The large white Belgian is the best for cattle. It yields 400 and 500 bushels to the acre."

"Onions," says the same successful cultivator, "can be grown in Nova Scotia to as great an extent as in any other country. Annapolis and Cornwallis could grow more than would supply the Province. There is a large sum of money sent out of Nova Scotia to the States annually for onions, whereas Nova Scotia might export its onions as well as its apples."

How striking the provision thus made for a copious supply of nutritious aliment to the live stock during our protracted, severe winters! How beautifully does this illustrate the adaptation process in the arrangements of the bountiful Creator, the climate producing in the greatest abundance and perfection, those very crops best adapted to the wants of the animal kingdom!

But Nova Scotia is not less distinguished for the growth of all sorts of cereal crops, from rye up to the finest wheat, from buckwheat up to the heaviest corn. Wheat yields from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and some of it weighs as much as 67 lbs. per bushel. At the Provincial Industrial Exhibition, held at Halifax in October 1854, there were 54 samples of various kinds, of which only two were below 60 lbs. per bushel, and to balance this 16 parcels were above 64 lbs. per bushel, while two parcels were above 66 lbs. "Some ten or twelve years ago," says one of our most enterprising farmers, "I sent five bushels of wheat, weighing 67 lbs. and some ounces per bushel, to the Dartmouth mill, and when ground there were only 18 lbs. of bran from the whole quantity." Last year (1862,) Mr. Jas. Thompson of Windsor, raised purposely for the Exhibition, bald barley, which weighed at Windsor Fair, 64 lbs. per bushel. This barley was sown 10th June, and reaped 25th August, being thus only 2½ months in coming to maturity.

The climate is equally well adapted for the growth of flax and hemp.

The Chinese Sugar-cane has been raised in Nova Scotia (although not perfecting the seeds, under ordinary culture,) producing 400 gallons per acre of clear, amber-colored syrup, as thick in consistence as the best molasses, and superior in flavour also; the refuse affording a large amount of food, in crushed cane and foliage, for stock, which they particularly relish, containing as it does a large quantity of saccharine matter.

Another matter here worthy of notice, is the suitableness of this climate for the ripening of all garden and field seeds. It is admitted that our Spring is exceedingly short-lived, for scarcely has winter taken its departure when we are ushered into all the sunshine and warmth of summer. But this again is amply compensated for by the continued fine weather of autumn; September, October, and a great part of November, frequently proving the most pleasant months in the year—such weather in November being designated the "Indian Summer" of Nova Scotia. And whilst this circumstance is fitted to teach important lessons to the gardener and farmer, especially, never to leave anything undone in the fall that can be done without loss in the spring, it also shows that instead of importing horticultural and agricultural seeds, there ought to be in this country a large overplus for exportation to less favored climates. The reason why the great proportion of seeds is raised in the South of France and England, is the salubrity of the climate, and if such is the case in these countries, why not in Nova Scotia? At all events, Nova Scotia ought to be far removed from the necessity of importing any; and thereby husband for its own benefit and improvement thousands of pounds. From the specimens of grass, clover, turnip, carrot and garden seeds, exhibited by the various agricultural societies throughout the year, as well as from those forwarded to the International Exhibition, we have abundant evidence of the soundness of this observation. Indeed, such are the capabilities of this country for the ripening

of seeds, that peas have been grown, and the seeds of the first crop sown again, and a second crop produced the same season.

But altogether independent of any pecuniary advantage that may arise, this is a matter of the greatest consequence to the cause of agriculture itself. If, as generally admitted, next to the preparation of the soil comes the selection of the seed, then it is clear that every effort should be made to see that that seed is of the best possible description. And how can this be most effectually done? Plainly by our saving the seeds ourselves. Then will the seed be not only the best adapted to the climate, but we shall have it in our power to choose the good and reject the bad, which we could not otherwise do. But in nothing does the excellence of our climate appear so conspicuous as in the growth of fruit. There is, perhaps, no country in the world—the States of the American Union not excepted—better fitted for the growth of apples and pears than three or four of the Western counties. We believe there is scarcely a county in the Province that is not capable of producing good apples and pears, if they receive ordinary attention in propagating and fertilizing; but in the counties referred to, viz. : Hants, Kings, Annapolis, and Digby, the fruit is unsurpassed either for summer, autumn, or winter use, for dessert or culinary purposes. The following list contains the names of a few of the finest of our summer, fall, and winter apples, with their characters.

*Summer.*—1. Early Harvest or June Eating; the best early apple when in high cultivation. 2. Early Sweet Bough; large size, rich, yellow color. 3. Red Astrachan; beautiful, fine flavor, deep red and crimson. 4. Early Joe; light red, excellent flavor and good quality.

*Autumn.*—1. Fall Pippin; large, yellow, rich flesh, firm and excellent. 2. Fall Harvey; a very large fruit of first quality. 3. Golden Ball; yellow, very large, strong growth, first quality. 4. Gravenstein; large, covered with bright red stripes, vinous flavor. 5. Porter; one of the best; large, yellow, juicy and rich, a good bearer. 6. Fameuse or Snow Apple; deep red, flesh white, excellent.

*Winter.*—1. Baldwin; bright red, young trees, not hardy, unless in protected localities. 2. Belle Fleure or Bishop's Pippin; large, oblong, ribbed, yellow, of excellent quality. 3. Esopus Spitzenburg; large, red, rather acid, but good. 4. Swaar; above medium size, rich yellow, best winter apple for the table. 5. Rhode Island Greening; color green, tender, rich flavor, reliable. 6. Hubbardston's Nonsuch, flavor mild, excellent, good bearer. 7. Northern Spy, large, handsomely striped with red, retaining its flavor till late in spring; long in bearing, requires severe pruning and rich culture. 8. Roxbury Russet, flat, rough, russet, good keeper. 9. English Russet, round, russeted, keeps long. 10. Ribston Pippin. 11. Pomme Gris. 12. Nonpareil. 13. Seek no Farther. 14. Hawley's Dutch Mignonne. 15. Mother; striped, great bearer, valuable. 16. Buckley's English Golden Pippin. 17. Herefordshire Pearmain. 18. Newton Pippin.

These generally ripen according to their sorts, from the beginning of August to the end of October; and both in size and flavor, when the season is at all favorable, are unsurpassed in the most celebrated fruit-growing countries. And when it is stated that such apples as the Nonpareil, the Golden Ribston, Bishop and Royal Pippins, all ripen well on standards in the orchards—which they do not in Scotland, and only in some parts of England—without the aid of artificial means, such as espalier or wall, we surely possess the most indubitable evidence of the geniality of the climate.

Pears are not grown in such abundance as apples; but wherever they are fairly tried, they thrive equally well, some of the finest American and French pears ripening without the assistance of either espalier or wall.

The following is a list of the most choice sorts, that grow and ripen in the counties of Hants, Kings and Annapolis:

*Autumn.*—1. Beurre d'amands. 2. Belle Lucrative. 3. Long green. 4. Van Mors's Lion le Clerc.

*Winter.*—5. Vicar of Wakefield. 6. Beurre Easter, 7. Winter Nelis. 8.

Passe Colmar. 9. Doyenne Gloubault. 10. Beurri d' Aremburg. 11. Napoleon. 12. Althorp's Crasanne.

But the climate of Nova Scotia is equally well adapted for stone fruit. The following sorts of plums, for example, ripen as well on standards in the open orchards, as they do any where in Scotland on espaliers. 1. Orange plum. 2. Royale de Tour. 3. Gages, green, cloth of gold, Flushing or Prince's Imperial Winter. 4. Bolmar's Washington. 5. Huling's superb. 6. Orleans common. 7. Smith's Orleans. 8. Knight's Green Drying. 9. Ives' Golden Drop. 10. Purple Magnum Bonum. 11. White Magnum Bonum. 12. Vandyn's seedling. 13. Catherine Schenectady. 14. Royale Native. 15. American nectarine plum. 16. Duane's purple. 17. Deniston's superb. 18. German Prune. 19. True Damson. 20. Reine Claude de Bayey.

Mr. Thompson of Windsor sent to England six Washington plums, which weighed 17 ounces, and measured  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches in circumference, and six nectarine plums which weighed 13 ounces.

Peaches also grow and ripen on standards in the open air. They come to perfection from the first to the end of September, and weigh sometimes from 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.

Grapes, the Sweet Water, White Capillaire, and Isabella varieties, ripen in the open air, in ordinarily protected situations. All that is required is to protect them from the severity of the winter by laying down the branches after the wood is well ripened, and then covering them over with a layer of common mould.

From the census recently taken, it would seem that in 1860 186,484 bushels of apples and 4,335 bushels of plums were raised in the Province, and the last two years there must have been at least a half more. A large quantity of these fruits is usually exported to the United States, and to some of the neighboring provinces. And yet, we believe, that the quantity thus exported could in a very few years be multiplied a hundred fold. Indeed we see nothing to prevent large annual exportations of these fruits to the continent of Europe. We are persuaded that no crop would be more remunerative.

Having thus furnished satisfactory evidence of the excellence of our climate, having shown from position and productions, that Nova Scotia is well fitted for Horticultural and Agricultural pursuits, it may here be very naturally enquired: But what do you say respecting the protracted nature and severity of your winters? Are not these sufficient, and more than sufficient, to counterbalance all that has been advanced in the preceding pages? If the winter eats up the summer, what profit is there to the farmer notwithstanding the capabilities of the climate or the skill and the industry he brings to bear upon his operations?

Now, that our winters are protracted and severe cannot admit of a doubt; and yet we are persuaded that there is no small amount of exaggeration as to the evils that are supposed to flow therefrom. What are these evils? They are generally reputed such as the following:—1. The expense of feeding the stock for such a length of time within doors. 2. The want of suitable employment for the farm servants. 3. The damage done to grass lands, and the winter wheat, &c. The first of these, viz., the expense of keeping the cattle for such a lengthened period within doors—we are very much disposed to consider as in a great measure imaginary. The stock must receive nourishment all that time whether in or out of doors. All the difference then really is, the labor required to lay up in summer a sufficient supply of aliment for the cattle, and the hand-feeding during that inclement season. Granting that this increases considerably the toil of the farmer during the summer and winter months, is it not more than compensated by the greater availableness of the manure of the stock, both solid and fluid; and still more by the better and more profitable condition of the stock itself, whether for the shambles or for dairy purposes. All that is required to obviate this difficulty, and to render our long winters a gain instead of a loss to the farmers, is vastly to increase the commodiousness and the warmth of the houses of the stock; to add tenfold to the breadth of their green crop, and to bestow a great deal more time and attention to the whole management of their cattle, in reference to their feeding,

their cleanliness, and general comfort. If the farmers in England are now finding it more advantageous to soil their cattle, we do not see why the farmers of Nova Scotia should complain of being obliged to keep their cattle within doors for six or seven months in the year, or why, with a proper attention, this necessity may not be turned to profitable account.

In reference to the second difficulty with our long severe winters, viz.: the want of suitable employment for the farm servants; this, too, to say the least, is in our opinion not a little exaggerated. In all countries whose agriculture is prosecuted with any vigor, there are always two months or so spent in winter in threshing out the grain, and preparing it either for the market, the mill, or the next seed time. Steaming and preparing the food for the cattle should, if properly gone about, occupy another month; repairing the farm implements, preparing gates, &c., for fences will give employment for another month. The preservation of manure, both solid and fluid, as well as the carting and mixing of composts, will also consume a considerable amount of time. The providing an adequate supply of fuel, too, for the whole year, which can be done at so much less expense in winter in this country, must necessarily occupy a considerable portion of the farm servants time. There is thus no lack of labour for the industrious husbandman during winter, and all indispensably necessary and eminently fitted to enable him to do greater justice to the cultivation of the soil when the spring season comes round, and thereby to sow a larger breadth of crop.

As to the other remaining evil to which reference has been made, the damage done to grass lands, and to tender plants in general; this, is no doubt, an important matter, and every means ought to be resorted to either to remove or to mitigate the evil. And yet it is an evil, incident to all those countries where agriculture is in a high state of advancement. This does not arise so much from the severity of the winter, as from the repeated thaws and congelations when winter is breaking up. The two methods most likely to prove efficacious in lessening the effects of the alternate frosts and thaws are, first, a thorough drainage of the land most subject to be winter killed, or chilled in spring, that the water may have a more speedy escape, and thus to a lesser extent linger and freeze in it; and the second is, the early rolling of these grounds in spring that the roots may again be fastened and take hold of the soil and grow.

But there are also advantages arising from our long and severe winters, which it were unpardonable not to notice, though we must do so without any illustration.

1. However severe the frost may be with respect to the vegetable kingdom, it generally finds the young woods well ripened by reason of the genial weather of autumn.

2. The frost performs the important office of pulverizing the soil, and thereby saves a large amount of muscular labor—one ploughing doing as much as three or four ploughings in other circumstances would accomplish.

3. The frost helps largely to destroy the larvae of many insects that would otherwise prove destructive to the vegetable kingdom.

4. The snow, whilst it adds much to the warmth of the soil, deposits a large amount of nitrogen, one of the gases essential for the growth of many plants.

5. The long winter nights afford ample time to the farmer for his mental improvement, and thus whilst the cold sharpens his intellect, it enables him to lay up stores of valuable knowledge, general and professional, both for his own benefit and that of his fellow-laborers.

6. It presents an abundance of time for the holding of Agricultural Society meetings; for retailing the results of experiments; and for concerting schemes of combined effort during the approaching season for the benefit of one and all.

## II.—THE SOILS OF NOVA SCOTIA—ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF ITS AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES.

All soils are composed of two classes, organic and inorganic, combustible and incombustible. The solid rocks have furnished the inorganic or incombustible part—the remains of animals or vegetables have furnished the organic parts, which disappears or burns away in the fire.

Now the rocks of Nova Scotia differ essentially in their nature; some consist of granite, slate and hard quartzose; others of syenite and greenstone; others of limestone and gypsum; others of hard flaggy sandstone and conglomerates; others of red sandstone, and others of trap. If the rocks thus differ in their nature, it is obvious that the loose materials which are formed by their decay must differ in like manner,—must resemble, in their nature and composition, the rocks on which they rest, and from which they have been derived. Hence, the natural differences which are observed amongst soils of different districts, and hence, also, the striking similarities by which soils are sometimes found to be characterized over very large areas. From the crumbling granite and gneiss of Nova Scotia for example, we have granite soil, or soil of a coarse and sandy nature; from the slate we have clays more or less stiff and impervious, more or less light and shingly; from the syenite and greenstone we have brownish loam, with fragments of slate; from limestone and gypsum, we have loamy and marly soils; from flaggy sandstones and conglomerates, we have clays, sands, and stony ground; from the new red sandstone we have loams and sands; from trap, we have deep rich loam.

Now, if any one will take a glance at the Geological Map of Nova Scotia, he will at once perceive where these rocks, and, by consequence, where these soils in fair proportion are to be found. All along the Atlantic coast we have the soils of the Metamorphic district, consisting of two very marked varieties; the first composed of the granite soil, which, when covered as it often is, in its natural state, with black vegetable mould, is capable for a time of producing good crops; the second is the slaty varieties, of which there are large tracts in Yarmouth, Queens, and Lunenburg counties, of excellent quality, and deserving of being classed with, at least, the best second rate uplands of the Province. In the lighter granitic and slaty soils, forest trees thrive well, and might be cultivated in many stony and hilly tracts, not serviceable for other purposes. Again, many stony tracts covered with brushwood, may be converted into excellent pasture by burning the bushes, liming and sowing with grass seeds, and thus large tracts of the most unpromising parts of our Province might support valuable herds and flocks.

All along the hills of the Cobequid range, those on the south side of the valley of Cornwallis and Annapolis; the hilly country extending from the sources of the Stewiacke, through Picton, Sydney, and northern Guysborough, and the greater parts of the hills of Cape Breton, we have the soils of the Silurian and Devonian systems, which, with the exception of some spots too rugged and rocky for cultivation, may be characterized as generally good. When deep they are easily worked, fertile, and remarkably favorable to the growth of hay and grain crops.

In the Carboniferous districts, which cover about a third of the Province of Nova Scotia Proper, and about three-fourths of Cape Breton, there are two descriptions of soils; the first, in the vicinity of the large deposits of limestone and gypsum, is loamy and marly, characterised by Professor Whensstone as equal to the best upland in any country. The second consists of light-colored or reddish stiff clays, white and grey sands, and ground filled with flaggy fragments of hard sandstone, or occasionally with pebbles or other rocks.

In the new red sandstone districts, embracing the counties bordering on the Bay of Fundy, some places on the northern shores of Hants, and more extensively in the valley of Cornwallis, and thence towards Annapolis, we have soil of a bright red colour, varying from loams to sandy loams, and light sands, the latter being sometimes of a whitish colour. The red loams and sands abound in oxide of iron, lime, and gypsum, except when run out; but are deficient in phosphates and alkalies. Hence, whilst they are admirable for the culture of the apple, potato, turnip and Indian corn, they are inferior as grain soils to the best soils of carboniferous and silurian districts.

In the trap district, confined to the North Mountain of Kings and Annapolis, and its prolongation in Digby and a few isolated patches on the opposite side of the Bay, we have soil containing all the chemical elements of fertility, bearing a fine natural growth of timber, yielding good crops to the new settler, and admirably fitted for orchards of apples and pears; and, in sheltered situations, for all kinds of fruit.

But notwithstanding the fertility of many of these soils, they come far short of

that of the alluvial deposits, of which there is a larger extent than in any other country of the same area, and of a richer quality. Of these deposits there are two sorts, marine and fresh water; the first being called dyke or marsh lands, and the other, intervalle. The marsh lands are principally contained in Cumberland, Colchester, Hants, Kings and Annapolis, there being altogether, according to the last census, 56,216 acres. Now, it has been found that there are some sorts of soils so naturally fertile that they will grow a long succession of crops without any addition of manures, and these always contain in their inorganic part, a notable quantity of ten or eleven different chemical substances. These are potash, soda, lime, magnesia, alumina, silica, iron, manganese, sulphur, phosphorus and chlorine. Soils which require no manuring, and are capable of yielding large crops for 30 or 40 years in succession are thus constituted; and there are many such among the virgin soils of all our colonies, but none perhaps so productive as the marsh lands of Nova Scotia. It is certain that the best varieties of this kind of soil will bear continual cropping without manure for a very long period; yielding from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre, and 2½ to 3 tons of hay. But this is a style of farming which should not be encouraged, as it will in course of time lead to exhaustion, and thereby prove ruinous to these fine soils.

The other kind of alluvial soil, called Intervale, is, as already stated, a fresh water deposit, and consists of all the chemical substances already specified, washed by springs and streams from lands through which they flow, and silted up by the sides of rivers and lakes, or forming what are called deltas.

But this, however valuable, is neither so rich nor so long-lived, nor so capable of being renewed as the dyke lands. It requires the same management as good upland soil, and except where it has a loose gravelly sub-soil, would often be improved by drainage. It is lamentable to observe in the older settlements so much of this valuable soil almost ruined by an exhaustive system of cropping, without the least effort to have it renewed by irrigation or by any fertilizing process. With ordinary treatment there is no soil so easily worked, so productive, and so capable of growing all kinds of crops.

We trust we have now said enough to satisfy the most sceptical regarding the character and variety of our soils. And the conclusion necessarily forced upon us is, that there is scarcely any kind of crop that goes to the sustenance of man or beast without the soil most appropriate for its growth. Is it a sheep or pastoral farm, or a dairy and stock-rearing farm, or a green-cropping and stall-fattening farm, or a grain farm, or a fruit-growing farm, that is wanted for the investment of capital, the immigrant has only to look at a Geological map of the Province and select his locality, and he will find the very soil best suited for the agricultural department with which he may be best acquainted, and which he desires to prosecute. And where, let me ask, is there a country of the same area with us great a variety of soil, and thereby better fitted for a profitable investment of capital, or for the opening up of a home traffic in different agricultural productions? And when we add these two together—the *soils* and the *climate*—who will call in question the agricultural capabilities of Nova Scotia, or the resources at the command of the skilful farmer, for a large and steady return of capital invested?

### III.—NATURAL MANURES OF NOVA SCOTIA—ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF ITS AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES.

We have just referred to certain virgin and alluvial soils, that contain in sensible quantities, all those substances that are essential for the nourishment of the vegetable kingdom, and that grow good crops for a long succession of years without any fertilizing medium. But this is the case with comparatively few soils. By far the greater proportion are found to be wholly devoid of one or more of these substances, or to contain them in too small proportion, or to have some of them present in too great an excess. And what is the farmer in these circumstances to do? He is to add what is wanting in the less productive, and bring it into the same physical condition, and he will make it equal to the more productive. Again, he is to take away what is in excess in the one, and he will make it as valuable as another, from which it differs only by this excess. If, for example, it contains

too great an abundance of saline matter, he is to remove or neutralise this saline matter, and this will enable the elements of fertility which the soil contains to manifest themselves.

The grand business of the farmer is thus clearly brought out. He is first to ascertain what food the plant requires, and then whether that food is in the soil or not; in other words, he has to provide the very food that the plant requires for its growth and fructification, and that food is just what passes under the name of manures or fertilizing media. It is with the adjustment and application of these that he has mainly to do. The manure or compost heap is his capital, his bank, with which, if he would prosper agriculturally, he must keep the best possible credit.

Now, there are very few countries which possess such immense resources in this respect as Nova Scotia. We have no intention of entering upon a description of the nature and properties of the different sorts of manures. This would be altogether alien to the objects of this report. On other occasions, and at some length, we have discussed this subject. In no measured terms have we remonstrated with the farmers of Nova Scotia, respecting their grievous neglect of what is, after all, the best and surest of all manures—the stable yard, both solid and fluid. It has been computed, and we believe that computation is less than the reality, that Nova Scotia loses annually £100,000, by inattention to, by not securing by proper means the volatile and soluble parts of the stable yard manure. It is, no doubt, encouraging to observe in many districts of the country, the improvements that are being made in this respect. And yet, withal, it is manifest that the farmers generally, are but awaking to see where the true secret of their strength and riches lies. But this is not the point at present. Our object in the introduction of this topic is to direct attention to the variety and abundance of what may be designated the natural manures, both organic and inorganic, everywhere to be found in the Province.

*Organic.*—1. The Algæ or Seaweed. In consequence of the peninsular position of the Province, there is an endless supply of algæ or seaweed; which, when used along with other fertilizers and in a composted state becomes a rich and valuable manure. 2. Bog-mud. There is scarcely a district where bog-mud is not to be found in smaller or greater deposits, within a manageable distance of every farm, as well as saw-dust, spent-bark, &c. These and such like manures are useful in two points of view; they renew the supply of vegetable substances to the soil, and thereby ameliorate its texture, and they afford, by their decay, substances useful in enabling plants to build up the tissues of their stems and leaves. They are also admirable absorbents for the richer parts of putrescent manures; and by mixtures with these substances, they are themselves more rapidly decomposed. 3. Wood ashes. Wood ashes abound in Nova Scotia as in all new countries. These when properly and judiciously applied, not only act powerfully as a manure, but exert a caustic or decomposing influence on organic manures, and the roots of plants, &c. 4. Fish offal. This is another organic manure, which may be obtained in great abundance in the fishing districts, along with the heads and backbones of cod, and other sorts of fish. As these consist almost entirely of phosphate of lime and rich animal matter, they are nearly as valuable as guano. This refuse of fish, if dried and packed in old barrels, might be preserved and conveyed into the interior. It would prove largely remunerative.

There are other manures of this class, such as bones, soot, &c., which if carefully preserved and judiciously applied, might be found exceedingly useful in fertilizing the soil. But as these and the like are not peculiar to Nova Scotia, or in greater abundance than in any other country, there is no need of saying anything regarding them.

*Inorganic.*—1. Lime. This mineral in the state of carbonate, and in substances called marls, exists in great abundance in various parts of the Province. In some low grounds, which have formerly been pools or lakes, there are beds of clay, mixed with fresh water shell; and in creeks and harbors there are mussel and oyster beds which afford a similar substance containing much valuable animal matter. On some parts of the coast, also, large quantities of sea shells mixed with marls may be collected. The result of an enlightened view of all that is known with respect to this valuable mineral as a manure, is thus summed up by

Dawson :—“Lime has ultimately the same effects, whether applied in the quick or slaked or mild state. It should be well mixed with the soil, but kept as near the surface as possible, and it should be renewed at intervals of a few years.

“The *mechanical* effects of lime in opening and loosening the soil are always beneficial on heavy soils, except when these are very wet and undrained; and, on the other hand, they are sometimes injurious to very light and dry ground.

“The *chemical* effects of lime when properly applied, are: affording a necessary part of the food of crops; bringing into activity the inert vegetable matter of the soil, and decomposing some mineral compounds which are injurious to vegetation, and others whose constituents are of great utility when set free by its action.

“When applied to land already abounding in lime or very deficient in vegetable mould, it may produce no benefit.

“Just as some cultivated plants cannot thrive without a good proportion of lime, there are some wild plants, natives of poor non-calcareous soils, which are destroyed by liming.”

2. Gypsum. This mineral abounds in Nova Scotia; and even in those districts where it is most needed, it would not cost one half as much to convey it thither as it does to the United States. Surely if the American farmers find this mineral so beneficial for the fertilizing of the soil, there must be many places in Nova Scotia, where, to say the least, it is equally so. It supplies sulphate of lime to crops, and in general is the cheapest form in which the sulphuric acid may be obtained. It possesses still greater value from its property of decomposing the carbonate of ammonia, one of the most valuable products in the decay of animal substances.

3. Marsh mud. This manure, partly organic and partly inorganic, abounds in Nova Scotia, in those counties contiguous to the Bay of Fundy. It contains all the chemical ingredients to be found in the best red marsh or dyke land; and is, accordingly, exceedingly nutritious and invigorating to almost all soils. It is carted by the farmers, in considerable quantities, to fields immediately adjoining the deposits, but not nearly to the extent it ought.

But we cannot enlarge on this topic. Enough, we think, has now been said to show that if the success of the farmer depends on the scientific and skilful application of the fertilizing media, there are few countries, indeed, where the same copious supply of these media is presented or may be procured at so small an expense, and by consequence, there are few countries possessing greater capabilities for the profitable prosecution of agriculture.

But there is another circumstance connected with these manures also deserving of notice. We refer to their being, many of them, at least, in the immediate vicinity of those soils where they are most needed, and of course most beneficial. The granitoid and slaty soils of the Metamorphic are most deficient in phosphates, and how can these be more easily or more fully supplied than by the sea weed, lying in abundance along the shores that bound those very formations, or still more powerfully by the sea-offal. The bog mud of Aylesford, if spread very copiously on the adjoining sands, would do much towards the enriching of them, and the bog soil would be at least equally benefited by a top dressing of sand. The clays of the carboniferous system are oftentimes stiff and cold, but the very lime or coal ashes, or sandy marls, are all at hand; and these are just the substances best fitted for their improvement. And so we might go on, and show the same beautiful arrangement in the composting of these inorganic and organic manures, that those best fitted for this purpose lie in immediate proximity, but we forbear. Surely this must be no ordinary accommodation to the scientific and skilful farmer; and if he industriously avails himself of it, it cannot fail to yield him an ample remuneration.



#### IV.—FACILITIES OF DRAINAGE—ANOTHER PROOF OF THE AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Nothing so greatly improves the soil, climate, and agricultural capabilities of any country as a thorough system of draining. The following may be regarded as a true and comprehensive summary of its benefits:—"It renders land much more easily and pleasantly worked; makes crops more sure and heavy; prevents alike injuries from drought, and excess in moisture; economises manures, and is equivalent to the deepening of the soil and the lengthening of the summer."

There are few countries whose draining on an extensive scale would be more advantageous than in Nova Scotia. It would form a strong defence against the alternation of frost and thaw in spring, so injurious to the young roots of grasses and clovers. It would enable the farmer, specially in stony, clayey land, to cultivate his ground, and to sow his crop at least a fortnight earlier—a matter of the greatest possible consequence in securing for the crops the benefit of the first genial weather in early summer. And further, a thorough system of drainage would prove the best antidote against the injurious effects resulting from the long continued droughts of our summer months. But we dwell not on these benefits. In all other countries where agriculture has arrived at a high state of advancement, drainage has constituted one of the essential elements, and there is no reason why it should not prove equally beneficial in this country.

Now Nova Scotia possesses peculiar advantages for carrying out such a system. There is first of all the whole surface condition of the country, consisting as it does, generally of gentle and gradual slopes, there being scarcely an acre of ground even in the most extensive alluvial deposit regions, where a sufficient fall cannot be obtained. Then again, look at the multiplicity of rivers and streams, of bays, creeks, and lakes, which, while they form the finest natural drainage for the country, presents, at the same time, the finest possible outlet for the waters of the artificial conduits. Still further, there is not only, generally speaking, an abundant supply of stones for filling up these drains in those very localities, where they are most needed, but there is everywhere a plentiful supply of that clay best adapted for the manufacture of tiles. The old-fashioned stone laid drains, where the stones are properly broken and covered with thick turf, serve all the purposes for which drains are intended, yet they are very expensive, and can scarcely be done on a large scale. This method is, accordingly, in all countries, whose agriculture is in an advanced condition all but entirely abandoned, and instead of the stones, tiles of an inch bore and more are laid in the bottom of the drain. This saves a large amount of manual labor, serves the end as effectually, and in transportation &c., vastly more economical. Thus, again, in another and that in a most important department, all things are in a state of readiness, not only awaiting but inviting the application of capital, science, skill and industry.

We have now briefly glanced at the points referred to at the commencement of our report, as essential to establish the capabilities of Nova Scotia as a farming country. We trust we have satisfactorily made out our position. That agriculture thrive in any country, these four constituents are indispensable, viz.: climate, soil, command of manure, and facility of drainage; and we have seen that Nova Scotia possesses all these in an eminent degree; generally speaking, equal, if not superior, to what they are in Scotland, Canada, and the State of New York. And this is not a purely theoretic or conjectural statement, it has been proved and substantiated by a comparative testing of the agricultural productions of Nova Scotia and of the countries just cited. The results from actual statistics of the agricultural capabilities of Nova Scotia, as contrasted with Canada, and the finest farming States in the American Union, were first collected by Professor Johnstone, whose veracity and scientific practical knowledge are undoubted, and have been published through a great variety of channels. And these results have received additional confirmation by the specimens forwarded to the International Exhibitions, specimens, be it observed, not produced for the occasion,

but grown in the usual course and under the usual treatment—the competition Prize List not having been printed till long after the seed was committed to the soil. Had that list been circulated in time to prepare the soil and provide the best seed, these specimens, even with our present imperfect state of agriculture, would have been vastly superior. As it is, Nova Scotia has no cause to be ashamed of her position. Besides honorable mention of some horticultural and agricultural articles, she obtained, properly speaking, two medals for her productions in this department, one for the cereals, and another for the legumose, i. e. pease and beans. The premiums for the cereals was principally owing to the size, weight and quality of the oats, both white and black, sent from Cole Harbour. The latter were pronounced by the Jurors, and by all experienced agriculturists, as the best in the Exhibition—a triumph this that may well make Nova Scotia proud of her agricultural capabilities. The dwarf French varieties of kidney beans were universally admired, particularly the Indian Chief, the Cranberry, and the Scarlet Runner pole beans. Somehow or other, they were overlooked by the the judges at the International, but being presented at the Horticultural Show, they readily obtained a premium there. But Nova Scotia also forwarded articles to the show of the Royal Horticultural Society. This institution, the most extensive of the kind in the world, has great annual fruit shows. Taking advantage of the International Exhibition of last year, it invited the world to a competition. This invitation was embraced by not a few, and Nova Scotia contributed her quota. A preliminary show was held in the Horticultural Gardens, Halifax, towards the end of September, and the best of the articles were forwarded to London. Unfortunately these articles did not arrive in London till about a week after the prizes were awarded, though the articles were still on exhibition, and what was worse, the pears and plums and other stone fruit, in consequence of the moss in which they were packed fermenting, were all destroyed, so that there was nothing but the apples, grapes, grains and roots, in a condition fit to be presented. And yet notwithstanding all these unpropitious circumstances, it is evident from all the notices in the Horticultural and other newspapers, as well as from the statements of Mr. Honeyman and others, that the sensation produced by the appearance of the apples was of no ordinary character. Dr. Lindley, Superintendent and Royal Commissioner for the Colonies at the International, the highest authority perhaps in the world at this moment in all matters connected with horticulture, declares unhesitatingly that our apples were the finest he had ever seen, and when informed that the whole were grown on standards in the orchards, he seemed perfectly amazed, and added, that had they been forwarded on the day that the prizes were adjudged, they would undoubtedly have taken the first premium. Mr. Murray, Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, and Superintendent of the Society's gardens, stated in the "Gardener's Chronicle" of the day, that he smiled when he read in the "Morning Sun" of Halifax, that the fruit from Nova Scotia would astonish the Londoners; but that when he actually saw it he felt his incredulity severely rebuked, for nothing in the Exhibition had astonished him more than the fruit from Nova Scotia. But not only were the apples, but the grapes, especially those grown in the open air, objects of attraction and astonishment. It was acknowledged by all judges that the Isabella grapes were nearly twice the size of those that had been forwarded from Berlin, on the continent of Europe. There had been two special prizes given by Dr. Lindley of the value of £5, for the best squashes. Had those from Nova Scotia been forwarded in time, our largest squash, it was admitted by all, would have taken the second prize. The following prizes were awarded:

1. For large collection of Apples, (Silver Medal.) This is the highest premium ever given by the society.
2. Potatoes, Bronze Medal.
3. Carrots, do.
4. Parsnips, do.
5. Beets, do.
6. Gourds, do.
7. Mr. R. Starr's apples, do.

8. Preserved Fruit,	Bronzed Medal.
9. Indian Corn,	do.
10. Grapes,	do.

We cannot go farther into details respecting this show. We believe that more has been done by the Horticultural Exhibition in October, 1862, to undeceive the public mind regarding the climate of Nova Scotia, than all the speeches or written statements, however eloquent or elaborate, could have possibly effected. And if all this has taken place without any course of preparation, or indeed without any effort on our part, what might not naturally and reasonably be expected, were both our gardening and farming operations in a more advanced and systematic condition? If such have been the effects or impressions produced in the ordinary course of things, what might have been done by special means and care and effort. And how loud the demand thus made upon us as a Province, both to devise and prosecute those measures which may seem best calculated to develop our resources in the cultivation of the soil.

And this brings us to the grand practical application of all that has been advanced in the preceding pages. In former reports we have descanted on the leading defects in our agricultural operations, and the various means which, in our opinion, ought to be resorted to for the remedying of the same. What we would now insist upon is the agency or instrumentality by which these improvements are to be carried into effect. There are now between 35 and 40 agricultural societies in the Province, supported, in part, by the voluntary contributions of their members, and in part by grants out of the public treasury. That these societies have been of great service in the furtherance of agriculture throughout the Province, cannot, we think, admit of a doubt. At their starting they were well fitted in their organization to the stage or position in which agricultural pursuits then were, but now they are altogether inadequate for the work they have to do. And even if they were, they have no head over them, no presiding power to direct or control individually, or to bring into combined action, when the occasion requires. The first and most important step, then, that ought to be taken, and without which everything else would be of little or no avail, is the resuscitation of the Central Board of Agriculture, with specific instructions to remodel and invigorate the various societies throughout the country, to see that every county and district has its own Association in active operation; and, in short, so to direct the combined action of all, as that the general cause of agriculture shall keep pace with the progressive improvement of the times. Though we believe competition in open fields, and on equal terms, to constitute the grand instructress and guide alike in Agriculture and Commerce; yet we are persuaded that there are seasons or emergencies in the history of a people, when both these interests may be largely stimulated by a certain amount of assistance, *ab extra*. And this we hold to be the case with Nova Scotia, in the present juncture, in so far as agriculture is concerned. It is through the regularly organised Societies, presided over by an active Central Committee, composed of a few intelligent and public spirited men, that this assistance is to be rendered to the cause of agriculture. This proves to a demonstration the necessity of having these societies in an efficient condition, and this can only be brought about by the Central Association referred to. Besides the infusion of fresh life and vigour into these branch Societies throughout the Province, this Central Association ought to take under its more immediate management the ground purchased by the Legislature, in connection with the Provincial Normal School, intended for an Experimental Garden and Farm on a small scale. Though this ground has not yet been directly appropriated to the object for which it was purchased, it has, nevertheless, been passing through a process of preparation, and is now in such a state of fertilization as to be in every respect servicable for the purpose. Next spring presents an admirable opportunity for commencing operations. Through the zeal of Mr. Honeyman, a very large collection of the cereals and seeds of different sorts, from all quarters of the globe that obtained medals or honorable notice at the International and Horticultural Exhibitions, has been obtained, and will be forwarded by sowing time.

These grains and seeds ought to be sown in these grounds, their adaptation to this climate tested, and, as soon as the quantity will admit, distributed over the

Province through the medium of the Societies. But the most important business of this Central Committee will be the devising of measures for a great annual Show of Horticultural and Agricultural productions in different sections of the Province. For this purpose the Province ought to be divided into five or six sections, in some central locality, of which this annual Show should be held, all the funds, both local and public of each section, being appropriated to the encouragement of such a Show. The competition list of such exhibition should be published at least a year before hand, so that the country will be fully prepared, and whilst these annual exhibitions will naturally be chiefly encouraged by the farmers of the respective sections, they ought, under certain conditions, to be thrown open to all in the Province. But the matters of detail, in connection with these exhibitions, must be arranged by the acting committee. If these exhibitions have, in every country where they have been fairly tried, proved highly successful in exciting a spirit of noble emulation, and diffusing much valuable practical knowledge on the subject of agriculture, surely it behoves our Legislature, with all convenient speed, to take such steps as will secure their introduction into this Province; and we know no step more likely to effectuate this object than the organization of a thorough Central Agricultural Association, such as we have just indicated.

Appended will be found a tabular statement of the Agricultural Societies throughout the Province, with the monies drawn since my last report was given in, and the receipts of the Treasurers of these Societies, as vouchers of the same. The greater proportion of the Societies have, in accordance with law, also forwarded to me a short account of the state of the crops, and their financial condition—all which will be handed over to the Agricultural Committee. The crops last year were, upon the whole, above an average. We believe that the farmers in this Province were never in a more healthful or comfortable condition, or in a more favourable position to take more decided steps with a view to their advancement in their important avocation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER FORRESTER.

*Scale of Appropriation of Agricultural Grant for 1862.*

COUNTIES.	SOCIETIES.	AMOUNT.
HALIFAX, . . . .	Dartmouth, . . . .	\$40 00
	Middle Musquodoboit,* . . . .	40 00
	Lower Musquodoboit,* . . . .	40 00
HANTS, . . . .	Windsor,* . . . .	30 00
	Newport,* . . . .	30 00
	Nine Mile River,* . . . .	30 00
	East Rawdon, . . . .	30 00
KINGS, . . . .	Lower Horton,* . . . .	50 00
	West Cornwallis,* . . . .	40 00
	East Cornwallis, . . . .	30 00
ANNAPOLIS, . . . .	Annapolis,* . . . .	40 00
	Nictaux,* . . . .	40 00
	Bridgetown, . . . .	40 00
DIGBY, . . . .	Digby, . . . .	40 00
	Clare,* . . . .	40 00
	Hillsburgh,* . . . .	40 00
SHELBURNE, . . . .	Barrington, . . . .	40 00
	Cape Sable, . . . .	40 00
GUYSBOROUGH, . . . .	Guysborough,* . . . .	60 00
QUEEN'S, . . . .	Caledonia and Kempt,* . . . .	120 00
LUNENBURG, . . . .	Lunenburg,* . . . .	40 00
	New Germany, . . . .	40 00
COLCHESTER, . . . .	Upper Stewiacke,* . . . .	40 00
	Lower Stewiacke, . . . .	40 00
	New Annan, . . . .	40 00
PICTOU, . . . .	Pictou,* . . . .	40 00
	Hopewell,* . . . .	40 00
	Maxwelton,* . . . .	40 00
	Parrsborough,* . . . .	60 00
CUMBERLAND, . . . .	Wallace* . . . .	60 00
	N. E. Margaree, . . . .	40 00
INVERNESS, C. B., . . . .	Lake Ainslie and Broad Cove,* . . . .	40 00
	S. W. Margaree, . . . .	40 00
	Middle River,* . . . .	120 00
VICTORIA, C. B., . . . .	North Sydney, . . . .	40 00
	Mira,* . . . .	40 00
	South Sydney,* . . . .	40 00
CAPE BRETON, C. B., . . . .	Antigonishe,* . . . .	120 00
	Yarmouth,* . . . .	60 00
SYDNEY, . . . .	Beaver River, . . . .	40 00

Those marked thus \* have received the order and drawn their share.

## APPENDIX No. 24

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### MR. HALIBURTON'S PENSION.

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Halifax, 28th January, 1863.

It becomes my duty to report to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the present position of the legal proceedings instituted by Judge Haliburton in respect of his claim to a pension under the Provincial Statute, abolishing the Court of Common Pleas.

An arrangement was made by the late Government with Mr. Haliburton, that his claim should be argued under a case to be agreed upon and submitted to the Supreme Court for adjudication.

In pursuance of this arrangement, after a good deal of negotiation, a case was agreed to and filed on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1861.

In the case so made, Mr. Anderson, the Receiver General, was the nominal defendant, but a clause was inserted in it that no personal liability should attach to him, and that whatever might be the decision, no costs should be taxed on either side, the object being merely to obtain a judicial decision as to the right of Judge Haliburton.

A further agreement of the same date contained a stipulation that no judgment was to be entered, unless *pro forma*, in case it might be necessary with a view to obtaining a final adjudication on the case on appeal.

Certain previous proceedings of Judge Haliburton having been defended on the part of the Province by the Honorable Mr. Johnston, when Attorney General, assisted by Mr. J. R. Smith, it was considered desirable to retain the services of these gentlemen, on behalf of the Province, in the present case.

Mr. Johnston declined to be engaged; Mr. Smith accepted a retainer, and was employed in the settlement of the case and in the subsequent proceedings.

The matter came on for argument in the term of July, 1861. Four Judges only presided at the hearing, Judge Wilkins having, before his elevation to the Bench, given an opinion on the case, did not attend during the argument.

The decision of the court was given on the — day of December, A. D. 1861, the Chief Justice being of opinion against the claim, Judges Bliss, Dodd and DesBarres, for it.

After judgment was pronounced, I intimated to the court that it would probably be appealed from, and stated to the counsel of the plaintiff, that so soon as a formal decision to appeal was arrived at I should give them notice.

In the ordinary course of proceedings in this Province, an appeal from the Supreme Court lies to the Governor in Council. This appeal is prescribed by the commissions and royal instructions issued to the Governors of the colony from its earliest settlement.

In this case, however, the Judges of the Court of Appeal, as representing the Province of Nova Scotia, were themselves the real defendant's, and it would have been contrary to the first principles of justice that they should hear and decide on their own case. The other mode of appeal is prescribed by the Imperial Act of 7 and 8 Victoria, chapter 69.

This statute, after reciting the ordinary rule requiring appeals from a colony to

pass through the Colonial Court of Error, enables Her Majesty to provide, by order, for the admission of appeals to the Privy Council without passing through this intermediate court.

Under this statute orders had been made for several of the colonies, but none as regarded Nova Scotia. No rules therefore existed as to the form, the mode, or the time of appeal.

The decisions of the Court of Appeal formed the only guide to the rules by which they were governed in granting or refusing leave to appeal under this statute.

As a rule, every facility was afforded when the appeals were on matters involving questions of law, and no particular time was fixed for prosecuting the appeals, they having been sustained in several cases, though made after the lapse of a year.

The question as to whether an appeal was to be prosecuted was a matter to be decided on in the first instance by the Provincial Government, and a full attendance of the members of Council was thought desirable. The Assembly was to meet on the thirteenth of February, and several of the members of the Government residing in the country, it was found inconvenient to obtain their attendance before they came up to the meeting of the Legislature.

During the session the question of appeal was mooted in council, but no final decision was arrived at until the 15th of April, when the Council met for the first time after the close of the session, the House having risen on the 12th of that month.

It having been then decided to proceed with the appeal, notice to that effect was given Mr. Ritchie, of counsel with plaintiff, on the second of May.

A correspondence was forthwith opened with counsel in England, and the services of Sir Roundell Palmer, the English Solicitor General, were retained on behalf of the Province. No time was lost in procuring and forwarding, under his instructions, the papers required in prosecuting the appeal.

After the petition was presented to the Court of Appeal, it was found impracticable to get a meeting of the court for a considerable period. Eventually, however, the petition for appeal came on to be heard on the 29th of November last.

The Solicitor General argued the case for the Province.

The day before the hearing a copy of an affidavit of Judge Haliburton, intended to be used on the argument, was placed in the hands of the Solicitor for the Province.

This affidavit was used on the argument of the next day, and from the expressions employed by Lord Chelmsford in delivering the judgment of the court, would seem to have created a strong impression on the minds of the Judges.

The petition for appeal is an application to the discretion of the court. The circumstances detailed in the affidavit were such as, if correct, ought seriously to affect, as it would seem they did affect, the exercise of that discretion. A copy of that affidavit is annexed to this report.

Judge Haliburton never could have made this affidavit if he had known the facts of the case as they exist. When he learns that in many of the assertions made by him he is entirely inaccurate, he cannot but regret that he has placed before the Judges of the Court of Appeal, as matter to influence their decision, important statements at variance with the facts as they really exist.

As an illustration of the important character of some of the statements contained in the affidavits, let me select one or two :

Judge Haliburton declares, in substance, that before his counsel would consent to re-argue the case (after the first proceedings having become abortive) there was a clear understanding between his counsel and the then Attorney General, that in case of re-argument there should be no appeal, the decision of the court to be accepted as final, and that but for this understanding his counsel would not have agreed to submit the case again.

As to this matter I cannot speak from my own knowledge, but I may say that such an assertion was never made by his counsel when the terms of the new case were under consideration. I have also enquired of Mr. Johnston, who informs me that there is no foundation for such a statement, that he never entered into any such agreement, or had such understanding with the counsel of Judge Haliburton.

It need hardly be suggested how much such a fact, assuming it to be a fact,

would affect the Court of Appeal on an application made to their discretion in direct violation of a solemn compact.

Judge Haliburton also states in substance, that when the new case came to be framed, the clause for appeal was forced upon his counsel, against their remonstrances, by the counsel of the Province, and that his counsel insisted on inserting in the clause for appeal the word *regular*, so as to guard themselves against the provision as well as they could.

This is wholly inaccurate. The clause relative to appeal did not originate with the Counsel of the Province.

The draft of the case as prepared by me, was handed to Mr. R. Haliburton, one of the plaintiff's counsel. It contained no reference whatever to an appeal. The draft of the case as prepared by Mr. Haliburton, after reading mine, contained the clause for appeal just as it now stands. I did not suggest the clause; Mr. Haliburton did not resist it. The appeal was of his own seeking. There was no insisting on my side, no remonstrance on his. The original papers are forthcoming to show the facts. But when the Judges are told there had been an agreement that there was to be no appeal, and yet that when a case came to be framed the Provincial authorities forced upon the plaintiff the provision for appeal in violation of that agreement, and against strong remonstrances—such a case of *mala fides* would naturally affect, and ought to affect, the exercise of the discretion of the Court.

Under such a state of facts, any delay which in ordinary cases would be considered of no moment, would be characterized by the bad faith which such a violation of contract would involve.

That the effect produced on the minds of the Judges by this affidavit was such as might naturally have been anticipated, will be obvious from the reading of the judgment rejecting the appeal, a copy of which, from the short-hand writer's notes, is appended. Had this decision been given upon the merits of the claim, had it been given on the ground of delay in the appeal, that delay not being qualified and characterized as above detailed, the Province could not honorably refuse to abide by the decision.

Whether it will feel concluded by a result effected in a manner which never could have been anticipated, is for the Provincial authorities to determine.

Judge Haliburton himself, who has always through his counsel expressed his anxiety to obtain the judgment of the highest Court of Appeal, should not have shrunk from that judgment when the case was before the Court, and in a position to be decided forthwith on the merits. The case was professedly entered into with reference to such a decision.

From the previous proceedings, the opinions of the Colonial Judges, (with the exception of that of the Chief Justice,) were pretty well known before this case was made. In submitting it therefore to them, it was only as the channel for obtaining the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council on the question of his right to the pension.

Judge Haliburton himself has prevented that decision, and has done so under circumstances which should make him willing to re-open the question in the Court of Appeal on its merits.

If the provincial authorities think he ought to do so, then their course will be to leave him to his remedy, unless he consents to the course suggested. If he has a just claim, this will give it to him, and without delay; and if he has not, it will give both himself and the Province the benefit of the decision of the highest tribunal the law of the land affords.

That any judgment Judge Haliburton may obtain may be rendered immediately available, that he may have no ground for suggesting that in the course proposed the Provincial authorities seek only to delay, and might attempt to evade the judgment if pronounced in his favor on the merits, I would recommend that in case the Government should adopt the course suggested, and the case should be opened on the merits, there should be paid into the Court of Appeal, to abide the result, a sum sufficient to cover the amount in controversy.

This course, if adopted, ought to be a guarantee of the good faith with which the offer is made.



If under these circumstances judgment shall pass against the Province, it must be acquiesced in as the decision of the highest Court before which the matter can be brought; and while the Province naturally objects to a decision which may have resulted from unfounded charges on the character and honorable dealing of its public officers, its duty in case judgment were to pass on the merits would be clear and unquestionable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

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(COPY.)

Cause—THOMAS C. HALIBURTON, Plaintiff.

vs.

JOHN H. ANDERSON, Receiver General, Defendant.

The case stated in the above cause has been entered into with a view to ascertain the liability of the Province of Nova Scotia for the pension claimed by Judge Haliburton, with the understanding that no personal liability shall be incurred by defendant; and that whatever may be the decision of the Court, no judgment shall be entered except it may be necessary, *pro forma*, with a view of a final adjudication of the case.

(Signed) A. G. ARCHIBALD.

(Signed) R. G. HALIBURTON.

July 23, 1861.

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(COPY.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

*At a Council held at the Government House, at Halifax, this 15th day of April, 1862.*

PRESENT :

The Right Honorable the EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c., &c., &c.

The Honorable PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,

“ ATTORNEY GENERAL,

“ RECEIVER GENERAL,

“ FINANCIAL SECRETARY,

“ BENJAMIN WIER,

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.

With reference to opinions delivered by the Chief Justice and the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court, on the question raised by the application of T. C. Haliburton, Esquire, for the pension granted by the Provincial Act, 4 Victoria, chapter 3, to a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, abolished by that act. It appearing that the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Young, the present Chief Justice, is adverse to the claim, and that the opinions of the late Chief Justice Haliburton,

and their Honors Mr. Justice Bliss, Mr. Justice Dodd, and Mr. Justice DesBarres, are in favor of the application being granted, His Excellency, by the advice of the Council, is pleased to direct, and it is hereby ordered that the proper steps be taken for bringing the case before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council; and the Honorable A. G. Archibald, Her Majesty's Attorney General for the Province, is to give such directions, and employ such Counsel, as may appear to be necessary on this behalf, for the interest of the Province.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT, 1862.

Halifax, SS.

THOMAS C. HALIBURTON, Plaintiff.

vs.

JOHN H. ANDERSON, Defendant.

Adams George Archibald, of Halifax, in the county of Halifax, Esquire, of counsel with the defendant in the above cause, maketh oath and saith, that this action was commenced by writ of summons issued out of the said Court, and returnable thereto. That the same was a friendly action, instituted by consent, against the defendant, who had no personal interest therein, but became defendant and entered into a case setting forth the facts upon which the plaintiff founds his claim to a pension of three hundred pounds a year from the Province of Nova Scotia, with a view to obtain an authoritative decision of the Court as to the plaintiff's right to such pension. That in the case stated and signed by the counsel of the respective parties, it was agreed that the defendant should incur no personal responsibility by reason of his entering into the case, and also that either of the parties thereto, if dissatisfied with the decision of the Supreme Court, should be at liberty to prosecute an appeal therefrom. That said case is silent as to the entry of a judgment or filing of a record thereon, but that by an agreement supplementary to said case, and dated on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1861, signed by the respective counsel of the parties, (whereof a true copy is hereto annexed), it was provided that whatever might be the decision of the said Court, no judgment should be entered except it might be necessary, *pro forma*, with a view to obtaining a final adjudication of the case.

That the case was argued in the term of July last, and in the term of December last the Judges gave their opinions therein; but no judgment has been entered up or any record filed in respect of such case and decision thereon. That the majority of the Judges having in their opinions sustained the plaintiff's claim to the pension, deponent, on behalf of the Province, gave notice in open Court in the same term of December, of an appeal thereon. That some time after the close of the term, deponent informed Mr. Ritchie, counsel of the plaintiff, that it was possible the Council (meaning the Executive Council of this Province,) might not decide to go on with the appeal, but that so soon as a full meeting could be got, a decision would be come to, and deponent would communicate the same to him. That in consequence of some of the members of the Council residing in a remote part of the country, a full meeting could not conveniently be held till the time of the assembling of the Legislature. That during the session a decision to proceed with the appeal was come to, and a formal minute thereof was afterwards made on the 15th day of April, immediately after the prorogation of the Legislature, and a formal notice of such decision given to Mr. Ritchie, by letter of the 2d of May last.

That under the practice that has heretofore prevailed in this colony, appeals from the Supreme Court are carried into the Court of Error, consisting of the Governor in Council.

That in this case the members of that Court, as representing the Province of Nova Scotia, and the real defendants, and this deponent considered it very undesirable that the real defendants should be called upon as judges to pronounce an opinion in a case in which they were themselves parties, and therefore was desirous to obtain an appeal directly from the Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council, under the provisions of the act of 7 and 8 Victoria, chapter 69, and with that view addressed a letter to counsel in London to have the proper steps taken, with the least possible delay, to commence and carry on the appeal. That deponent has since then been in correspondence with such counsel, by every mail to and from England, and having learned from him, that though under the Imperial statutes above referred to orders have been made in many of the colonies, regulating the mode of proceeding by appeal from Courts in these colonies from which appeals did not before that act lie directly to Her Majesty in Council—no such order has been made in respect to Nova Scotia; and that therefore as regards this case it will be necessary to obtain under that statute a special order applicable to this individual case.

That deponent has also learned from said counsel, that it will be necessary before the appeal is asked for from the Court of Privy Council, that there should be in this court a judgment entered up, and a record thereof filed, in order to constitute the proper subject of appeal. That the said counsel considers the case, containing as it does, a mere abstract question; and the opinions of the Judges given on such case would not in that shape be considered by the Court of Appeal as a matter on which they could be called upon to pass.

That deponent, on behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia, is desirous that this matter shall be finally disposed of on the appeal, and that the matter shall be put in such shape that the decision of Her Majesty in Council shall be given on the main point, and not turn on any question of form or technicality, the effect of which would be to leave the matter still in controversy, and be conclusive neither upon the plaintiff or the province.

(Signed) ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

Sworn to at Halifax, this 16th day of July, A. D., 1862,  
Before me,

(Signed) J. W. NUTTING, Commr.

*Prothonotary's Office, Halifax, 13th March, 1863.*

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original affidavit filed in this office.

J. W. NUTTING, Prothonotary.

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### IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

*In the matter of the petition of JOHN HAWKINS ANDERSON, the Receiver General of the Province of Nova Scotia.*

Sworn 20th November, 1862.

I, Thomas Chandler Haliburton, late of Nova Scotia, but now of Gordon House, Isleworth, Esquire, make oath and say:

1. That in or about the month of August, 1856, feeling unable to undergo the fatigues of a Circuit, resigned the seat I then held on the bench of the Superior Court of the Province of Nova Scotia as one of the Judges of the said Court, but expressly reserved to myself the right I conceived myself to have to a pension I

then enjoyed as the first Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; that although it was open to the Government to decline to receive a resignation, clogged with such a reservation, the resignation was unconditionally accepted.

2. That negotiations were then entered into with the Government on the subject of such pension, which resulted in an agreement between my Counsel and the Law Officers of the Crown to have the right so asserted submitted to the Superior Court for argument and decision.

3. That the claim was so argued, and the Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and two other Judges, unanimously decided in my favor, and judgment was given accordingly in or about the close of the year 1859.

4. That the said decision of the Court having been given, the then Attorney General, James W. Johnston, Esquire, expressed a desire on behalf of the Government to have the case argued again, my Counsel assented thereto, the said Attorney General having distinctly stated (as I was informed and fully believe) to my Counsel, and intimated to the Court, through one of the Judge's, that his sole desire was to have the subject fully argued, and that if the decision should be again in my favor the Government would be prepared to direct the payment of the pension, and the arrears thereof.

5. And I further say that I was informed, and verily believe, that the re-argument was assented to by my Counsel on this express understanding.

6. That the said Attorney General, from pressure of business, as he asserted, delayed from time to time to prepare the Rule for a rehearing, until the Government, of which he was the leader, retired from office early in the month of February, 1860.

7. That a new Government was then formed upon his retirement, and a new Attorney General appointed in his place.

8. That the new Attorney General, repudiating the assurance given by his predecessor, insisted upon a clause being inserted in the rule for re-argument, reserving the right of appeal; and that my Counsel, with great reluctance, assented to the insertion of such reservation, but guarded themselves against further unnecessary delay by inserting the words "regular appeal."

9. And I say, that had it not been for the agreement of the then Attorney General, (James W. Johnston) that the decision of the Court should be accepted as final, my Counsel would not have consented to incur the trouble and expense of a re-argument, but would have left the Government to their appeal at once.

10. With regard to the statement contained in the petition, that a full council could not "conveniently" be held until April, 1862, I have made enquiry of my Attorney in Nova Scotia, and I am informed that such was not the case.

11. The following is, so far as the same is material, a true extract from the letter which I have received from my said Attorney, in reply to my enquiry.

"October 2nd, 1862:—I have found that the statement that a full council could not conveniently be held until April, is entirely without foundation. There were two meetings of council in December, before the end of the term in which judgment was given, lasting nine days after day judgment was pronounced.

"I also find that there was at least one meeting of Council before the House met. The House sat over 8 weeks, during which time all the members of Council were, as far as I can learn, in town; nor do I believe that, from the day judgment was pronounced to April, there was not a quorum of Council in town.

"Five, I understand, is a quorum.

"Six of the Council reside in Halifax, both Crown officers being always here. The other members of the Council were at least here during the session of the Legislature."

*At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January, 1863.*

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,  
LORD PRESIDENT,  
DUKE OF SOMERSET,  
SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart.

*Whereas*, There was this day read at the Board, a report from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dated the 29th of November, 1862, in the following words, viz. :—

“Your Majesty having been pleased by your general order in Council, of 20th November, 1861, to refer unto this committee the humble petition of John Hawkins Anderson, the Receiver General of the Province of Nova Scotia, setting forth that on the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1860, an action was commenced against the petitioner as Receiver General of the Province of Nova Scotia in the Supreme Court of the said Province, at Halifax, in the said Province, by Thomas Chandler Haliburton, by writ of summons, in which the said plaintiff alleged that the petitioner, as Receiver General, as aforesaid, of the said Province, was indebted to the plaintiff (who, it was stated in the said writ, was, on the 29th day of March, in the year of Our Lord 1841, a first Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and President of Sessions for the middle division of the said Province,) in the sum of £1,237 10s. for the several quarterly proportions of a certain pension or compensation, granted to the plaintiff as such first Justice and President as aforesaid, by the 7th section of a statute of the said Province, passed in the 4th year of your Majesty's reign, entitled, “an Act to improve the Administration of the Law, and to reduce the number of the Courts of Justice within the Province, and to diminish the expense of the Judiciary therein,” which had accrued and become due and payable to the plaintiff at the treasury of the said Province, since the 16th day of August in the year of Our Lord 1856, when the then Lieutenant Governor of the said Province accepted the resignation by the plaintiff of the office of a Fourth Assistant or Puisne Judge of the said Supreme Court, to which the plaintiff was appointed on or about the 6th day of April, in the year of Our Lord 1841; that in the particulars of the plaintiff's claim, endorsed on the said writ, the said sum of £1,237 10s. was claimed as the quarterly arrears of a pension of £300 per annum, due since August 16th, 1856, up to October 1st, 1860—16½ quarters at £75 a quarter; that in and by the 134th chapter of the Revised Statutes of the said Province, with reference to pleadings and practice in the said Supreme Court, and to questions raised by consent without pleading, it is provided as follows: “The parties, after writ issued, may, by leave of the court or a Judge, state any question for trial which they may think fit, without any pleadings, and with or without an agreement; that, according as it may be determined, an agreed sum of money, or a sum to be ascertained by the Jury, shall be paid, and as to payment of costs. Upon such finding judgment may be entered, and the proceedings recorded. Questions of law, after writ issued, may be stated for the opinion of the Court without pleading, and with similar agreements as to money and costs to be recovered, and with or without an agreement, to bring errors which may be brought when agreed.

That under the provisions of the said last mentioned statute a special case was, after the suing out of the said writ, stated in the said action without pleadings, for the opinion of the said Supreme Court, and was agreed upon by and between Robert G. Haliburton, as counsel for and on behalf of the plaintiff, and by your Majesty's Attorney General of the said Province, on behalf of the petitioner and of the Government of the said Province, with a view to obtain an authoritative decision of the said Supreme Court, as to the right of the plaintiff to the pension claimed by him as hereinafter set forth; and that by the said special case it was agreed that no costs should be paid on either side, whatever might be the decision thereon; and that no personal responsibility or liability should be

incurred by the petitioner by reason of his appearing in the said action, or through his entering into the said special case, as the same was made merely to ascertain, as against the said Province, the right of the plaintiff to the pension claimed by him; and that either of the parties thereto, if dissatisfied with the decision of the said Supreme Court, should be at liberty to prosecute a regular appeal therefrom to your Majesty in Council; and that all the papers or documents, or copies thereof, thereto annexed, should form part of such case; and that a particular reference to statutes therein should not prevent either party from relying on any statute not referred to, nor from referring for argument to any statute, public or private, whether in force, amended, or repealed. That in and by the said special case it was stated and appeared that on the 4th day of October, in the year 1829, the said Thomas Chandler Haliburton was appointed First Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and President of Sessions for the Middle Division of the Province of Nova Scotia, and as such was entitled to a salary of four hundred pounds currency per annum. That he continued to hold the said office until the 29th day of March in the year of Our Lord 1841, on which day the Provincial act, 4 Victoria, chapter 3, abolishing the said Court, was assented to by the then Lieutenant Governor, a copy of section 7 and 8 of which act were annexed to said case; that on the same day Lord Falkland, the then Lieutenant Governor, had offered to the plaintiff, by a letter, a copy whereof was annexed to the said case, the office of Fourth Assistant or Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, created by the said act, to which a salary of seven hundred pounds currency per annum was attached. That the said plaintiff subsequently accepted the said offer, and received a commission dated the 30th day of March, in the year of Our Lord 1841, his said acceptance being subsequent to the date of the said commission, and was sworn into office on the 7th day of April of the same year, and continued to hold the said office until the 16th day of August in the year of Our Lord 1856, having received his salary up to that date from the 1st day of April in the year 1841. That on the 11th day of August in the year of Our Lord 1856, he addressed to the then Lieutenant Governor a letter, a copy whereof was annexed to the said case, tendering his resignation of his said office, which resignation was duly accepted on the 16th day of the said month; that the said 7th and 8th sections of the said Provincial Act, 4 Victoria, chapter 3, referred to in the said special case and annexed thereto, were as follows, that is to say: "Section VII. And be it enacted, that the present Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and President of Sessions for the Island of Cape Breton, and the present First Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas and Presidents of Sessions for the Eastern, Western and Middle Divisions of this Province, from and after the passing of this act shall be entitled to receive and draw at and from the public treasury of this Province, during the term of their natural lives respectively, the sum of three hundred pounds, current monies of this Province, in each and every year, by even quarterly payments, to be computed from and after the quarterly payments respectively which shall happen next after the coming of this act into operation; and no vacancy or vacancies which shall hereafter occur in any of the said respective offices shall be filled up or supplied, or any new appointment or appointments made thereto. Section VIII. And be it enacted, that nothing contained in the 7th clause of the act passed, in the 50th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the 3rd, entitled, 'An act to alter and extend the times of holding the Supreme Court in several of the counties and districts of the Province, and for declaring the qualification of persons hereafter to be appointed Justices of the said Court, their number and salaries,' shall be held to disqualify the Chief Justice or First Justices to hold the office of an Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court: provided always, that in the event of the said Chief Justice and President of Sessions for the Island of Cape Breton, or any of the said First Justices and Presidents of Sessions for the said Eastern, Western and Middle Divisions of this Province accepting any appointment, place or office under Government, of equal or greater value than the aforesaid sum of £300 a year, then and in such case the said sum shall cease to be payable, and from thenceforward shall no longer be paid to the said Chief Justice and President of Sessions, or any of the said first Justices and Presidents of Sessions, who shall so, respectively, accept such appointment place or office."

That certain other acts of the said Province were referred to in the said case, and together with other documents annexed to the said case, formed part thereof; that the question stated in the said special case for the opinion of the said Supreme Court was whether under the provisions of the said several acts, the said Thomas Chandler Haliburton was entitled to receive payment of the said arrears of pension, granted by the said 7th section of the 4th Victoria, chapter 3; that attached to the said special case was a supplemental agreement between the plaintiff and the petitioner by their respective counsel, stating that the said case had been entered into with a view to ascertain the liability of the Province of Nova Scotia for the pension claimed by Judge Haliburton, the plaintiff, with the understanding that no personal liability should be incurred by the petitioner, and that whatever might be the decision of the court no judgment thereon should be entered, except it might be necessary, *pro forma*, with a view to obtaining a final adjudication of the case; that the said special case afterwards came on for argument before the said Supreme Court, and was argued by counsel for the plaintiff, and by the Attorney General of the said Province on behalf of the petitioner and of the Government of the said Province; that on the 23rd day of December, in the year of Our Lord 1861, judgment was given by the said Supreme Court in favour of the plaintiff, the Judges of the said court having differed in opinion, the opinion of the Chief Justice being in favour of the petitioner, and that of the three other Judges in favour of the plaintiff; that afterwards by a rule of the said court, granted upon the application of the said Attorney General, a record of the said judgment was ordered to be, and was accordingly made, as of the said 23rd day of December, 1861, for the purpose of prosecuting an appeal therefrom; that by the law and practice obtained in the said Province, the immediate Court of Appeal from the said Supreme Court is composed of the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council of the said Province, of which the petitioner and the Attorney General of the said Province are members; that after the said twenty-third day of December, 1861, when the judgment of the said Judges was pronounced, no full meeting of the said Executive Council could be conveniently held until the 15th day of April, 1862, to consider and decide whether an appeal from the said judgment should be prosecuted; that on the said 15th day of April, in the year of Our Lord 1862, at a meeting of the said Governor and Executive Council, held at Halifax in the said Province, it was decided that instead of taking any steps to prosecute an appeal in the said action from the said judgment of the Supreme Court to the said Governor and Council, consisting of the different members of the Government of the said Province, and of which, as aforesaid, the petitioner and the said Attorney General are members, leave should be prayed to appeal direct to your Majesty in Council, and it was by an order of the said Governor, on the advice of the said Council, directed that the proper steps should be taken for that purpose; that the petitioner, as such Receiver General, as aforesaid, conceiving the said judgment of the said Supreme Court to be erroneous and bad in law, humbly prays that he may have leave to appeal therefrom direct to your Majesty in Council, and that the said judgment may be reversed or varied, and that the matters of the said judgment may be heard before your Majesty in Council, and that the said Supreme Court may be ordered to transmit to your Majesty in Council a transcript of the record of the said judgment and of the said writ and special case, together with the various documents therein referred to or thereto attached, and of all entries and proceedings in the said action, and that the petitioner may have such other and further relief and such order may be made herein as to your Majesty in your great wisdom shall seem meet. The Lords of the Committee in obedience to your Majesty's said general order of reference have taken the said petition into consideration, and having heard counsel on both sides their Lordships do this day agree humbly to report to your Majesty, as their opinion, that the said petition ought to be dismissed.

“And in case your Majesty should be pleased to approve of this report and to dismiss the said petition, then their Lordships do direct that there be paid by the said petitioner to the said Thomas Chandler Haliburton, the sum of one hundred and five pounds one shilling and four pence, sterling, for costs incurred on this petition.”

Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the said petition be, and the same is hereby dismissed, with one hundred and five pounds one shilling and four-pence sterling, costs: Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief, of the Province of Nova Scotia for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)

ARTHUR HELPS.

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*Prothonotary's Office,  
Halifax, 24th March, 1863.*

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original order of Council, in the cause of Haliburton vs. Anderson, filed in this office.

J. W. NUTTING, Prothonotary.



## APPENDIX No. 25.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

[Adopted 10th April, 1863.]

The joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to examine the Public Accounts, have examined the same, and the vouchers therewith submitted, and beg to report as follows:—

By the Receiver General's accounts there appears a balance in hand on the 31st December, 1862, of \$12,883.46.

The amount due the Bank of Nova Scotia on the 31st December, 1861, viz.: \$130,541.76, was paid off during the past year, together with the interest accruing thereon.

The revenue arising from excise duties to 31st Dec., 1862, was	\$825,266 43
And from brewers of ale and manufacturers of tobacco,	4,860 14
	\$830,126 57

being an increase over the year 1861, of \$241,775.57.

A slight decrease has occurred in several articles, amounting to \$1002.77; also on imported tobacco of \$2802.59. The duties derived from leaf manufactured within the Province make up \$2449 of the latter deficiency.

By the Financial Secretary's statement, the gross amount of Light duties collected during the past year was \$31,164.50, shewing a decrease from the same service in 1861, of \$900.60.

There was due from Collectors of Excise and Light Duties, 31st December, 1862,	\$39,659 83
Since paid,	33,493 34
Balance,	\$6,166 49
This balance includes amount due by former Collectors, \$2973 98	
Unpaid orders taken in 1861 for Light duty, 825 12	
Unpaid orders taken in 1862, 492 80	
	4,291 90
Due from present Collectors, 31st March, 1863,	\$1,874 59

#### Statement of account of Collector of Light Duties at Strait of Canso:

Balance due 31st December, 1862,	\$4,102 12
Amount paid, viz.: March quarter, 1863,	2506 50
Orders taken in 1861, and unpaid,	825 12
Orders taken in 1862, and unpaid,	492 80
	3,914 42
Due 31st March, 1863, by A. Fraser,	\$187 70

The total amount of Light duty collected at the Strait of Canso by A. Fraser in 1862, was		\$5022 00
Included in this amount were orders payable in		
Pictou,	1417 60	
Orders forwarded to Halifax,	1126 70	
Orders in Collector's hands,	187 40	
	<hr/>	2,731 70
Collected in cash,		\$2,291 20
Expenses of collecting—		
Salary of Collector,	600 00	
Wages and board of crew,	1081 50	
Repairing boat,	47 48	
Building watch-house,	18 40	
Discount of American notes,	108 40	
	<hr/>	1,855 78
Net amount collected in cash,		<u>\$435 42</u>

The cost of maintaining this branch of the service, it will be observed, comes little short of the entire cash receipts, and it may be a question for the Government to decide whether, on an arrangement being made with the Government of Prince Edward Island, it would not be advisable to discontinue the Canso department. In the event, however, of the service being continued, the committee recommend that the orders forwarded by the Collectors to the Receiver General, be passed to his credit in the same manner as if they were cash payments.

It is further recommended, that old Collectors of Excise be immediately called upon to pay up their respective debts, and that such balances as are not recoverable, be written off by the Receiver General on the report of the Attorney General.

The committee remark that many of the returns from Collectors of Excise require to be corrected in the Financial Secretary's office; in all such cases it is recommended that an acknowledgment be taken from the Collector that the adjusted balance is correct.

## CASUAL REVENUE.

The proceeds from the casual revenue for 1862 was	\$33,540 06
In 1861 it was	31,767 47
	<hr/>
Increase in 1862,	<u>\$1,772 59</u>

## CROWN LANDS.

The accounts and vouchers of this department have been examined, checked, and found correct.

The gross amount of crown lands sold and applied for in 1862,		\$15,104 48
amounts to		
Do. searches,		18 20
Do. trespasses on crown lands,		188 65
Do. mining leases,		1290 00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$16,601 69</u>

The Commissioner charges various disbursements, viz :—

Paid Deputy Surveyors,	\$4,415 66
“ “ under act of 1859,	2,885 07
“ Register of Deeds,	177 00
“ Rejected petitions for land and mining leases,	2007 19
“ Incidental expenses,	648 63
“ Seizing officers trespasses,	121 30
	<hr/>
	<u>\$10254 85</u>

Overplus,		\$6846 84
Amount paid by Receiver General for officers salaries in Halifax,		5,255 00
	Nett proceeds,	<u>\$1,091 84</u>
Commissioner of Crown Lands received from Treasury,		\$15,600 00
Do.	do.	Searches, 18 20
Do.	do.	Trespases, 188 65
		<u>\$15,806 85</u>
Charges as above,		\$10,254 85
Paid Receiver General for trespases,		188 65
Do.	searches,	1820 00
Transferred to gold fields,		5,927 83
		<u>16,389 53</u>
Balance due Commissioner,		<u>\$582 68</u>
The gross receipts of 1861 was		\$17,363 63
Do.	1862,	16,601 69
		<u>\$761 94</u>
Decrease in 1862,		
Charges in 1861 was		\$11,544 76
Do.	in 1862 was	10,254 85
		<u>\$1,289 91</u>
Decrease in 1862,		

Difference in receipts and charges in favor of 1862, is \$527 97.

## GOLD FIELDS.

The accounts and vouchers of this department have been examined and found correct. Up to the 30th April, 1862, the business of the department was transacted in the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, since which time it has been conducted by Chief Gold Commissioner.

Receipts for 1862,	\$29,469 51
Expenditure,	25,631 70
	<u>\$3,837 81</u>
From which deduct salary of Gold Commissioner charged in civil list,	916 00
	<u>\$2,921 81</u>

The Gold Commissioner has in his report charged the department with \$1416, being the amount of his salary due within the year, but \$500 of this amount had not then been paid.

The receipts from rents of mining areas, mill sites, &c., during the year, as above,	<u>\$29,469 51</u>
--	--------------------

Of which there was paid to the Receiver General by Commissioner of Crown Lands,		11,972 25
Do. by Gold Commissioner,		17,042 01
		<hr/> 29,014 26
Cash in hands of Gold Commr. 31st Dec., 1862,	535 25	
Less suspense account,	80 00	
	<hr/>	455 25
		<hr/> <hr/> \$20,469 51
Received from Receiver General towards disbursements:		
By Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1862,	\$5927 83	
Balance in his hands 31st Dec., 1861,	373 76	
	<hr/>	6,301 59
By Gold Commissioner,		19,400 00
		<hr/> <hr/> \$25,701 59
Disbursements:		
By Crown Land Commissioner,		6,301 59
By Gold Commissioner,		19,339 11
		<hr/> <hr/> \$25,631 70
Expended for the year 1862,		
Amount in Bank of Nova Scotia, at credit of Gold Commissioner, 31st December, 1862,	\$58 06	
Cash in his hands,	11 83	
	<hr/>	\$69 89

## BOARD OF WORKS.

The accounts and vouchers of this branch of the public service have been examined and checked, and found to correspond with each other.

The Board charges the Receiver General with payments amounting to, \$12,199 66

These payments are credited in the Receiver General's accounts under the following heads:

Board of Works,	\$1679 69	
Canada,	1522 23	
Sable Island,	1218 31	
Hospital Insane,	7778 88	
	<hr/>	\$12,199 66

The committee recommend, that in future the sums payable by the Lords of the Treasury, Canada, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for Light House service, be paid directly into the Board of Works, so that that department may be credited with the amounts.

The balance due the Board of Works on 31st Decr., 1862, was \$1482.24, as will be seen by the account current in Appendix.

## SAVINGS' BANK.

The transactions of the past year appear by the accounts to be correct. The amount due depositors on 31st December, 1862, was £128,890 15s. 3d.

The cash in hand, as stated in the accounts and certified by the Receiver General, amounted to £4536 17s. 10d., of which £646 2s. 7d. belonged to the Bank as cash surplus.

The recommendation of the committee of last year, that the pass books should be called in, and adjusted with the pass books of the Bank, has been carried out

as far as practicable. Out of 1,600 pass books, 1,390 have been examined and compared, and the committee are informed by the officers of the bank that in every case they correspond with the depositors ledger.

Several errors in the transactions of previous years have been discovered; but it is impossible for the committee to trace and check inaccuracies which have escaped the laboured investigations of Mr. Scott and Mr. Lawson. They are therefore obliged to accept the statements of Mr. Goudge, the assistant clerk, who has devoted much time to the examination of the accounts.

By his statement, a sum of £64 9s. 4d. was improperly entered in depositors accounts in 1860, which tended to increase the deficiency account against Mr. Duckett. The committee are satisfied that the amount should now be deducted.

It has been farther ascertained that the abstract accounts of amount due depositors on 31st December, 1861, as reported last year, should be increased by the sum of £29 19s. 8d., and that £10 13s. 1d., ought to be deducted from the same account; both amounts being the result of errors discovered last year, in additions, omissions, extending balance, and calculations of interest.

The difference between the two amounts, viz: £19 6s. 7d., is now deducted shewing the true balance of that year to be £129,336 14s. 3d.

The committee of last year reported that the difference between the ledger and abstract on the 31st Decr., 1861, was £108 12s. 10d. During the year 1862, many of the errors causing this difference have been discovered and adjusted; and on the 31st Decr., 1862 there was only a difference of £8 5s. 9d., which the assistant clerk expected yet to trace and correct.

It is satisfactory to know that the Receiver General pursues the same course which he adopted last year, viz., examining the books weekly, checking the entries and balances, and counting the cash.

Under such supervision it is improbable that errors, should they occur, can escape detection.

## MILITIA.

The Militia accounts for the past year have been kept under four principal heads, viz.:—Tradesmen's bills, pay list, travelling expenses, and contingencies.

The principal items under the head tradesmen's bills, are:

Military stores from commissariat,	\$7547 54
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery,	2123 00
Forwarding stores,	704 35
Staff Sergeants clothing,	738 26
Buttons, principally in stock,	962 85
Prize Cup,	240 00

The following accounts shew the expenditure and income for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

*Expenditure.*

Pay list,	\$6,123 97
Travelling expenses,	781 19
Contingencies,	1,232 50
Tradesmen's bills,	13,499 63
Checks drawn in 1861, paid in 1862,	44 25

Total expenditure, \$21,681 54

Balance in hand 31st Decr., 1861,	4 49
Drawn from Treasury,	19,500 00
Ammunition payments,	1,301 02
	<u>20,805 51</u>

Balance due Adjutant General, 31st Decr., 1862, \$877 03

Payments made since 1st January 1863 :			
Contingent for 1862,		\$1,736	50
Drill rooms at Pictou and Truro,		856	80
Tradesmen's bills,		1,808	79
Staff payments,		1,508	07
		<hr/>	5,904 16
	Add the above,		877 08
			<hr/>
			6,780 19
Balance of grants in treasury on 31st Dec., 1862, and since drawn,			5,204 00
			<hr/>
Due Adjutant General, 20th March, 1863,			\$1,576 19
			<hr/> <hr/>

*Old Arms Fund.*

Balance in treasury, 31st December, 1862, was \$4000 90.

## TREASURY NOTES.

The sum of \$71,000 old and defaced Treasury Notes handed to your committee by the Provincial Secretary, have been destroyed.

By a certificate from the Commissioners appointed for signing Province Notes, the committee are informed that the same amount was signed and issued in their place, leaving the provincial issue as before reported, \$447,458.

The committee have also counted and destroyed the coupons for Railway interest, payable in Nova Scotia in 1862, amounting to \$30,000, and also the coupons paid the Bishop of Nova Scotia, amounting to \$2,550.

A quantity of old, signed, and blank coupons, was also destroyed at the request of the Receiver General.

## PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

The Railway expenditure for construction, to Decr. 31, 1861, was		\$4,267,324	99
Less—Expense account of 1860 in No. 3 of Receiver General's account, chargeable to interest,			8 35
			<hr/>
			4,267,316 64
Expended in 1862,	\$6311	28	
Less suspense account,	226	10	
	<hr/>		6,085 18
			<hr/>
Total expenditure, 31st Decr., 1862,		\$4,273,401	82
Total amt. received for construction from Receiver General to 31st Decr., 1862,	4,269,783	50	
Less suspense account above,	8	35	
Do. do. in 1861,	100	00	
	<hr/>	108	35
		4,269,675	15
Earnings of road in 1855 taken for construction,		3607	65
		<hr/>	4,273,282 80
			<hr/>
Balance,			\$119 02
			<hr/> <hr/>

*Statement of Interest.*

The amount of interest derived from general revenue and other sources, paid up to 31st Decr., 1859, was		\$591,381	15
Less in the hands of Baring Brothers,			6,076 28
			<hr/>
			\$585,304 87
			<hr/> <hr/>

In 1860 :—		
Amount of interest on bonds and premium,		\$227,711 12
Derived from the following sources—		
Balance of interest in hands of Baring Bro's.	6,076 28	
From revenue of road,	82,116 63	
Less working expenses,	57,000 00	
	<u>25,116 63</u>	
General revenue,	146,821 29	
Do. transferred to construction, and expended in 1860,	22,500 00	
Do. in treasury, to be expended in 1861,	27,196 92	
	<u>227,711 12</u>	
In 1861 :—		
Interest on bonds to 31st December, 1861,		\$242,100 00
Add expense account,		100 00
		<u>242,200 00</u>
Derived from the following sources, viz :		
From revenue of road, paid to Rec. General,	116,166 03	
Less drawn for working expenses,	95,000 00	
	<u>20,666 03</u>	
From general revenue,	221,433 97	
Baring Brothers, balance from 1860,	100 00	
	<u>242,200 00</u>	
In 1862 :		
Amount of interest on bonds and premium on bills,		\$244,150 68
Expense account for 1861,		118 48
		<u>244,269 16</u>
Derived from the following sources, viz :		
From revenue of road, paid to Rec. General in 1862,	132,777 77	
Less drawn for expenses,	94,500 00	
	<u>38,277 77</u>	
From general revenue,	205,991 39	
	<u>244,269 16</u>	
<i>Railway Revenue balance, December 31, 1862.</i>		
Old revenue balance, years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859,		\$9,958 28
Net revenue of road in 1860,	20,270 63	
Do. 1861,	26,802 78	
Do. 1862,	37,181 48	
	<u>84,254 89</u>	
		94,213 17
Balance of cash paid to Receiver General, 1860,	25,116 69	
Do. do. do. 1861,	20,666 03	
Do. do. do. 1862,	38,277 77	
	<u>84,060 49</u>	
		<u>10,152 68</u>
Balance in hand of department,		

And accounted for as follows:

Arrears at stations,	4405 20	
A. Bain, due,	7 75	
Whitney & Bridges,	577 85	
W. & E. Dimock,	1305 66	
D. Halliday,	78 00	
Stock on hand, wood, &c.,	8475 36	
		14,849 91
Less—Accounts owing by department,	3706 34	
Contractors for maintenance of way, per centage,	990 89	
		4,697 23
		<u>\$10,152 68</u>

POST OFFICE.

The accounts of this department have been examined and found correct.

The total expenditure for the year 1862 was	\$68,305 76½
Total income,	45,100 62½
Deficiency,	<u>\$23,205 14</u>
The income of 1862 was	\$45,100 62½
Do. 1861,	40,052 13
Increase 1862,	<u>\$5,048 49½</u>
Expenditure of 1861 was	\$69,444 35½
Do. of 1862,	68,305 76½
Decrease of expenditure,	<u>\$1,138 59</u>
Deficiency in 1861,	\$29,392 22½
Do. in 1862,	23,205 14
Decrease of deficiency in favor of 1862,	<u>\$6,187 08½</u>

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The accounts of the Commissioners for the International Exhibition will be found, as rendered to the committee, in Appendix. By them it will be seen that on 31st December, 1861, \$1932 29 was drawn from the Treasury, and that \$11,481 40 was drawn in 1862, exclusive of \$3902 89 received from Baring, Brothers & Co., making in all, \$17,316 58  
 To which may be added proceeds of articles sold at Exhibition, 781 87  
\$18,098 45

The entire expenditure amounts to \$17,413 21, but there are outstanding liabilities not yet wholly ascertained, being for freight of goods returned, and expenses in London and Halifax on the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CREIGHTON, Chairman,	} Legislative Council.
R. A. McHEFFY,	
WM. C. WHITMAN,	
R. P. GRANT, Chairman,	} House of Assembly.
MOSES SHAW,	
JOHN L. BROWN,	
A. W. McLELAN,	
WM. H. TOWNSEND	



## APPENDIX.

## No. 1.

## STATEMENT OF GROSS REVENUE.

*Statement of the Gross Revenue of Nova Scotia for the year ended 31st December, 1862, indicating the sources whence derived.*

Excise duties,	\$830,126 57
Light duty,	31,164 50
Secretary's Office, for fees,	4,442 68
Royalty on coal,	34,517 62
Crown Lands, including licenses and searches,	16,601 69
Gold Fields,	29,014 26
Hospital for Insane,	15,876 59
Board of Works,	2,897 95
Lords of the Treasury, for Sable Island,	2,008 88
Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island,	5,378 93
Distressed seamen,	533 18
Signal Station,	736 25
Miscellaneous,	365 25
Post Communication,	45,100 62
Railway Revenue,	139,106 71
Indian Reserves,	163 81
Board of Revenue,	551 78
Copper Coin,	4,993 63
Road service,	3,617 85
Richmond Suspence account,	3,000 00
Wrecks,	387 24
Copyright,	73 56
Cape Race Light,	5 65
Total,	<u>\$1,170,665 20</u>

## No. 2.

## BALANCES DUE FROM COLLECTORS, 1862.

*Balances Due by Collectors of Light, Impost, and Excise Duties.*

PORTS.	Due 31st Dec. 1862.	Paid since.
Halifax,	\$62 61	\$62 61
Advocate Harbor,	110 82	110 82
Annapolis,	1251 88	1071 37
Amherst,	2004 38	1957 64
Antigonishe,	273 10	263 82
Do. former collector,	7 43	
Arichat,	1046 67	1047 82
Barrington,	64 35	93 35
Do. former collector,	99 37	
Baddeck,	294 33	302 32
Bear River,	648 85	559 00
Beaver River,	73 14	138 34
Bridgetown,	1713 28	1713 28
Cape Canso,	4 88	5 90

*Balances due by Collectors of Light, Impost, and Excise duties.—Continued.*

PORTS.	Due 31st Dec. 1862.	Paid since.
Cheverie,	203 90	32 00
Cow Bay,	213 23	
Cornwallis,	1230 68	1230 68
Clementsport,	425 02	425 01
Canada Creek,	231 71	231 61
Chester,	86 10	85 40
Do. former collector,	80 38	
Church Point,	493 87	461 16
Digby,	1845 68	1674 80
French Cross,	150 28	150 71
Five Islands,	199 07	191 07
Guysborough,	3 77	3 70
Glace Bay,	200 61	200 61
Great Bras d'Or,	42 08	42 08
Harborville,	551 44	454 67
Hantsport,	677 75	220 00
Horton,	324 21	240 79
Do. former collector,	885 87	
Harbor au Bouche,	83 17	76 64
Joggins,	753 51	753 49
Isaac's Harbor,	59 99	59 99
Lingan,	274 87	200 00
La Have,	162 61	162 61
Do. former collector,	177 10	
Liverpool,	2326 84	2327 51
Lunenburg,	53 59	53 59
Londonderry,	385 65	618 42
Louisburg,	44 09	7 03
Little River,	175 12	175 12
Maitland,	312 12	312 12
Mahone Bay,	47 70	47 70
Margaree,	71 60	71 60
Margaretville,	458 58	458 58
Mainadieu,		8 00
North Sydney,	2002 13	2002 13
Parrsborough,	537 55	124 18
Do. former collector,	1496 40	
Pictou,	744 42	746 04
Pugwash,	329 27	342 69
Pubnico,	96 11	96 10
Port Hood,	118 26	238 26
Port Medway,	925 17	981 45
Do. former collector,	404 53	
Port Mulgrave,	229 70	139 14
Port Williams,	93 38	50 00
Port Hawkesbury,	77 20	77 20
Ragged Islands,	293 15	293 15
Sydney,	801 83	792 81
Shelburne,	428 59	428 59
Sheet Harbor,	214 30	214 30
St. Ann's,	07	
St. Mary's River,	57 97	
Sandy Cove,	257 73	259 21
Tamamagouche,		
Truro,	766 52	764 80

*Balances Due by Collectors of Light, Impost, and Excise Duties—Continued.*

PORTS.	Due 31st Dec. 1862.	Paid since.
Tusket,	503 08	499 52
Thorne's Cove,	105 57	106 10
Wilmot,	279 12	279 12
Westport,	64 28	107 52
Weymouth,	2251 30	2850 99
Walton,	6 32	6 31
Wallace,	42 82	42 82
Yarmouth,	1128 39	1118 84
Halifax, Light Duty,	45	45
Cape Canso, do.	6 25	6 46
Canso Strait, do.	4102 12	2596 50
Shelburne, do.	59	
Pubnico, do.	70	70
Tusket, do.	60	
White Haven, do.	150 35	25 00
	<u>39,659 83</u>	<u>33,493 34</u>

## No. 3.

## STATEMENT OF CASUAL REVENUE, 1862.

*Casual Revenue of 1862.*

Fees from Provincial Secretary's Office, for licenses to search and work mines,		\$4,442 68
Royalty on coal, viz:		1,290 00
Mining Association,	30,231 70	
E. P. Archbold,	752 30	
J. D. Fraser,	35 20	
J. McKay,	9 70	
S. Guthro and D. Laffin,	252 20	
Patrick Collins,	340 30	
J. Fellows,	46 80	
M. Bourinot & Co.,	1680 00	
Archibald & Co.,	364 75	
P. Caddigan,	286 27	
C. J. Campbell,	136 30	
George Hillard,	342 10	
Hugh Ross,	37 00	
Alexander Campbell,	3 00	
	<u>34,517 62</u>	
Total Casual Revenue of 1862,		\$40,250 30
Paid from Prov. Secretary's Office on account of fees for 1862,	2661 98	
Paid for licenses to search and work mines,	1290 00	
	<u>3,951 98</u>	
Due on account of revenue of 1862,		36,298 32
Balance of casual revenue of 1861, unpaid,		881 39
Total unpaid casual revenue, 31st December, 1862,		<u>\$37,179 71</u>

## No. 4.

## RECEIPTS OF CASUAL REVENUE IN 1862.

*Memorandum of monies received by the Receiver General on account of Casual Revenue, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1862.*

1862.		
Jan'y 31.—	Received from Secretary's Office, (fees),	\$1,769 30
Feb'y 2.—	Received from Patrick Collins, royalty on coal raised at Little Bras d'Or,	381 80
" 17.—	Received from W. Cunard, royalty on coal raised at Pictou, Joggins, Sydney, Lingan and Point Anconi,	27,326 58
" 17.—	Received from A. McKay, royalty on coal raised at New Glasgow,	21 40
" 28.—	Received from E. P. Archbold, royalty on coal raised at Glace Bay,	526 80
Mar. 20.—	Received from D. B. Fraser, royalty on coal raised at Pictou,	35 88
April 22.—	Received from Secretary's Office (fees),	960 00
" 25.—	Received from John Wright, royalty on coal raised at New Glasgow,	45 60
May 21.—	Received from M. Bourinot & Co., royalty on coal raised at	712 70
July 14.—	Received from Secretary's Office, (fees,)	760 00
Octr. 31.	Do. do. do. do.	1,000 00
		<u>\$33,540 06</u>

Receiver General's Office, Halifax, 31st December, 1862.

## No. 5.

## DETAILS OF ASSETS IN ESTIMATE FOR 1863.

*Railway Department.*

Total Revenue of 1862,	\$139,106 71
Balance of revenue of 1861 paid in 1862,	11,248 97
	<u>\$150,355 68</u>
Amount paid to Receiver General in 1862,	132,777 77
	<u>\$17,577 91</u>
Due Provincial Treasury, 31st December, 1862,	
Due Railway expenses, Abstract A.	<u>\$7,425 23</u>

*Hospital for Insane.*

Due from private patients,	\$3,166 09
Do. Counties,	13,694 19
	<u>\$16,860 28</u>
Due 31st December,	<u>\$16,860 28</u>

*Brewers of Ale and Manufacturers of Tobacco.*

Amount of duty on ale and tobacco to 31st Decr., as per returns,	\$4,860 14
Amount paid to Receiver General,	2,312 82
	<hr/>
Due 31st Dec. 1862,	\$2,547 32
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Gold.*

Due from Baring Bros. & Co., for gold sold by them, as per account rendered,	\$9,258 98
	<hr/> <hr/>

*New Cents.*

New cents remaining in warehouse,	\$4,560 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Old Copper Coin.*

Old copper coin on hand, estimated value,	\$3,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island.*

Due from Canada for 1862,	\$2,562 26
“ New Brunswick, do.,	2,662 94
Prince Edward Island, do.,	153 73
	<hr/>
	\$5,378 93
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Road Advances.*

County of Annapolis,	\$102 65
Cape Breton,	1031 78
Colchester,	404 58
Cumberland,	654 07
Digby,	626 66
Guysborough,	850 00
Halifax,	1251 82
Hants,	1973 63
Inverness,	139 59
Kings,	325 45
Lunenburg,	299 98
Pictou,	1785 57
Queen's,	71 69
Richmond,	522 98
Shelburne,	173 00
Sydney,	510 00
Victoria,	2314 43
	<hr/>
	\$13,037 88
	<hr/> <hr/>

No. 6.

## BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNT FOR 1862.

*The Province of Nova Scotia (from January 1st to December 31st) in account with the Board of Works.*

DR.

1862.			
To balance as per account current, Dec. 31, 1861,			\$478 80
Disbursed on account Government House,	\$2672	55	
“ Province Building,	4845	95	
“ Penitentiary,	8479	88½	
“ Hospital Insane,	21222	92	
“ Sable Island,	4652	70	
“ Schooner Daring,	5912	34½	
“ Light Houses,	44562	54	
“ Board of Works,*	1060	58	
“ Digby Wharf,	5	00	
			\$93414 47
Paid over to Receiver General,			12199 06
			<u>\$106,092 33</u>
Balance brought down,	\$1482	24	

CR.

By cash from Receiver General in 1862,			\$92000 00
Government House, credit,	\$48	82	
Province Building, “	3	00	
Penitentiary, “	1101	57	
Hospital Insane, “	7778	88	
Sable Island, “	1241	51	
Schooner Daring, “	361	29	
Light Houses, “	2075	02	
			12610 09
Balance carried down,			1482 24
			<u>\$106,092 33</u>

H. MUNRO,  
Chairman.

Office of Board of Works,  
Halifax, December 31st, 1862.

\* Salaries of Chairman of Board of Works and Superintendent of Light Houses, paid by Honorable Receiver General, and not included in the above.

Statement of monies paid on account of the various services under the control of the Board of Works for 1862—Credits to the various services—  
 Payment of arrears for 1861, and nett cost for 1862.

SERVICE.	Paid in 1862.	Credits for 1862.	Arrears for 1861.	Paid on account, 1862.	Unpaid account Dec. 31, 1862.	Total cost for 1862.
Government House,	\$2672 55	48 82	806 13	1866 42	\$1877 95	\$3744 37
Province Building,	4845 95	3 00	1393 89	3452 06	1321 99	4774 05
Penitentiary,	8479 88½	1101 57	713 11	7766 77½	1008 66	8775 43½
Hospital Insane,	21222 92	7778 88	2178 77	19044 15	2337 59	21381 74
Sable Island,	4652 70	1241 51	1075 11	3577 59	817 65	4395 24
Schooner Daring,	5912 34½	361 29	1922 47	3989 87½	682 51	4670 38½
Light Houses,	44562 54	2075 02	7347 24	37215 30	5754 48	42969 78
Board of Works,	1060 58		182 29	878 29	118 07	996 36
Digby Wharf,	5 00		5 00			
	\$93414 47	12610 09	15624 01	77790 46	13918 90	\$91707 36

Balance due as per account current December 31, 1862, \$1482 24.

## No. 7.

## SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT FOR 1862.

*General Statement of the Savings' Bank for the year 1862.*

DR.

1862.			
Decr. 31.	To this sum due to 1690 depositors, with interest to 31st December, 1862,	£128,890	15 3
	Balance due bank on interest, accruing to 31st Decr., 1862, exclusive of deficiency account,	646	2 7
			<u>£129,536 17 10</u>

*Statement of Surplus Fund.*

1861.			
Decr. 31.	To balance at this date,	£1551	8 7
	Less error in depositors acct., 1860,	65	9 8
			<u>£1485 18 11</u>
	Amount of fund for 1862,	£97	7 11
	Less expense account,	23	5 1
			<u>73 2 10</u>
			<u>£1559 1 9</u>
	Balance due as above,		£646 2 7
	Deficiency account,	£902	11 11
	Do. 1861,	1	11 6
	Do. 1862,	0	10 0
		£904	13 5
	Difference in Ledger and Abstract,	8	5 9
			<u>912 19 2</u>
			<u>£1559 1 9</u>

1862.

CR.

Decr. 31.	To amount paid the Province,	£125,000	0 0
	Cash in bank,	4,536	17 10
			<u>£129,536 17 10</u>

E. DUCKETT, Cashier.

Savings' Bank Office, Halifax, 31st December, 1862.



*Savings' Bank Cash Account for the year 1862.*

DR.

1862.						
Jany. 1.	To balance in hand,			£4909	14	10
" 31.	Received from depositors this month,			2472	7	3
Feb'y. 28.	Do. do. do.			1466	19	11
March 31.	Do. do. do.			580	14	9
April 30.	Do. do. do.			2037	0	6
May 31.	Do. do. do.			2514	1	8
June 30.	Do. do. do.			3100	1	4
July 31.	Do. do. do.			2161	3	8
August 31.	Do. do. do.			1673	8	4
Sept'r 30.	Do. do. do.			2342	14	6
October 31.	Do. do. do.			1292	16	9
	Receiver General,			500	0	0
Nov'r 30.	Received from depositors this month,			734	10	4
Dec'r 31.	Do. do. do.			1092	11	4
" 15.	Receiver General,			500	00	0
" 31.	Do.			4000	5	2
				<hr/>		
				£31,378	5	2
				<hr/> <hr/>		

1863.

Jany. 1.	To balance,			£4,536	17	10
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CR.

1862.						
Jany.	By paid Attorney General,			£3	10	0
"	Paid depositors this month,			4003	12	8
Feb'y.	Do. do.			1647	3	6
March.	Do. do.			1534	3	3
April.	Do. do.			3365	14	3
May.	Do. do.			2770	13	11
June.	Do. do.			2734	19	7
July.	Do. do.			2156	16	1
August.	Do. do.			1940	3	3
Sept'r.	Do. do.			1941	13	3
October.	Do. do.			1915	14	10
Nov'r.	Do. do.			1405	0	3
Dec'r.	Do. do.			1402	7	5
	Advertising account,				17	6
	A. & W. McKinlay's account,				18	17
				<hr/>		
				£26,841	7	4
				4,536	17	10
				<hr/>		
				£31,378	5	2
				<hr/> <hr/>		

Balance,

E. DUCKETT, Cashier.

*Statement of Savings' Bank Account for 1862.*

Dr.

1862.	To balance due depositors to 31st December, 1861, per abstract,	£129,356	0	10
	Less errors in abstract 1861, per abstract,		19	6
				3
March 31.	Deposits received this quarter,	£4523	8	1
June 30.	Do. do.	7699	0	9
Sept. 30.	Do. do.	6221	0	7
Decr. 31.	Do. do.	3181	5	0
				5
				8
				10
	Interest to 31st December, 1862,			6
				3
				8
				10
				6

Cr.

March 31.	By deposits paid this quarter,	£7184	19	5
June 30.	Do. do.	8871	7	9
Sept. 30.	Do. do.	6038	12	7
Decr. 31.	Do. do.	4723	2	6
				3
	Balance due depositors,			3
				6
				3
				6

E. DUCKETT, Cashier.

Savings' Bank Office, Halifax, 31st December, 1861.

*Statement of errors in abstract of balances due to depositors to 31st Decr., 1861.*

Ledger 8, page 201,	W. Griffin, error in interest,	£2	6	3
" 8,	304, St. Matthew's church, do.,	0	11	2
" -9,	39, J. Hogan, do.,	1	0	0
" 9,	115, D. Larder, error in addition,	0	8	0
" 9,	761, J. Hays. do.	0	6	0
" 9,	790, J. Davis, error in interest,	0	0	9
" 10,	148, T. McMary, do.	0	10	0
" 10,	181, Mrs. Linge, omitted,	4	13	3
" 10,	225, F. Miller, error in interest,	0	8	0
" 10,	527, J. Casey, error in addition,	0	8	0
" 10,	224, S. J. Lannigan, error in interest,	0	1	8
	To be added,	£10	13	1

## To be deducted—

Ledger 8, page 512, Mrs. Dobe, error in abstract,	£5	0	0
“ 9, “ 154, N. Casey, error in interest,	0	1	10
“ 9, “ 354, J. Flaherty, do.	1	13	5
“ 9, “ 377, S. of Temperance, do.	0	5	10
“ 10, “ 276, J. Costly, do.	1	0	0
“ 10, “ 509, M. Lawson, do.	0	3	4
“ 10, “ 687, M. Mulcahey, error in addition,	2	0	0
“ 10, “ 788, J. Mitchell, do.	0	2	0
“ 10, “ 421, A. Wise, do.	0	1	0
“ 10, “ 835, A. Fernandy, error in abstract,	14	5	0
“ 10, “ 190, G. Stevens, error in interest,	0	8	4
“ 8, “ 233, L. Doane, do.	1	0	0
“ 8, “ 44, J. Thompson, do.	1	6	3
“ 10, “ 394, C. Walsh, do.	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£27	17	0
This sum excess in amount over abstract 1862,	2	2	8
	<hr/>		
	£29	19	8
	<hr/>		
Balance to be deducted,	£19	6	7
	<hr/> <hr/>		

## No. 8.

## MILITIA ACCOUNTS.

*Adjutant-General N. S. Militia in account current with Government, from  
1st January to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.*

CR.

1862.			
Jan'y 1.	To balance of account 31st December, 1861,		\$4 49
6.	Drawn from Treasury,	\$2,500 00	
25.	Do. do.	3,000 00	
July 19.	Do. do.	4,000 00	
Aug. 4.	Do. do.	8,000 00	
Decr. 30.	Do. do.	2,000 00	
		<hr/>	19,500 00
Mar. 25.	Received for ammunition,	\$598 83	
June 5.	Do. do.	141 62	
Aug. 1. }	Do. do.	312 74	
Sept. 4. }			
Octr. 24. }	Do. do.	247 83	
Dec. 30. }			
		<hr/>	1,301 02
	Balance,		876 03
			<hr/>
			\$21,681 54
			<hr/> <hr/>

Dr.			
1862.			
April 1.	To Pay list,	\$763 51	
"	Tradesman's bills,	3904 96	
"	Contingent allowances for 1861,	1232 50	
"	Travelling expenses,	101 44	
		<hr/>	\$6,002 41
July 1.	Pay list,	2259 58	
"	Tradesmen's bills,	432 42	
"	Travelling expenses,	144 22	
"	Cheques of 1861, presented in 1862,	44 25	
		<hr/>	2,880 47
Octr. 1.	Pay list,	1208 88	
"	Tradesmen's bills,	4448 64	
"	Travelling expenses,	370 83	
		<hr/>	6,028 35
Dec. 31.	Pay list,	1892 00	
"	Tradesmen's bills,	4713 61	
"	Travelling expenses,	164 70	
		<hr/>	6,770 31
			<hr/> <hr/>
			\$21,681 54
Grants for 1860, 1861, and 1862,			\$36,000 00
	Drawn in 1860,	2400 00	
	Do. 1861,	8869 00	
	Do. 1862,	19500 00	
		<hr/>	30,796 00
			<hr/> <hr/>
			\$5,204 00
Sums paid since 1st January, 1863 :—			
	Contingent for 1862,		\$1,736 50
	To Drill Room at Pictou and Truro,		856 80
	Tradesmen's bills,		1,802 79
	Staff paid to date,		1,508 07
	Debt of account, 31st December, 1862,		876 03
			<hr/>
			\$6,780 19
			<hr/> <hr/>
Memo.—Amount outstanding cheques, 1st January, 1863,			\$1,106 41
Deduct credit of Bank account,			230 38
			<hr/>
	Dr.,		\$876 03
			<hr/> <hr/>

E. E.

R. B. SINCLAIR,  
A. G. M.

## No. 9.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

*Amount of Provincial Notes signed by the Commissioners from March 1st, 1862, to February 28th, 1863, and handed by them to the Receiver General.*

## FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.

1862.		
March 8.	Nos. 7001 to 10000,	\$15,000
May 1.	10001 to 11000,	5,000
“ 20.	11001 to 14000,	15,000
“ 29.	14000 to 17000,	15,000
Nov. 6.	17001 to 20000,	15,000

## ONE POUND NOTES.

Feb'y. 10.	Nos. 105001 to 106500,	£1500 or 6,000
		<u>\$71,000</u>

*Amount of Provincial Notes defaced by the Commissioners from March 1st, 1862, to February 28th, 1863, and delivered by them to the Provincial Secretary, as per receipts in Registry Book.*

1862.			
April 21.	£2500 in One Pound Notes, or	\$10,000	
May 26.	2485 in Pound Notes, or \$9940 in \$5 Notes, 60		10,000
July 5.	£2495 in Pound Notes, or \$9980 in \$5 Notes, 20		10,000
Sept'r. 25.	£2485 in Pound Notes, or \$9940 in \$5 Notes, 60		10,000
Novr. 20.	£2485 in Pound Notes, or \$9940 in \$5 Notes, 60		10,000
1863.			
Jan'y 10.	£2455 in Pound Notes, or \$9820 in \$5 Notes, 180		10,000
Jan'y 27.	£1235 in Pound Notes, or \$4940 in \$5 Notes, 60		5,000
Feb'y 28.	£1471 in Pound Notes, or \$5884 in \$5 Notes, 116		6,000
			<u>\$71,000</u>

JNO. NAYLOR,  
CHARLES TWINING,  
JEREMIAH NORTHUP, } Commissioners.

## No. 10.

## LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY EXPENSES.

*Legislative Library in account with the Province of Nova Scotia.*

Dr.

1862.			
May 30.	Paid J. Venables,		\$20 00
June 3.	“ E. G. Fuller,		20 00
July 10.	“ Mr. Honeyman,		151 33
Sept. 10.	“ Hall & Beamish,		15 38
Oct. 18.	“ Black & Brothers,		26 51
Dec. 31.	“ Librarian to date,		400 00
			<u>\$633 22</u>

Cr.

1862.			
May 14.	By cheque on Bank of Nova Scotia,	\$400 00	
	Balance due Bank,	233 22	
		<u>\$633 22</u>	

Cash in hands—J. Venables,	\$5 40
M. Honeyman,	31 25
Sales by J. D. Nash,	12 90
	<u>\$49 55</u>

## No. 11.

## BOARD OF REVENUE EXPENSES.

*The Province of Nova Scotia in account with the Board of Revenue, 1862.*

Dr.

1862.		
Cash paid Revenue Officers out of proceeds of seizures, goods sold		
14th December, 1861,		\$209 53
“ Revenue Officers out of fines received from the 1st June to		
31st Dec., 1861,		90 17
“ Revenue Officers out of proceeds of seizures, goods sold		
30th May, 1862,		162 82
“ J. U. Ross, for information received by him in the seizure		
of the “E. & G. Otis,”		80 00
“ Revenue Officers out of proceeds of seizures, goods sold		
17th October, 1862,		497 88
“ Revenue Officers out of fines received from 18th July to		
22d December, 1862,		113 75
“ for notices of importation of spirits in small packages,		
published in <i>Chronicle, Colonist, and Sun</i> , 1st May,		
1862,		10 12
“ for Telegrams,		8 22
“ for Stationery,		12 88
“ for <i>Royal Gazette</i> ,		3 00
“ Receiver General,		551 78
		<u>\$1740 15</u>

Cr.

1862.

Received for proceeds of seizures,	\$1490 15
Received for fines,	250 00
	<u>\$1740 15</u>

B. B. OXLEY, Clerk.

Board of Revenue, Halifax, 31st Dec., 1862.

No. 12.

## INDEBTEDNESS OF PROVINCE.

*Indebtedness of the Province of Nova Scotia.*

Dr.

To amount of Province Notes old and new issue,	\$447,458 00
borrowed from Savings' Bank,	500,000 00
of undrawn monies, as per abstracts A. B.	146,675 86
Railway Damages due to counties,	380 92
Provincial Bonds sold,	4,000,000 00
due Bank Nova Scotia by Railway Department,	119 01
	<u>\$5,094,633 79</u>

Cr.

By amount due from Collectors of Excise,	\$39,659 83
" " " Casual Revenue,	37,179 71
" " " Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island,	5,378 93
" " " Dalhousie College,	20,000 00
" " " Counties for road advances,	13,037 88
" " " Counties to Hospital for Insane,	16,860 28
" " " from Railway Department,	17,577 91
" " " Baring Brothers & Co., for gold,	9,258 98
" " " new cents in warehouse,	4,560 00
" " " old copper coin,	3,000 00
" " " brewers of ale and manufacturers of tobacco,	2,547 32
Balance in Bank of Nova Scotia,	12,883 46
	<u>\$181,944 30</u>

Receiver General's Office, Halifax, 31st Dec., 1862.

No. 13.

## EXPENSES INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

*Commissioners International Exhibition in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia.*

Dr.

1861.				
Decr. 31.	To cash drawn from Treasury to date,			\$1,932 29
1862.				
Decr. 31.	Do. do. do.			11,481 40
	Do. Baring Brothers & Co.,			3,902 89
	To proceeds of articles sold per account,			781 87

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\$18,098 45

Cr.

By premiums,	per abstract A,	2,237 72
Salaries,	" B,	4,160 00
Travelling expenses,	" C,	1,182 60
Post Office,	" D,	192 65
Printing,	" E,	1,790 85
Purchases, &c.,	" F,	610 54
Miscellaneous,	" G,	3,120 88
Nova Scotia Court,	" H,	2,116 33
Freight,	" I,	1,557 89
T. R. Grassie,		443 75

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17,413 21

In hands to meet outstanding liabilities,

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\$685 24

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*E. & O. E.*

ANDREW MCKINLAY, V. C.  
JOHN A. BELL, *Treasurer.*  
R. G. HALIBURTON, *Secretary.*

Halifax, 19th February, 1863.

*Schedule A.—Premiums.*

1862.			
Feb'y. 11.	J. M. Johnston—Ram's head, in stone,		\$10 00
18.	Andrew Downs,—Bull Moose,		120 00
March 4.	Professor How,—Herborium,		40 00
	Brockley & Co.—Piano Forte,		80 00
	McEwan & Reid,—Furniture,		300 00
	G. L. O'Brien,—Carriage,		200 00
" 8.	H. E. Moseley,—Models and Draughts,		44 00
" 10.	Miss Lawson,—Autumn Leaves,		20 00
" 11.	L. Cornelius,—Jewelry,		50 00
	W. Wilson,—Blocks,		4 00
	Gordon & Keith,—Furniture,		100 00
	Gordon & Keith,—Ship's Wheel,		8 00
	W. Fraser & Sons,—Piano Forte,		100 00



March 11.	Mrs. Beals,—Stockings,	\$4 00
	E. Harding,—Pen and Ink Sketch,	14 00
	James Crosskill,—Cordials, &c.,	20 00
“ 13.	John Sullivan,—Horse Shoes,	4 00
	Phillip's Brothers,—Bookbinding,	6 00
	T. Hailoway & Son's,—Blocks,	20 00
“ 12.	Miss McDougall,—Water Color Drawing,	14 00
“ 14.	James O'Connell,—Artificial Flies,	10 00
“ 15.	Miss Bessonett,—Drawings of Flowers,	14 00
	Miss Hodges,—Cane Work,	6 00
	A. Cowie & Sons,—Tannage,	32 00
	J. R. Willis,—Mollusca,	20 00
“ 16.	Andrew Downs,—Birds,	20 00
	Miss Robinson,—Picture Frame,	6 00
“ 17.	Donald & Watson,—Gasaliers,	20 00
	Donald & Watson,—Brass-work,	20 00
“ 18.	Mrs. W. Black,—Wax Flowers,	14 00
“ 19.	W. J. Coleman,—Furs,	100 00
	James Wood,—Crayon Drawing,	14 00
“ 19.	N. Sarre,—Bears Grease, &c.,	8 00
“ 20.	W. & J. Simpson,—Model Gold Washer,	10 00
“ 21.	E. Currie,—Sleigh,	40 00
“ 22.	W. Chase,—Photographs,	40 00
	J. L. O'Brien,—Barrel Shad,	10 00
	J. McNab,—Agricultural,	4 00
	B. McNab, jr.,—Agricultural,	16 00
	James McKie,—Agricultural,	24 00
April 9.	G. Watson,—Case of Butterflies,	2 00
“ 11.	T. Scarfe,—Bricks,	26 00
“ 30.	B. De Wolf,—Balance on Butter,	2 00
	G. Dupe,—Cider and Bitters,	4 00
May 2.	James O'Donnell,—Parsnips,	4 00
	James Thompson,—Pears,	4 00
	Miss McCurdy,—Table cloth,	6 00
“ 15.	John Garston,—Oats, &c.,	22 00
“ 23.	Robert Malcolm,—Pottery,	40 00
Mar. 4.	Miss E. Scott,—Picture Frame,	14 00

1710 00

527 72

\$2237 72

Amount sent to the country through General Post Office,

*Schedule B.—Salaries.*

			Paid.	Due.
R. G. Haliburton—Salary from Aug., 1861, to Feb., 1863,				\$1800 00
1861.				
Octr. 30.	Cash paid on account of salary,	200 00		
Decr. 7.	Do. do.	140 00		
1862.				
Jan'y 6.	Do. do.	100 00		
31.	Do. do.	100 00		
Eeb. 25.	Do. do.	100 00		
Mar. 4.	Do. do.	140 00		
26.	Do. do.	160 00		
April 11.	Do. do.	160 00		
30.	Do. do.	160 00		
May 13.	Do. do.	140 00		
29.	Do. do.	160 00		

			Paid.	Duc.
June 18.	Cash paid on account of salary,	\$120 00		\$1800 00
Decr. 31.	Do. do.	20 00		
1863.				
Jan'y 16.	Do. do.	120 00		
		_____	1820 00	
Rev. D. Honeyman—Salary from Aug. 1861, to Feb. 1863, 1861.				1800 00
Aug. 31.	Cash paid on account of salary,	120 00		
Nov. 29.	Do. do.	130 00		
1862.				
Feb'y 4.	Do. do.	250 00		
June 19.	Do. do.	250 00		
Aug. 21.	Do. do.	80 00		
Dec. 29.	Do. do.	105 00		
		_____	935 00	
J. Outram—Salary from 1861 to 1862, 1861.				120 00
Nov'r. 1.	Paid,	40 00		
Dec'r. 2.	“	40 00		
31.	“	40 00		
		_____	120 00	
J. Sage—Salary from to , 1862.				240 00
March 17.	Paid,	80 00		
August 1.	“	160 00		
		_____	240 00	
Professor How—Salary from to , 1862.				200 00
March 4.	Paid,	160 00		
Feb'y 1.	“	40 00		
		_____	200 00	
			\$3315 00	\$4160 00

Total amount of salaries,  
Amount paid on do.

\$4160 00  
3315 00

Balance due,

\$845 00

Due Rev. Mr. Honeyman, \$865 00  
Overpaid Mr. Haliburton, but due him on  
expenses account, 20 00

\$845 00

*Schedule C.—Travelling Expenses.*

			Paid.	Duc.
1861				
Aug. 31.	R. G. Halliburton, expenses of self and Professor How,	\$200 00		
Sept'r. 9.	Difference in purchase and sale of )	240 00		
Decr. 31.	horse and waggon, )	180 00		
		_____	59 60	
1863.	Burns' acct for keep of horse,	18 00		
		_____	277 60	

		Paid.	Due.
1861.	Rev. D. Honeyman,—expenses to and from	\$277 60	\$277 60
	Halifax,	\$235 00	
	passage to England,	60 00	
	expenses in England,	200 00	
	monthly allowance from opening		
	to close Exhibition,	330 00	
	passage from England,	80 00	
		<hr/>	905 00
1861 & '62.			
Octr. 25.	Paid passage to England,	\$60 00	
1862.			
May 25.	to A. McLeod & Co.,	200 00	
	by Baring & Co.,	490 00	
	balance on articles sold in his		
	hands,	76 79	
		<hr/>	
		826 79	
		<hr/>	
		\$1104 39	\$1182 60
		<hr/>	
	Total amount travelling expences,	\$1182 60	
	Amount paid,	1104 39	
		<hr/>	
	Due Rev. Mr. Honeyman,	\$78 21	

*Schedule D.—Post Office.*

1861.			
Octr. 29.	Cash paid to P. M. General, per account,		\$65 79
Decr. 31.	“ “ “		84 52
1862.			
May 26.	“ “ “		21 58
July 26.	“ “ “		15 31
Sept. 30.	“ “ “		3 19
1863.			
Jan'y. 16.	“ “ “		2 26
			<hr/>
			\$192 65
			<hr/>

*Schedule E.—Printing, Lithographing and Stationery.*

1861.			
Novr. 8.	Printing—Crosskill & Bourinot,		\$140 00
1862.			
March 12.	William Annand,		160 00
19.	Provincial Wesleyan,		2 50
21.	Crosskill & Bourinot,		75 62
22.	Thorne & Gidney,		6 12
	W. A. Penney,		59 68
	J. G. Bourinot,		20 00
25.	A. Grant & Co.,		2 00
	A. Grant & Co.,		185 94
	Ritchie & Bulger,		59 12
26.	William Annand,		2 00
	William Annand,		41 68
28.	H. W. Blackadar,		68 75

March 29.	Printing—E. McDonald,	\$20 00	
31.	Digby Acadian,	4 65	
	S. J. M. Allan,	3 50	
April 21.	J. B. Strong,	40 00	
22.	J. B. Strong,	40 00	
28.	Compton & Bowden,	20 50	
	Ritchie & Bulger,	1 25	
May 2.	J. B. Strong,	40 00	
29.	E. McDonald,—copies of gold act,	5 09	
June 14.	J. B. Strong,	40 00	
18.	Angus Boyd,	5 25	
	A. Lawson,	3 12	
	R. Huntingdon,	3 62	
	S. J. M. Allan,	4 85	
28.	J. B. Strong,	66 00	
July 6.	J. Bowes & Son,	182 00	
	J. B. Strong, paid to Thomas Bolton,	84 00	
8.	J. Bowes & Son,	62 00	
Sept. 5.	J. B. Strong,	40 00	
1863.			
Jan'y. 16.	James Barnes,	3 50	
			1492 65
1862.	Lithographing, &c.—		
April 28.	C. & A. Clarke, Map of Gold fields,	\$110 00	
June 2.	B. F. Staples, engraving Diplomas,	17 00	
July 9.	C. & A. Clarke, lithography,	100 00	
26.	C. & A. Clarke, do.	15 00	
			242 00
1862.			
March 18.	A. & W. McKinlay, stationery,	53 58	
May 6.	E. G. Fuller, do.	2 62	
			56 20
			<u>\$1790 85</u>

*Schedule F.—Articles purchased for International Exhibition, and expenses attending preparation.*

1861.			
Sept. 9.	A. K. Archibald, for Gold specimens,	\$241 50	
Decr. 23.	J. M. Jones, Esq., preparation of Fish, &c.,	160 00	
1862.			
Jan. 11.	J. M. Jones, Esq. do. do.	100 00	
Feb. 4.	Hartell & Co., for glass jars,	26 50	
Jan. 16.	J. R. Willis, 1 case Mollusca and Crustacea,	20 00	
May 23.	A. McLeod & Co., cheese, &c.	14 29	
			562 29
[Omitted.]			
1861.			
Oct. 2.	J. M. Jones, Esq., preparation of fish, &c.		80 00
			<u>\$642 29</u>
	Less paid to Secretary by Mr. Jones,		31 75
			<u>\$610 54</u>

*Schedule G.—Miscellaneous Expenses.*

1861.			
Oct'r.	29.	J. Outram, current expenses,	\$20 00
Nov'r.	20.	John Davidson, attendance,	15 00
Dec'r.	2.	W. Eaton, expenses King's County Committee,	60 00
	9.	J. Outram, current expenses,	20 00
	23.	Do. do.	80 00
	24.	Professor How, contingent expenses,	20 00
1862.			
January	3.	Herbert Harris,	20 00
	9.	John D. Nash,	70 65
	16.	J. & E. Longard, labour,	6 45
	20.	J. Outram, current expenses,	80 00
Feb'y	11.	L. M. Johnston, for carving,	20 00
	13.	W. T. Townsend,	65 73
March	4.	Herbert Harris, labour,	80 00
		J. Fielding, for H. A. Jennings,	20 00
	6.	J. & W. Rhind,	2 50
	12.	W. Fraser & Sons, packing,	9 50
		J. B. D. Fraser, expenses,	60 87
	13.	T. Holloway & Sons, block and tackle,	13 20
		Truro Committee, expenses,	14 60
		S. Cunard & Co., freight,	18 75
		James Fielding, labour,	20 00
	14.	T. J. Ridgeway, cases,	11 85
	17.	D. Starr & Sons, articles purchased,	2 95
	18.	W. S. Symonds & Co., tin cases,	232 04
		Donald & Watson, packing cases,	10 25
		John Tobin & Co., rent,	10 00
		T. Wesley & Co., stone polishing,	3 00
		Temperance Hall Company, rent,	14 00
		Dechezcau & Crowe, articles purchased,	3 25
		P. Mahoney, carpenter work,	48 73
		James Fielding, labor,	24 15
		M. J. O'Brien, packing cases,	39 75
		James Fielding, labor,	6 75
	19.	Boggs & Ross, rent,	102 43
		Wilson & Newcomb, making cases,	196 00
		Phelan & Kelly, fitting up stove,	36 50
		Gordon & Keith, packing cases,	48 75
	20.	W. Merrick & Son, labor,	13 10
		J. H. Murphy, preparing marbles,	8 80
		James O'Connell, packing case,	1 50
		J. L. French, carpenter work,	45 65, error of \$4
		Bauld, Gibson & Co., alcohol for fish,	26 88
	21.	Burns, Neal & Murray, articles purchased,	8 88
	25.	Alex. N. Wilson, labor,	23 00
		Henry Lawson, insurance,	251 00
		Phelan & Kelly, labor,	1 00
	26.	Jas. Crosskill, packing case,	2 00
	27.	J. D. Nash & Co., articles purchased,	3 90
		Brockley & Co., packing case,	7 00
	28.	R. & J. Wetmore, framing and packing,	18 10
	29.	William Murray, labor,	3 25
		McEwan & Reid, packing cases,	34 33
		S. Cunard & Co., freight,	9 37
April	9.	E. Boyd, attendance,	24 00
		Black Brothers & Co., grindstones,	8 32

April	9.	G. C. Whidden, insurance,	\$141 00	
	11.	Smithers & Son, glazing,	4 33	
	14.	T. A. S. DeWolf & Son, wharfage,	11 80	
		J. W. Ouseley, expense Hants Committee,	6 00	
	15.	Jennett & Taylor, stone jars,	4 00	
		Geo. McKenzie, grapes,	1 00	
	16.	James Fielding, labor,	14 00	
	19.	John Jackson, packing glass,	4 00	
	22.	J. O'Connor, cooperage,	1 10	
	24.	M. J. McAuliff, preserving fruits,	18 75	
	26.	Herbert Harris, labor,	20 00	
	28.	William Herbert, writing in office,	17 00	
		Do. do.	2 50	
	30.	H. J. Wilson, labor,	8 05	
		Watson & Co., freight,	3 31	
May	3.	City Corporation, rent,	50 00	
	6.	William Rhind,	10 00	
	16.	S. Cunard & Co., freight,	2 50	
		W. T. Townsend, packing and shipping,	50 00	
	17.	S. & W. Caldwell, whinch, &c.,	86 00	
	23.	George Laing, cutting stone,	5 00	
		N. Sarre, packing case,	1 00	
		Gordon & Keith, locks on show cases,	2 00	
		F. W. Collins, Hotel bill for dinner to Commrs.	53 75	
	23.	B. O'Neill & Co., jar, &c.,	5 25	
	30.	H. B. Sellon, labor,	7 00	
June	2.	S. Cunard & Co., freight,	7 50	
	6.	T. F. Knight, Prize Essay,	200 00	
July	8.	Clarke et. al., freight, labor, &c.,	13 68	
	19.	T. F. Knight, Prize Essay,	200 00	
Aug.	1.	R. & J. Wetmore, packing case,	4 50	
		R. G. Haliburton, sundries,	18 14	
			<hr/>	2,970 88
		R. G. Haliburton, office rent, fuel and gass,		150 00
			<hr/>	<hr/>
				\$3,120 88

*Schedule H.—Nova Scotia Court.*

May	22.	To paid J. T. White for services, per A. M. Uniacke's acct.,	\$183 75
June	29.	“ Sampson & Sons, fitting up court,	“ 1471 25
July.	“	“ Premium Insurance on N. S. goods,	“ 150 00
August.	“	“ Mr. Tennant's account,	“ 20 00
“	“	“ Incidental expenses,	“ 30 00
“	“	“ “ paid by Mr. Honeyman,	“ 160 08
“	“	“ Mrs. O'Reilly, attendance,	“ 101 25
			<hr/>
			<hr/>
			\$2,116 33

*Schedule I.—Freight.*

March 22.	To paid charges at Liverpool on 8 cases goods,	£0 15 6 stg.
“ 28.	“ “ “ Preserved Apples,	0 17 7
April 2.	“ “ “ 8 cases goods,	1 2 0
“ 4.	“ “ “ 1 case do.	0 14 3
May 1.	“ “ “ Package,	0 7 3
“ 28.	“ “ “ Catalogues,	0 6 3
“	“ “ “ 158 Packages, per “ Julia,”	306 11 0
June 26.	“ “ “ 1 case,	0 8 6
July 11.	“ “ “ 1 case,	0 9 3
		<hr/>
		£311 11 7
	Exchange and premium,	77 17 11
		<hr/>
		£389 9 6
		<hr/>
		\$1,557 90

*Rev. D. Honeyman, in account current with Commissioners International Exhibition.*

DR.

1861.		
August 31.	To cash from J. A. Bell,	\$120 00
Nov'r. 29.	Do. do.	130 00
1862.		
Febr'y 4.	Do. do.	250 00
June 19.	Do. do.	250 00
August 21.	Do. do.	80 00
Dec'r. 29.	Do. do.	105 00
Oct'r. 25.	Do. paid passage to England,	60 00
	Do. paid A. McLeod & Co., per order,	200 00
	Do. from Baring Bros. & Co.,	400 00
	Do. received for sales sundries,	781 87
		<hr/>
		\$2,466 87

CR

1863.		
	By salary, 18 mos. to date, at £300 per ann.,	\$1800 00
	Allowance to defray expenses in collecting minerals, &c., in N. Scotia and C. B.,	235 00
	Passage to and from England,	140 00
	Expenses in London to 1st May, £40,	200 00
	Allowance from 1st May to close of Exhi- tion, £11 stg. per month,	330 00
	Paid Mrs. O'Reilly for attendance, from 23d May to Nov. 29, say 27 weeks, at 15s.	101 25
	Incidental expenses at Nova Scotia Court,	160 08
	Thos. R. Grassie,	443 75
		<hr/>
		3,410 08
		<hr/>
	Balance due Rev. D. Honeyman,	\$943 21

*E. & O. E.*

Halifax, 31st December, 1862.

## APPENDIX No. 26.

### RAILWAY ACCOUNTS, 1862.

*The Provincial Railway in account with the Receiver General from 1st January, 1862, to the 1st January, 1863.*

DR.		
1862.		
April 16.	To paid for bill of exchange remitted to Baring, Brothers and Co., £154 8s. 8d. stg., at 12½ p. c. prem.	\$772 16
May 15.	To paid for exchange remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co. for interest due in London, 1st July, 1862, £20,955 stg., at 13 per cent premium,	105,240 67
30.	To paid Chairman of Railway for construction,	1,154 53
Nov. 13.	To paid for exchange remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co. for interest due in London 1st Jany., 1863, £20,955 stg., at 13½ per cent premium,	105,706 33
Dec. 31.	To paid bond holders in Nova Scotia for interest,	30,000 00
	To paid the Bishop of Nova Scotia for interest,	2,550 00
	To this amount paid to Chairman of Railway out of general revenue to date,	4,500 00
		\$249,923 69
CR.		
1862.		
April 16.	By amount received from Bank of Nova Scotia for draft on Baring, Brothers & Co. for £230 18s. 2d., at 12½ per cent premium,	\$1,154 53
	By amount received from general revenue for interest and expenses due Baring, Brothers & Co., £154 8s. 8d. at 12½ per cent premium,	772 16
May 15.	By amount received from general revenue for exchange for interest due bond holders in London 1st July, 1862, £20,955 stg., at 13 per cent premium.	105,240 67
Nov. 13.	By amount received from general revenue for exchange for interest due bond holders in London, 1st Jany. 1863, £20,955 stg., at 13½ per cent premium,	105,706 33
Dec 31.	By amount received from general revenue to date for interest paid bond holders in Nova Scotia,	30,000 00
	By amount received from general revenue to date for interest paid Bishop of Nova Scotia,	2,550 00
	By amount received from general revenue for construction, to date,	4,500 00
		\$249,923 69

J. H. ANDERSON,  
Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Halifax, 1st January, 1863.



## No. 1.

## PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

1862.			
Jan'y 1.	To balance per statement,		\$4,264,128 97
May 30.	Cash paid Chairman of Railway for construction, being proceeds of bill drawn on Baring Bro.'s & Co.,		1,154 53
Dec. 31.	Paid Chairman of Railway out of general revenue, to date,		4,500 00
			<u>\$4,269,783 50</u>

## No. 2.

## INTEREST.

1862.			
Jan'y 1.	To balance per statement,		\$1,054,289 74
27.	Balance of interest charged by Baring Bro.'s & Co., to 31st Dec., 1861,	£130 14 9	
	Difference of Exchange,	32 13 8	
		<u>£163 8 5</u>	653 68
	Expenses paid by Baring Brothers for bill stamp,	£21 10 0	
	Advertisements,	0 17 3	
	Postages,	1 6 8	
		<u>23 13 11</u>	
	Difference of Exchange,	5 18 6	
			<u>118 48</u>
May 15.	½ per cent premium above par paid Bank of Nova Scotia for Exchange, £20,955 stg. remitted to Baring Brothers & Co.,		465 67
July 1.	Interest paid bond holders in London on £700,000 stg.,	£21,000 0 0	
	Commission 1 per cent,	210 0 0	
		<u>21,210 0 0</u>	
	Less payable Bishop of Nova Scotia,	255 0 0	
		<u>20,955 0 0</u>	
	Difference of Exchange, 12½ per ct.,	5,238 15 0	
		<u>£26,193 15 0</u>	104,775 00
Novr. 1.	1 per cent premium above par paid Bank Nova Scotia for Exchange, £20,955 stg. remitted to Baring Brothers & Co.,		931 33
Decr. 31.	Paid interest to bond holders in Nova Scotia on £100,000 stg.,	£6,000 0 0	
	Difference of currency,	1,500 0 0	
		<u>£7,500 0 0</u>	30,000 00
	Paid Bishop of Nova Scotia, interest due him,	£510 0 0	
	Difference of Exchange,	127 10 0	
		<u>£637 10 0</u>	2,550 00

1863.	
Jan'y 1.	To interest paid bond holders in London
	on £700,000 stg.,
	Commission, 1 per cent,
	£21,000 0 0
	210 0 0
	<hr/>
	21,210 0 0
	Less payable to Bishop of Nova Scotia,
	255 0 0
	<hr/>
	20,955 0 0
	Difference of Exchange, 12½ per ct.,
	5,238 15 0
	<hr/>
	£26,193 15 0
	104,775 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,298,558 90
	<hr/>

## No. 3.

## GENERAL REVENUE.

1862.	
Jan'y 1.	By amount received to date,
	\$1,185,743 97
April 16.	Amount received for bill of exchange remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co., for interest and expenses to 31st Decr., 1861, £154 8s. 8d. stg., at 12½ p. c. prem.
	772 16
May 15.	Amount received for bill of exchange remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co., for interest due 1st July, 1862, £20,955 stg., at 13 per cent prem.
	105,240 67
Nov. 13.	Amount received for bill of exchange remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co., for interest due 1st January, 1863, £20,955 stg., at 13½ per cent premium,
	105,706 33
Dec. 31.	By interest paid bond holders in Nova Scotia,
	30,000 00
	By interest paid Bishop of Nova Scotia,
	2550 00
	By amount received to date for construction,
	4500 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,434,513 13
	<hr/>

## No. 4.

## DEBENTURE BONDS IN LONDON.

1862.	
Jan'y 1.	By amount sold to date—£700,000 stg.
	\$3,500,000 00
	<hr/>

## No. 5.

## DEBENTURE BONDS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

1862.	
Jan'y 1.	By amount sold to date—£100,000 stg.
	\$500,000 00
	<hr/>

## No. 6.

## PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.

1862.	
Jan'y 1.	By balance, per statement,
	\$133,329 13
	<hr/>

## MESSRS. BARING, BROTHERS &amp; CO.

1862.			
Jan'y 1.	To balance due by them per statement,		\$1154 53
April 16.	bill of exchange remitted to them for interest and expenses due them to 31st December, 1861,	£154 8 8	
	Difference of exchange 12½ per cent,	38 12 2	
		<hr/>	
		£193 0 10	\$772 16
May 15.	To bill of exchange remitted to them,	£20,955 0 0	
	Difference of exchange, 12½ per cent,	5238 15 0	
		<hr/>	
		£26,193 15 0	104,775 00
Nov. 13.	To bill of exchange remitted to them,	20,955 0 0	
	Difference of exchange, 12½ per cent,	5238 15 0	
		<hr/>	
		£26,193 15 0	104,775 00
			<hr/>
			\$211,476 69
			<hr/>
1862.			
Jan'y 27.	By balance of interest to 31st December, 1861,	£130 14 9	
	Difference of exchange, 12½ per cent,	32 13 8	
		<hr/>	
		£163 8 5	653 68
	Expenses for payment of interest, 31st December, 1861,	£23 13 11	118 48
April 16.	By proceeds of bill drawn for,	230 18 2	
	Difference of exchange, 12½ per cent,	57 14 6½	
		<hr/>	
		£288 12 8	1154 53
July 1.	By interest payable this day on £700,000 sterling,	£21,000 0 0	
	Commission, 1 per cent,	210 0 0	
		<hr/>	
		£21,210 0 0	
	Less payable to Bishop of Nova Scotia,	255 0 0	
		<hr/>	
		£20,955 0 0	
	Difference of exchange, 12½ per cent,	5238 15 0	
		<hr/>	
		£26,193 15 0	104,775 00
1863.			
Jan'y 1.	By interest payable this day on £700,000 sterling,	£21,000 0 0	
	Commission, 1 per cent,	210 0 0	
		<hr/>	
		£21,210 0 0	
	Less payable to Bishop of Nova Scotia,	255 0 0	
		<hr/>	
		£20,955 0 0	
	Difference of exchange, 12½ per cent,	5238 15 0	
		<hr/>	
		£26,193 15 0	104,775 00
			<hr/>
			\$211,476 69
			<hr/>

## CONSTRUCTION.

1862.						
May 30.	To	paid	Chairman of Railway, being proceeds of bill drawn on Baring, Brothers & Co.			\$1154 53
April 2.	Paid	Chairman of Railway out of gen'l revenue,		\$500		
" 21.	Paid	do.	do.	do.	2000	
Dec. 29.	Paid	do.	do.	do.	2000	
						<u>4500 00</u>
						<u>\$5654 53</u>

## BALANCE.

1863.						
Jan'y 1.	To	Railway account per statement No. 1,				\$4,269,783 50
		Interest account, " No. 2,				1,298,558 90
						<u>\$5,568,342 40</u>

1863.						
Jan'y 1.	By	General Revenue, per statement No. 3,				\$1,434,513 13
		Debenture Bonds in London, " No. 4,				3,500,000 00
		Debenture Bonds in N. Scotia, " No. 5,				500,000 00
		Premium and Discount, " No. 6,				133,829 13
						<u>\$5,568,342 40</u>

## APPENDIX No. 27.

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### ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

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(COPY.)

No. 66.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
23rd July, 1862.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, two copies, certified under the Great Seal of the Province, of the Acts passed during the last Session of the Legislature, together with the report of the Attorney General thereon.

I have the honor to enclose a petition from the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company, praying that Her Majesty will withhold her assent from the Bill authorizing the erection, by Her Majesty's Government, of a line of telegraph between Halifax and the borders of New Brunswick.

During last winter I received a communication from Major General Doyle, informing me that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to erect a separate line of telegraph to Quebec, for Military Purposes, and requesting to be informed whether there was any local act which would interfere with this intention, and also, whether any legislation on the subject would be necessary.

I at once referred this communication to the Law Officers, who informed me that although they did not consider any Legislation absolutely necessary, still, to avoid any question on the subject, they thought that a short Act should be passed.

Under these circumstances a Bill was introduced and passed by the Legislature, but there being at that time no immediate pressure for the passing of the Act, and the Telegraph Company expressing a wish to appeal against it, no opposition was made to the introduction of a suspending clause in order that they might have full opportunity to urge any reasons against its receiving Her Majesty's consent, which they might consider necessary.

At the same time, however, that I have been anxious that the Company should have full opportunity of representing their case, and of laying before Your Grace any grievance they may conceive may be inflicted upon them by this Act, I cannot agree with them in the justice of the claim they set forward, nor do I consider that any exclusive right is either expressed or implied in the Acts under which they claim their privileges.

In the original Act by which the Government of Nova Scotia were authorized to construct a line of telegraph, it was enacted that "No Company, Body Corporate, &c., should erect a line of telegraph without the sanction of the Legislature," thus clearly, and in express terms, reserving to the Legislature the right of sanctioning the formation of other lines, should it see fit to do so.

In the Act passed in 1851, by which the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company was incorporated, no exclusive right is conveyed to the Company, and therefore I apprehend that the Company have no substantial grounds for opposing the passage of this Act.

Undoubtedly the Company were bound by their Act of Incorporation to conduct their operations under various stringent regulations, and power was reserved to the Government of resuming the entire control of the lines throughout the country, on certain conditions; and under these circumstances, so long as the charter exists and the lines are kept in working order, it would be entirely inadvisable, and perhaps unfair, for the Legislature to sanction the formation of other Companies, who would compete with them in the conveyance of telegraphic messages throughout the country.

This no doubt was the view taken by the Legislature, in regard to the Transatlantic Submarine Telegraph Company, in 1855, and the New York, Newfoundland and London Company, in 1857.

The present Bill, however, is of an entirely different nature, and its object being confined exclusively to enabling Her Majesty's Government to erect a separate line for Military and Imperial Purposes.

Notwithstanding this, however, were I of opinion that the Bill violated any exclusive right possessed by the Company, I should not for a moment hesitate to recommend the petition of the Company to your favorable consideration; but as after a careful investigation of the subject I cannot arrive at this conclusion, I see no reason for adopting that course.

The remaining Acts do not, I conceive, require any comment on my part. That relating to the Militia is a decided improvement on the old law, and will, I trust, secure as thorough a reorganization of the Local Forces as can be obtained with the limited sum voted for defensive purposes.

The Gold Act has been called for in consequence of the recent discovery of Gold in this Province, and from the short experience of its working since it has been in operation, I trust that it will prove very satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Nova Scotia.—No. 213.

*Downing Street,  
6th November, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

I have carefully considered an Act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, entitled, Cap. 29, An Act to authorize the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph, for Military Purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick.

This Act is enclosed with others in your despatch No. 66, of the 23rd of July last, in which you also transmit a memorial, addressed to the Queen by the President and Executive Committee of the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company, praying that Her Majesty's assent may not be given to this Act (which contains a suspending clause), unless the Company is allowed compensation for any loss which they may sustain by it.

I have also received letters from Judge Stewart, from Colonel Bazalgette, and from Mr. Black, preferring the same claim.

In these papers the following facts appear:

In 1848 an Act was passed to facilitate the construction of an Electric Telegraph by the Government of Nova Scotia. It contained the following clause (11 Vic. C. 25, Sec. 24): "It shall not be lawful for any person or Company whatsoever, directly or indirectly, to make and complete any Electric Telegraphs, Stations and appurtenances, in any part of this Province, unless by the previous sanction, and under the authority of the Legislature of this Province."

In 1851 an Act was passed to transfer to the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company the works already constructed by Government, and to enable that Company to make telegraph lines throughout the Colony. That Act contains no intimation that the Legislature intended to guarantee to the Company the continuance of any exclusive privileges, which therefore remained in the position in which they were placed by the Act of 1848, that is to say, the Legislature was at liberty to authorize the construction of any other Telegraph Company or number of Companies, but without such authority no such Company could be established.

In 1855, an Act was passed to incorporate the Transatlantic Company. It was apparently not thought fit that this Company should be enabled to entrench upon the profits and privileges then enjoyed by the Nova Scotian Electric Telegraph Company, and a clause was added (and I am ready to believe very properly added) to the effect that nothing in the Act should be construed to authorize the construction of a telegraph line within Nova Scotia, or to interfere with the privileges of the existing Company.

In 1857 another Company, the New York, Newfoundland and London Electric Telegraph Company appears to have been set on foot; and on this occasion Colonel Bazalgette states the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company to have asserted to the Legislative Council that under their Act of Incorporation they were, "so far as telegraphic rights were concerned, invested with all the privileges possessed by the Province, at the time when their Act of Incorporation was passed." What was the exact meaning of this strange assertion, or on what grounds it was made, or how the Legislative Council received it, the papers before me do not show. But it appears that the Legislature eventually passed an Act which provided that the carriage of messages through Nova Scotia should be effected by the Nova Scotian Company, which rendered the establishment of the line dependant on an arrangement to be made with that Company, and which expressly conferred upon the promoters of the new project the exclusive right for twenty-five years to furnish the Province with the means of telegraphic communication across sea.

If this Act had been allowed to remain in operation, it might, perhaps, have been argued with some force that the exclusive rights which were thus conferred on the more recent Company ought not in reason to have been withheld from its predecessor. But this was not the case. It is correctly stated in one of the documents submitted to me by Colonel Bazalgette that the Act of 1857 was, after a slight delay disallowed, or on the express ground "that the grant of such exclusive privileges was highly inexpedient, not only for the interests of the Provinces but of the empire at large.

"Her Majesty's Government," Mr. Labouchere proceeded, "are fully aware that it was urged that similar privileges have been conceded by the Legislatures of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, without the disallowance of the Crown, but they must reply that the implied sanction of these Acts given without fully advertng to considerations, the magnitude of which has been ever since acquiring a greater development, does not bind to a continuance of a course of policy which they are satisfied cannot but prove exceedingly injurious, and this beyond the limits of the Colony immediately concerned."

It had evidently never occurred to Mr. Labouchere that the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company would claim on the ground of some unexpressed and unacknowledged understanding, a privilege which, if granted at all, could only have been granted by the unequivocal Act of the Legislature, an Act which if passed in Nova Scotia would probably have been disallowed by Her Majesty as equally adverse to Colonial and Imperial interests.

It is under these circumstances that the Company, Judge Stewart, Colonel Bazalgette and Mr. Black claim of Her Majesty that she will withhold her assent from the Act now under consideration, with the object of retaining in the hands of their lessees (an enterprising American

Company) the profits and control of all the telegraphic communications, Public, Military, and Imperial, of Her Majesty's Government.

I feel it is unnecessary for me after this statement of what appears to me the material circumstances of this application, to say that I see no sufficient reason for withholding Her Majesty's assent from this Act. It has, therefore, been submitted to Her Majesty for confirmation, in the usual manner. An order of Council conveying Her Majesty's pleasure is forwarded to you by the present mail.

I transmit, however, copies of a letter which has been addressed to this office by Mr. Dickey, on behalf of the Company, and of a correspondence with the War Office, from which you will perceive that arrangements may very possibly be made which will supersede the necessity of actually establishing a separate line.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor  
The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

(COPY.)

Nova Scotia.

*Downing Street,*  
13th November, 1862.

MY LORD,—

I have received and have had under my consideration, an Act, No. 3927, passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, in the month of April last, and transmitted to me in your despatch noted in the margin.

I have reported to Her Majesty in Council my opinion that the said Act should be specially confirmed; and I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 1st instant, approving that Report.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November, 1862,

PRESENT—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT,  
VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,  
LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

Whereas the Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of April, 1862, pass an Act, which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz.: No. 3927, "An Act to authorize the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph, for Military Purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick."

And whereas the said Act has been laid before Her Majesty, in Council, together with a letter to the Lord President of the Council from the most



noble the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, recommending that the said Act should receive Her Majesty's special confirmation, Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare her special confirmation of the said Act; and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly, whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)

ARTHUR HELPS.

MR. DICKEY TO SIR F. ROGERS.

(COPY.)

31 Fitzroy Square,  
London, 19th August, 1862.

SIR,—

In accordance with your suggestion, at the interview with which Colonel Bazalgette and myself were to-day favored, that I should put in writing an offer already made by the Executive Committee of the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company, to enable Her Majesty's Government to erect a separate wire or wires, on the posts of the Company, from Halifax to Amherst, I have the honor to submit the following brief statement for the information of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

On the 18th March last, the Directors instructed C. Twining, Esq., then Secretary, to address to Major General Doyle, at Halifax, a letter, of which the following is an extract: "If the Imperial Government or its officers should deem a separate line of telegraph wire, from Halifax to Quebec, indispensable, that the present Company would undertake to put up a wire on their posts, and keep it at all times in good working order, for a reasonable compensation, which would be under the sole control of the officers of Government."

I need not explain that by this offer it was intended that the Military authorities should have separate and distinct offices, so as to place their correspondence under their exclusive control; nor need I add that this offer, made with a desire to afford every facility to Her Majesty's Government in event of war, was intended to be carried out in a liberal spirit. General Doyle, as I am instructed, without repudiating the offer, stated that this being a matter for the consideration of the War Office, he did not feel himself authorized to enter into any arrangement, and that at that time of the Session there was no opportunity for such a reference.

Sir, I am now prepared to renew that offer, and the directors will be ready at any moment to make the necessary arrangements, upon the most liberal terms, and in any mode that Her Majesty's Government may desire. The acceptance of this proposal, which I doubt not could be extended to New Brunswick, would, while preserving intact the privileges of the Company, save a large outlay of money, even should the Government think it necessary to incur the expense of a separate wire, and it would prevent the interruptions in the working of the Company's lines by means of the proposed new lines of posts and wires, as referred to in our memorial. Should this most reasonable offer be rejected, we pray that His Grace may refer the Act under consideration, with all the papers, for the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, or cause a reference of the whole matter to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. B. DICKEY,

Director of N. S. Electric Telegraph Company.

To SIR F. ROGERS, &c., &c., &c.

SIR F. ROGERS TO SIR E. LUGARD.

(COPY.)

*Downing Street,  
27th August, 1862.*

SIR,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to enclose to you for the consideration of Sir G. Lewis, copy of an Act which has been passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, entitled, "An Act to authorize the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph, for Military Purposes, from Halifax to the Boundary Line of New Brunswick."

It appears that this Act has been passed at the desire of the War Department, for reasons, which (considering that the existing Electric Telegraph Company is in the hands of an American Company) are sufficiently obvious.

Strong representations have been made to the Duke of Newcastle from various quarters on behalf of the Company, who view this Act as an infringement of their rights. The Duke of Newcastle does not so view it. He considers the Act one which the Legislature was justified in passing, at the desire of Her Majesty's Government, and if Sir G. C. Lewis desires it he will advise that it should be confirmed by Her Majesty.

But His Grace has received a letter from a Director of the Company, of which a copy is enclosed, and which, as it appears to him, may possibly furnish the basis of an arrangement, as convenient, or more so, to Her Majesty's Government as that which is embodied in the the Colonial Act.

He therefore transmits as well the Act itself as Mr. Dickey's letter, and requests to be informed whether Sir G. C. Lewis would desire that Mr. Dickey should be referred to him, with a view to considering an arrangement on the basis of his letter, or that the Act should be at once confirmed.

The Company are adverse to the confirmation of the Act, not so much, they allege, in itself as on account of the precedent which it may furnish for the establishment of rival Companies.

The Act, if allowed at all, must be allowed within three years of its passing, that is, of the 12th of April 1862.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

FREDERICK ROGERS.

SIR E. LUGARD, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

SIR E. LUGARD TO SIR F. ROGERS.

(COPY)

*War Office,  
9th September, 1862.*

SIR,—

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th ultimo, transmitting the copy of an Act which has been passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, "to authorize the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph, for Military Purposes, from Halifax to the Boundary Line of New Brunswick," together with the copy of a letter from Mr. Dickey, Director of the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company on the same subject.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to the Duke of Newcastle that this Act will doubtless be of great use, if not indispensable, in the event of its being determined at any time hereafter to construct a separate telegraph for Military purposes; and although Her Majesty's Government has, for the reasons stated in my letter of the 14th May last, abandoned the intention which it professed of laying down such a line, it may nevertheless be advisable that the Act should be confirmed.

With respect to the proposal of Mr. Dickey to put up a wire on the portion of the existing telegraph between Halifax and Amherst, "to be under the exclusive control of the officers of Government, thus affording every facility to Her Majesty's Government, in the event of war," I am to observe that the supply of a separate wire would not necessarily ensure secrecy in the transmission of messages, as by cutting the wire at any point and attaching an instrument of a kind similar to that used in the terminal offices, the messages could be read. The object, might, however, so far as expediency and secrecy are concerned, be accomplished, were priority given to official messages and to the use of ciphers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD LUGARD.

SIR F. ROGERS, Bart., &c., &c., &c.

## APPENDIX No. 28.

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### INTER-COLONIAL TRADE.

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MY LORD,—

Your Excellency having been pleased to authorize me to confer with the Finance Ministers of Canada and New Brunswick on the subject of Inter-colonial Trade, I beg leave to report that I proceeded to Quebec in September last, and on my arrival there was invited with Messrs. Howe and McCully to take a seat at the Council assembled to deliberate on the question of an Inter-colonial Railway and other topics of interest to the Provinces. At this meeting, the question of free exchange of articles the growth and manufacture of British North America, was incidentally discussed in connection with the Inter-colonial Railway, and subsequently more fully by the Finance Ministers of Canada and New Brunswick and the undersigned.

The prevailing sentiments at both of these meetings was in the highest degree favorable to the adoption of a free trade policy between the British North American Provinces. The representatives of the government of Canada, probably feeling that many of the manufactures of that Province, fostered by a tariff more or less protective in its character, would compete most successfully with those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were desirous of giving immediate effect to the policy under consideration. The Finance Ministers of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on the other hand, while admitting the soundness of the general principle, were not prepared on the instant to adopt so extensive a change in our revenue laws.

First, because it would not have been just to existing interests hastily, and without sufficient notice, to bring the larger and more advanced manufactures of Canada into competition with the limited and infant productions of the maritime Provinces; and

Secondly, because in view of the large additional obligations agreed to be assumed by the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to pay seven-twelfths of the interest on the proposed loan of three millions of pounds sterling for the Inter-colonial Railway, it was felt that, although our revenues were rapidly improving, that the present was not the time to risk the loss of any large amount of revenue; and

Thirdly, because, before adopting a full measure of Inter-colonial Reciprocity, it was indispensable that a uniformity of tariffs should take place, which would require time, as it would be impossible for Canada at once to bring her generally high rates of duties down to a level with ours, and not very wise, even if practicable on the part of Nova Scotia, to burthen our people with the heavy revenue charges imposed on the population of Canada.

Under these circumstances, and in full view of the facts of the case, it was agreed by the Council representing the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that the introduction of a free trade between them be deferred until the completion of the Railway between Halifax and Quebec, and the following minute, signed by the leaders of the several governments was adopted.

## MEMORANDUM.

The Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the Government of Canada having under consideration the report of the Honorable the Finance Minister of Canada of the 8th September, instant, on the subject of Inter-colonial Reciprocity, agree—

I. That the free interchange of goods, the growth, produce and manufacture of the Provinces, and uniformity of tariff, are considered to be an indispensable consequence of the construction of the Inter-colonial Railway.

II. But that in consequence of the recent diminution of the revenues of the respective Provinces arising out of the war in the neighboring republic, and the increased liabilities incurred by the additional obligations necessary to the construction of the proposed road, the delegates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia regret that they are not at this moment in a position to adopt measures to carry this important principle into practice effect.

(Signed)

J. S. MACDONALD,  
for Canada.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE,

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient,

Very humble servant,

WILLIAM ANNAND.

Halifax, N. S., 18th October, 1862.

His Excellency

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,

&c. &c. &c.

# APPENDIX No. 29.

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## LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY.

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*Legislative Library Rooms,  
12th March, 1863.*

SIR,—

For the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the undersigned submit this their first annual report on the subject of the Legislative Library. The design which had been for some years under consideration of consolidating the Libraries of both Houses, was consummated at the earliest opportunity after the removal of the sittings of the Supreme Court to the New Court House. Under a set of rules framed for the purpose, and by which the Library and its use are regulated, the Institution has been governed for the last twelve months, and so far as the undersigned are aware, with general satisfaction. They consider it highly desirable that the shelves of the Library should be filled up as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of the Legislature, and a due regard to the exigencies of other branches of the public service, will admit. The small sum of four hundred dollars voted in the session of 1862 for that purpose has been duly disbursed according to vouchers, and the report of the Librarian hereto appended, as by reference thereto will appear. The report of the Librarian is so full on the various subjects herein treated, that the undersigned do not feel it necessary to recapitulate. They have much pleasure in making satisfactory mention of the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office during the past year. All which is respectfully submitted by the undersigned, a joint committee of both Houses of the Legislature.

J. McCULLY, Chairman,	}	Members of the Legislative Council.
M. B. ALMON,		
EDWD. KENNY,	}	Members of the House of Assembly,
JOSEPH HOWE,		
A. G. ARCHIBALD, S. L. SHANNON.		

To the Honorable JOSEPH HOWE,  
Provincial Secretary.

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*Legislative Library Rooms,  
Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

To the Honorable  
The Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Legislative Library.

SIR,—

I pursuance of the rules established for the regulation of the Legislative Library, I most respectfully beg leave to submit the following report upon its present condition.

I had the honor to be appointed Librarian by the Committee, immediately after its formation and the adoption of the rules above referred to, copies of which are printed, and occupy a prominent place in the Library.

I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to carry out these regulations; and in doing so, I am happy to say that I have experienced but little difficulty, visitors in general obeying them of their own accord. Notwithstanding that a large number of persons have visited the library during the year, and availed themselves of its benefits, there have not been any losses, and the books which have been used, are, with trifling exceptions, nearly as good as when first deposited.

In consequence of the limited amount of funds at disposal, the additions, by purchase, to the Library, have not been large. Two very important works, viz.: the "Annual Register," and the "Parliamentary History of England," both of which had been rendered comparatively valueless by the loss of several volumes of each, have been made complete by importing from London the missing numbers. They constitute at present a very valuable portion of the Library. The former begins with the year 1758, and continues down to the present time. The latter begins with the Norman Conquest, 1066, and extends to the close of the year 1803; from that date to the present they are continued under the title of "Hansard's Debates," a few of the latter numbers of which only are required to complete this important work, to obtain which arrangements are being made.

During the latter part of 1862, tenders were taken for binding a large number of the London Patent Office Reports, which had been lying in the upper part of this Building for some time.

The number of volumes could not be calculated with certainty, but they will probably amount to nearly one thousand. A part of them are already finished, and in the Library, and in a very short time the remainder will be ready for the shelves.

The Library has been enriched during the year with a present from the Colony of Victoria, consisting of fifteen volumes of the Laws and Journals of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of that Province, embracing the period from 1858 to 1861 inclusive. There have also been placed in the Library by Thomas B. Aikins, Esq., Record Commissioner, one hundred and fifty-six handsomely bound volumes of manuscript documents relating chiefly to the history of this Province.

The Smithsonian Institute at Washington has continued its yearly contribution, and sent us last year five volumes of miscellaneous collections, connected mostly with scientific subjects.

The total number of volumes in the Library at present is five thousand and sixty, and when those in the bookbinders hands are all returned, that number will be largely increased. It is proper, however, to add that the above number includes a great many duplicates, some of which are of considerable value.

An alphabetical catalogue of the whole is prepared (omitting the duplicates), by means of which access may readily be had to any book in the Library.

There are yet a great many valuable, though costly, works of reference, which are indispensable to a public library, and which it is very desirable to have placed upon the shelves.

The total amount granted by the Legislature last year in aid was four hundred dollars, of which there has been paid for books, advertising, and incidental expenses, two hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-two cents, leaving a balance of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-eight cents; the bookbinder's contract for nearly one thousand volumes you will readily perceive, will quite exhaust, if not over-run, the above balance.

Appended hereto I submit an account current, as part of my report.

JAMES VENABLES, Librarian.

<i>Dr. Legislative Library in account with the Province of Nova Scotia.</i>		
1862		
May 30—	Paid J. Venables.....	\$20 00
June 3—	“ E. G. Fuller.....	20 00
July 10—	“ Mr. Honeyman.....	151 33
Sept. 10—	“ Hall & Beamish.....	15 38
Oct. 18—	“ Black & Brothers.....	26 51
Dec. 31—	“ Librarian's salary to date.....	400 00
		\$633 22
		Cr.
1862:		
May 14—	By check on Bank of Nova Scotia.....	\$400 00
	Balance due Bank.....	233 22
		\$633 22
Cash on hand—		
	J. Venables, balance.....	\$5 40
	Mr. Honeyman.....	31 25
	Sales by J. D. Nash.....	12 90
		\$49 55



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- County Jail : Bill to authorize Loan for brought from H. A., read first time, 23; read second time, 24; committed, recommended to be referred and referred, 26; report and ordered to Committee, 27; amended, 27; read third time and sent to H. A., 28; H. A. agree to amendment, Bill finally agreed to and sent to H. A., 31; assent, 41.
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